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HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

REPORT
ON THE
MANUSCRIPTS
OF

LORD POLWARTH,

PRESERVED AT

MERTOUN HOUSE, BERWICKSHIRE.

VOL. II.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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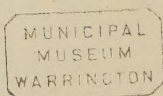
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This Report has been prepared and edited, on behalf of the Historical Manuscripts Commissioners, by the REV. HENRY PATON, M.A. The index was compiled in part by the late MR. JOHN HARLEY, M.A., and has been completed by MR. FRANCIS BICKLEY.

INTRODUCTION.

The letters in this volume embrace the period of about two years, between the death of King Charles the Twelfth of Sweden, which took place on 12 December, 1718 (n.s.), and the conclusion of peace between Denmark and Sweden, the treaty for which was signed at Stockholm on 4 June, 1720, and was followed by preparations for a congress at Brunswick or Cambray which, it was hoped, would settle affairs in Europe generally. Alexander, Lord Polwarth, who wrote and received most of this correspondence, continued to serve as British plenipotentiary at Copenhagen, being latterly raised to the rank of ambassador extraordinary to the King of Denmark. This, however, was only a temporary appointment, as he was designed to represent Britain as ambassador at the coming congress, and actually did so. He seems to have felt his position at Copenhagen a specially hard one, and was anxious to get out of it. He hoped to be sent to Stockholm to negotiate the peace there, but in this he was disappointed, as Lord Carteret was chosen for that service. He also more than once craved as a mark of his Majesty's approbation of his labours that he might be raised to the peerage of Great Britain in his father's lifetime, but this was a favour the Court did not feel free to grant, though his Majesty's approval of his services was ever generously accorded. During his stay he removed at Michaelmas,* 1719, to Sorgenfrey, a little way into the country from Copenhagen, and from that place many of his letters are dated.

The chief task assigned to him during this period was the securing of peace between Denmark and Sweden. The treaty by which this peace was eventually obtained was the result of a long and tedious negotiation conducted by Lord Carteret at Stockholm and by Lord Polwarth at Copenhagen, and the steps in the process are fully set forth in the letters. It was hoped that the death of the King of Sweden would furnish a fitting opportunity for making peace; yet Sweden, though naturally engrossed with the question of the succession to the throne, took no steps to stop the war either with Denmark or Russia. Charles XII had left no issue, and the competitors for the Swedish crown were his sister, Princess Ulrica Eleonore, who had married Friedrich, Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel, and Karl Friedrich, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, who was the son of the deceased king's elder sister,

* At p. 147, line 11, the words "the feast of" should be inserted before "St. Michel."

Hedvig Sophia, by her marriage with Friedrich, Duke of Holstein. Great Britain favoured the claims of Princess Ulrica, who was also supported in France on the grounds, wrote Robethon, that, if the crown of Sweden should go to the Duke of Holstein, with Gortz as his prime minister, all Charles's plans would be adhered to, and his treaty with Spain, by which he was to receive a million crowns and certain annual subsidies for the purpose of attacking Britain in the interests of the Pretender, would be carried out. Denmark was believed to favour the claims of the Duke of Holstein, which Robethon thought strange, seeing that if his claims were successful the retention of Sleswick by the Danes would be problematical. The decision, however, rested with the Swedish people themselves and the powers could only wait patiently to see what they would do. Probably Princess Ulrica herself assisted and hastened their decision. She was the more popular candidate and notwithstanding objections to feminine rule she took prompt action, had herself proclaimed Queen by the senate, assumed the direction of affairs, placed her husband in command of the army, and caused Gortz to be apprehended and imprisoned along with his most prominent adherents, thus removing out of her path her most formidable adversaries. Gortz was soon afterwards put to death. The decision of the Swedish Estates was for the Princess, especially as she renounced the absolute sovereignty, and she was crowned on the 16th of March, 1719 (o.s.). Her husband on her accession was given the title of Royal Highness, and a year later he was declared King of Sweden and was crowned at Stockholm on 3 May, 1720. When the Swedish nation declared for the Princess it was no longer advisable that the Duke of Holstein should remain in their capital and he took his departure with a formal but friendly farewell. He, nevertheless, remained a factor in the European situation, and is frequently referred to in the letters in various connexions. He wished his claim to the Swedish crown to be recognised as effective if his aunt should die childless, and he sought to enlist the sympathy and efforts of the Czar in his cause. There was a persistent rumour that the Czar intended to marry him to his elder daughter so as to secure the succession of Russia to heirs of his own body, but this never took effect. The King of Denmark, who had his heritage, and had thus a strong interest to see him settled, suggested that he should receive Livonia as his kingdom, but that idea was not agreeable to Russia. Later, he tried the Emperor, from whom he at least got sympathy, for we find Charles VI, as head of the Empire, issuing orders to the Elector of Brunswick and the King of Prussia to reinstate him by force in the duchy of Holstein. Neither, however, did this take place; and he himself ruined any hope of the reversion of the Swedish crown by embarking in a conspiracy with the Czar and a number of the Swedish nobles against the King and Queen.

This determined the Swedes to settle the succession of their throne in the person of Prince William of Hesse, the brother of their new King, in case the Queen left no children.

On the news of the death of the King of Sweden being confirmed, Lord Polwarth had sent a man named Paul Jurgens to Stockholm to observe and keep him informed as to how things should go. In his letters he gives much of the talk of the country and the state of affairs in Sweden, of which Lord Polwarth was able to make seasonable use.

Sweden, as already remarked, continued in a state of war with Denmark on the one hand and Russia on the other, and both of these countries continued measures against her. Towards the end of March, 1719, a Danish fleet sailed from Copenhagen, and for several months blocked up the port of Gothenburg and took possession of Sonsburg, Stromstad and Marstrand. The Swedes offered a brave resistance, and a repulse sustained by the Danes at Elsbourg, with the difficulty of obtaining provisions and munitions of war, obliged the latter eventually to return to Copenhagen, leaving a garrison in Marstrand. On the east the threat of Russian invasion was even worse and a large force was kept in readiness in the neighbourhood of Stockholm to oppose the Muscovite aggression. In August, 1719, the Czar succeeded in landing five or six thousand men, but they were prevented from reaching Stockholm, although they did great damage in Nikoping and Nerkoping, destroying houses and woods and especially some famous iron mines into which they cast bombs and grenades. Their depredations so alarmed the country people that, to the number of 10,000, they assembled and commenced a march to Stockholm to demand peace with Russia; and it is said that the Queen did actually send to the Czar asking a suspension of hostilities and promising to advance overtures for peace. At any rate the Russians returned to Cronslot, that movement being probably hastened by the intelligence that a British fleet had entered the Baltic with the purpose of assisting Sweden against the Czar. During 1720, however, any negotiations for peace between the two countries came to nothing, while there were occasional encounters between their ships. Jefferyes relates how that in April of that year three Russian frigates which in the previous September had taken refuge from the Swedes at Dantzic and were now interfering with ships trading to Sweden and elsewhere, were suddenly visited by three Swedish frigates with four or five armed sloops who insisted on their quitting that place. They were able, however, to depart unmolested, as the town secured for them forty-eight hours grace at sea. He also mentions a later fight in August at the island of Aland, where the Swedes attacked the Russians, but having the misfortune to get into the shallows four of their frigates were obliged to surrender. The victory, however, cost the Russians the loss of 1,200 killed.

But in England resolute measures were now being taken towards procuring peace in the north and especially between Denmark and Sweden with a view to checking the aggrandising policy of Russia which flourished through the strife between the other Baltic powers. Then the conduct of the Danes was exceedingly provoking. Notwithstanding that they had received the protection of a British fleet year after year no sooner did they launch their own few ships of war than they commenced an indiscriminate attack on all vessels trading in the Baltic and seized many belonging to Britain and Holland as well as Sweden. They were thus aiding the practically aggressive policy of Russia, and by attacking Sweden on the west at a time when Russia was assailing her on the east, the Danish Court laid itself open to the suspicion of acting a double part and of having an understanding with Russia. It was therefore resolved to send a fleet under Sir John Norris to the Baltic in support of Sweden, and the Danish court was informed that Britain would not see Sweden reduced to a condition of impotency.

At the same time it was determined to carry on vigorously negotiations for peace between Sweden and Denmark and the accomplishment of this by a formal treaty is, as has been said, the chief subject of the letters. Lord Carteret was chosen to go to Stockholm for that purpose while Lord Polwarth carried it forward at Copenhagen. The Queen of Sweden at once accepted the offer of mediation made by King George; more tardily, the King of Denmark did the same; and at the beginning of November, 1719, an armistice was arranged between the two nations to endure for six months, with the permission of free commerce between them. Lord Carteret arrived at Stockholm on 30 June 1719, and France about the same time sent as her minister M. Campredon, who carried with him 300,000 crowns in gold as an earnest of further subsidies which Sweden was to receive from that country. Carteret remained there until the middle of the following June, 1720, the whole time being taken up with the labour of reconciling the conflicting interests of the two kingdoms. It was a most troublesome task, and but for the perseverance of the negotiating ministers it must have failed. Lord Carteret often complains of the intractability of the Swedes and Lord Polwarth no less of the continual shifts and trickiness of the Danes. The chief difficulty arose over the retrocession by Denmark of Rugen and Stralsund and Marstrand to Sweden; and to induce Denmark to consent to this, both Britain and France promised to guarantee Denmark against any molestation in her possession of the duchy of Sleswick either from the Duke of Holstein or the Crown of Sweden. A money equivalent was offered, but the King of Denmark declared he must have land and suggested Bahuslehn, Halland, Jempterland and a part of Scania including Helsingbourg. Sweden scouted the

preposterous proposal and threatened to rectify her frontier by taking in Norwegian territory as far as the river Glumm. Denmark's obstinacy in refusing money, says Lord Polwarth, was strangely inconsistent, as she had again and again offered Rugen and Stralsund to Prussia for a price, and he also mentions that at the very time he was negotiating with the Danes about their restoration to Sweden the King of Denmark was actually again offering them to Prussia and endeavouring to get that King to be unfriendly to Britain. When at last he was persuaded to accept a sum of money, he asked a million crowns, which sum, it is said, had been offered by the King of Prussia for Stralsund and Rugen. Sweden offered 300,000. Through Lord Carteret's efforts this was increased to 500,000 crowns on condition that the Danes forthwith evacuated Pomerania, Rugen, and the fortresses of Stralsund and Marstrand, but beyond this Sweden refused to go. Only after long delay did Denmark send a minister to Stockholm to act in the matter, and then they chose Major General Levenhorn, a man whom the negotiators thought would not be welcome to the Swedes; but he worked well with Lord Carteret so far as his master would permit him. At Copenhagen Lord Polwarth found himself constantly thwarted until he hit on a plan which he thought might bring success. He hinted to Robethon that though he could not make bricks without straw, yet if the straw were supplied, he might make bricks as well as other people. A sum of money was readily placed at his disposal and on its distribution the movements at Copenhagen sensibly quickened. He tells how he distributed the money (p. 395) and how his first advances were returned, but when he increased the amounts this did not again occur. The end however, was not achieved until Lord Carteret, disgusted with the delays on both sides, resolved boldly to take the bull by the horns. He fixed the sum to be paid by Sweden to Denmark at 600,000 crowns and refusing to wait for the official acceptance of terms by Denmark had the treaty signed at Stockholm. He then proceeded personally to Copenhagen, and was agreeably surprised to find himself welcomed by the King of Denmark and his treaty accepted and confirmed.

In the settlement of this peace, Britain and France went hand in hand. When Lord Polwarth was making his overtures to Denmark, the Danish councillors had asked why France was intervening in the matter, to which Lord Polwarth replied that as France was to be a party in guaranteeing Sleswick to Denmark she ought to have a say in the making of the peace. France was at the same time to guarantee Rugen and Stralsund to Sweden, which but for the intervention of England and France might have gone to the King of Prussia, who, it is said, had offered, if Sweden would make these places over to him, to turn the Danes out of them. At the conclusion of the treaty of peace in which, as stated, M. Campredon had assisted at Stockholm, as the French plenipotentiary,

the French act of guarantee was for a considerable time not forthcoming, and the Swedes began to be doubtful of the good faith of France. It turned out, however, that the delay had been caused by the mistake of a clerk at the French Chancery.

There was unquestionably truth in the rumour that the late King of Sweden had been conspiring with Spain in the Pretender's interest and preparing for an invasion of Britain. It was further stated that the Czar was likewise involved, and that a person named Irnegan or Hooker had passed as an emissary between Sweden and Petersburg. Baron de St. Hilaire, acting for the Spanish cabal in France, is also said to have been at St. Petersburg and to have had a commission to buy there eight ships of war for the King of Spain, which, however, were not to be sent to Cadiz but to Gottenbourg, the design being first to make the conquest of Norway and then to use these ships for the invasion of England. No ships were obtained at St. Petersburg. The Czar wanted all he had for himself and there is no evidence that he troubled greatly about the Pretender, though he certainly had some of his staunchest supporters about him. At this time he was probably more concerned at the death of his famous Jacobite physician, Dr. Erskine, to whom the credit is given of having prolonged the life of the Czar. He died of convulsions on 11th December, 1719, apparently at Olonitz, after having drank some glasses of the mineral waters there, and was buried in a monastery about three miles from St. Petersbourg, beside Princess Natalie, the Czar's sister. When Lord Polwarth related what he had heard of this Jacobite scheme to the King of Denmark it gave him some amusement, not improbably unmixed with resentment, as he remarked that it evidently then depended upon the King of Sweden making himself master of Norway, and that the Czar must be privy to these vast schemes. Lord Polwarth at this time suggested to the King of Denmark that should it become necessary he might lend four or five thousand of his troops to King George on terms similar to those on which the Dutch had been engaged in putting down the last rebellion, and his Danish majesty was in no wise averse to the proposal; but this was more a piece of flattery on Lord Polwarth's part than a serious design to draw upon Danish support.

In Spain, however, preparations for the invasion of Britain had gone too far to be set aside by the death of the King of Sweden, and in March, 1719, a fleet of twenty-five or thirty ships left Cadiz with 4,500 infantry and 800 cavalry on board for England or Ireland. Admirals Sir John Norris and Barclay were sent with thirteen large and four small ships of war to meet them should they approach St. George's Channel, while troops, including four Irish battalions, were sent to Bristol to be ready either to meet a landing on English shores, or to be transported to Ireland should the enemy land

there. Assistance was also promised from other quarters. The Regent of France ordered 10,000 of his troops to proceed to Havre, Calais and Dunkirk, with shipping for their transport, and the States General sent 2,000 men to Williamstadt to be ready to embark for Britain at an hour's notice. The Duke of Bolton went to Ireland and had matters so arranged that within a few days he could have there four or five Dutch battalions and eight Imperial battalions, with 1,000 horse which were then in Flanders. The Spanish naval expedition was to have been under the personal conduct of the Duke of Ormond, but happily for himself he did not embark with it, for it met with disaster. Stormy weather was encountered off Cape Finisterre and several of the vessels were sunk and the rest dispersed without the British fleet having obtained sight of them, while such as weathered the storm were forced to seek shelter in the Canaries or the Azores, and a few managed to return to Cadiz and other Spanish ports. The Duke of Bolton reported that Lucan and some rebels did land in Ireland, but finding they could do nothing, they went on board again. Another report from Blacksod in Co. Mayo records that on 13th May a Spanish ship of sixty guns with four hundred men bound for Scotland and another of 40 guns came near their harbour in a violent storm seeking a pilot, and that on the wind turning North they departed, taking with them for some distance two men who went out in a skin curragh to see what they wanted.

About the same time that this ill-fated expedition sailed from Cadiz, two frigates and several transports left Port Passage with 12,000 soldiers under the command of the Earls of Tullibardine, Seaforth and Marischal for the North of Scotland, and these appear to have reached their destination, as Robethon writes on 21st April that the soldiers had been landed in the north of Ross. The master of a Glasgow ship tells that on the 8th of April he was, along with another ship, met by two Spanish ships of war of about twenty-four guns off the Isle of Skye and that they carried them thither, kept them for several days and took from them some provisions for which they gave them a bill in the Pretender's name, signed by Tullibardine. He added that they had several Scottish and Irish gentlemen on board who were expecting the rest of their squadron every day, and that, in order to lead the people to rise, they gave out that the Duke of Ormond had arrived in the West of England with a considerable army.

To cope with this force, three Dutch battalions which had landed at Burlington Bay with two Swiss battalions and Lord Cobham's and Col. Kerr's and Evan's regiments of dragoons were marched north. Of these General Carpenter was placed in command. In addition to this, two ships of war were sent in pursuit of the Spanish ships, and they captured the fort of Castle Dunan in Co. Ross, which they found garrisoned by forty-four Spaniards with a captain,

lieutenant and ensign, supposed to be Irish, and well furnished with provisions and munitions of war. What became of the rest of the expedition is not stated in detail, but on June 19 a letter to Lord Polwarth from Whitehall records the entire rout of the rebels in Scotland and the termination of the Jacobite insurrection of 1719.

The Pretender himself had been offered a residence in Spain by King Philip, and according to letters from Robethon he did set sail from Nettuno in Italy for Spain, and came to Madrid. It was expected that he would personally lead part of the expedition against Britain, but he evidently returned to Rome where he is said to have rented a palace during the winter. It is also mentioned that Sir Henry Stirling had gone to Rome from St. Petersburg to offer the Pretender an asylum there. In May he was married at Boulogne by proxy to the Princess Sobieski, who, with the connivance of the Emperor, had made her escape from Innsbruck for that purpose. James Murray, a son of Lord Stormont, acted as the proxy, and after the ceremony he conducted her to Rome. The Duke of Ormond does not appear to have left Spain. Lord Mar and the Duke of Perth, both of whom had been arrested at Milan and imprisoned in the castle there but succeeded in escaping, returned to Rome, and they were then instructed to proceed to Scotland through France with all speed to raise the Highlanders in view of the intended invasion. The Regent of France, however, promised to be on the look-out for them, and the last we read of their commission is that Lord Mar and Col. Stewart had been arrested at Geneva, from which place it was thought they would not escape so easily as from Milan.

Spain was also in a state of war with the King of Great Britain and the Emperor in reference to Sicily and although the English and French courts were very desirous of bringing that country to terms of peace, Cardinal Alberoni resisted all their efforts. The result was that France also declared war against Spain and sent her troops to the frontier. The trenches were cast before Fontarabia at the end of May, 1719. St. Sebastian was besieged and soon afterwards surrendered. This was followed by the submission of the province of Biscay to the French, and Catalonia was expected to follow, as it was already partly in arms against the Spanish crown and filled with anger against Alberoni. Neither in the Mediterranean did things go well for Spain, and she was now anxious to get Sicily off her hands. So also was the King of Sardinia. Under the convoy of Admiral Byng and an English fleet 14,000 Imperialist troops sailed from Naples in May, 1719, and by August the town of Messina had fallen into their hands. At the same time the English ships sunk and played havoc with those of Spain, many of the latter being destroyed. In October, Alberoni declared he would fight no longer; but by this time his popularity had vanished and he was ordered to leave

Spain, his archbishopric of Seville being taken from him. He went to Genoa only to find himself placed under arrest, it is said, at the instance of the Pope, in order to prevent the leakage of papal secrets, but he was not long detained. As soon as he had rid himself of Alberoni, Philip V made overtures for peace and intimated his accession to the Quadruple Alliance. This was welcome news as it promised the settlement of affairs in the South as well as in the North. The opportunity was taken for raising the question of the restitution by Britain of the fortress of Gibraltar to Spain, and it was thought that the French Regent was favourable to the Spanish claim, but Lord Stanhope went in person to see the Regent and succeeded in convincing him of Britain's determination not to part with that fortress. Reports about commercial interests at Teneriffe are given by a British consul there (pp. 9, 583).

The States of Holland having indicated their intention also to join the Quadruple Alliance, Lord Cadogan was sent to the Hague for the accomplishment of this purpose. There were, however, such delays before the signature of the States could be obtained, that the British and French statesmen were provoked into threatening to intercept their trade with Spain if they put it off any longer. Lord Cadogan had reported their accession in January, 1719, but not until the end of January, 1720, was he able to say that the Marquis Beretti Landi had received full powers from the Dutch court to sign the alliance without any restriction or limitation. The ratifications were issued in the following July. Evidently the accession of Spain had acted as an efficient stimulant. In the letters occasional glimpses are given of Dutch affairs. Their ships are being seized by both the Danish fleet and by the Swedes and they have neither ships nor money to effect reprisals; and mention is made that just about the time of the signing of the Quadruple Alliance the Grand Pensionary, M. Heinsius, who acted as their foreign minister, had been seized with apoplexy and was not likely to recover. The appointment of his successor is also referred to.

Frederick William of Prussia was far from being a disinterested spectator of what was taking place around him. If Pomerania was to pass from Sweden, he wished a share of the spoils; and Stettin with its surroundings was one of the places which he coveted. For a time Sweden refused to bargain, but through the influence of Lord Carteret at Stockholm she at last agreed to accept two million crowns, and a treaty ceding Stettin and the isles of Wollin and Usedom was signed at Stockholm on 19-30 August, 1719. The proposal being British, Whitworth also at first had considerable difficulty at Berlin to bring the King of Prussia to agree (pp. 168, 186, 189), especially as he was being plied with counter proposals both from the Czar and Denmark (p. 290) and it was only

when the prospect seemed almost hopeless that Frederick gave his consent. On the accession of the Prince of Hesse-Cassel to the Swedish crown, he wrote acknowledging him as King of Sweden, with congratulations, and referring to the payment of the money due (p. 551). Later he proposed to meet King George at Hanover, but this visit does not seem to have taken place. The latter was eager to have his co-operation in the making of peace with the Czar (p. 597), but the Czar's terms (p. 209) were too onerous. Yet Whitworth wrote that the King of Prussia had been instrumental in bringing about a good understanding between the Emperor and the Czar (p. 448). He was not, however, on good terms with Poland. His treatment of Wilhelmi, the secretary of Augustus at Berlin, by seizing his papers and subjecting him to other indignities, greatly provoked the King of Poland's indignation, and this misunderstanding with Prussia probably did much to incline Poland later towards the tutelage of the Czar.

Poland had been at war with Sweden, but there seemed little desire on her part to continue the strife after the death of Charles XII, and there is mention so early as the beginning of March, 1719, of a treaty of peace between the British Sovereign, the Emperor and the King of Poland (p. 76) which had for one of its objects the establishment of peaceable relations between Poland and Sweden. Stanislaus, the deposed King of Poland, had been in receipt of a pension of 50,000 dollars from Sweden; this was continued by Queen Ulrica; and when Augustus sent General Poniatowsky, who had thrown over Stanislaus for the new king, to her she received his proposals of peace with readiness; and notwithstanding the efforts of Denmark to dissuade the King of Poland from this purpose, in May terms were agreed upon by which Augustus was to be recognised as King of Poland, provision made for a maintenance to King Stanislaus, and an amnesty granted to those Poles who had adhered to him (p. 556). When later there was talk of an allied army being formed in Pomerania on behalf of Sweden to fight against the Czar, which was expected to march through Poland, it was believed that the Poles would join it.

For they had suffered and were still suffering much at the hands of Russia. The Czar's troops from Mecklenburg were still in Poland and loath to leave it. He promised withdrawal and the troops were marching, but the rate of progress was about a mile a day, with a rest every other day, while they stripped the inhabitants of everything they could take from them. Prince Menzicoff, it is said, extorted from one baron alone 50,000 crowns. And yet the Czar was anxious to have them, if not in alliance with him, at least not hostile, for which it was said he would even give up Livonia to Poland (p. 373). He was reminded of this when he afterwards asserted his claim to both it and Courland, but promises were in no way sacred to him. He endeavoured to form a

party at the Polish Court favourable to his own interests, and stirred up strife between the King and his senators, the Russian ambassador being specially provided with large sums of money for this purpose (p. 406); and even while professing the warmest friendship he is said to be making preparations to send his Tartars and Calmucks, some 40,000 men, to drench Poland in blood if they would not come into his plans (p. 463). On one occasion the Czar expressed to the Polish ambassador his strong desire of maintaining the union between the two crowns and said that he was ready to make a new treaty with Poland, but that ambassador replied that as there was so little concern shown to fulfil the terms of the old treaty, it was scarcely the time to speak of a new one. Somewhat to the annoyance of his subjects Augustus had hitherto preferred to live in Saxony, but there was an expectation that he would yield to their wishes and reside in his own kingdom. Towards the end of the letters the news concerning Poland is that the plague is raging in many parts of the country.

The numerous letters of James Jefferyes during the period covered by this volume supply considerable information about Russia with regard both to its external relations and internal administration. He had been sent to St. Petersburg in place of Sir John Norris, for whom the Czar had a personal predilection and for whose presence he had expressed a wish so that he might converse with him on the improvement of relations with Britain. Sir John Norris, however, was unwilling to go, and the Czar was greatly disappointed. One may suppose that the Czar's desire for Sir John Norris was to get that Admiral's views on his navy rather than to discuss measures for peace. Mr. Jefferyes' mission was therefore not a success. The first question asked of him was if he had brought any proposals for the conduct of the next campaign against Sweden. His position accordingly was chiefly that of an observer, and this work he carried on for a time at St. Petersburg, and later at Dantzic, whither he was directed to withdraw when Sir John Norris was sent into the Baltic with his fleet to help the Swedes as there was a fear that he might be seized and imprisoned by the Czar if he remained in Russia. With regard to Sweden, the Czar, though ostensibly engaged in negotiating terms of peace, was really making preparations to crush that country. It seemed, indeed, impossible for him to come to repose or to make peace until he had obtained all he coveted. His ships were his chief concern, and it was a bitter disappointment when one great vessel, of which he himself had been the architect, sank as it was being launched, because it was too long and too straight. There was much talk of his restoring Reval, Esthonia and Livonia to Sweden, but nothing was further from his intention. Instead of that he chose Reval as a dockyard for his ships and executed large works there to ensure their safety (pp. 201, 390, 394). In the neighbourhood of St. Petersburg he employed his troops

and innumerable workmen in making canals so as to raise the level of the town and improve the connections between the rivers Volga and Neva, and to avoid the dangers from the waters of Lake Ladoga.

When Mr. Jefferyes arrived in St. Petersburg he found the Czar dealing relentlessly with some of the adherents of the late Czarewitch and with others who were guilty of malversation of the public funds. M. Lopugin, brother of the repudiated Czarina, one of the former, had been executed, and his widow, one of the most beautiful women in Russia, writes Jefferyes, suffocated herself on a stove in her bath, where her body was found half consumed. Among others who were dealt with he mentions Prince Menzicoff and the Grand Admiral Apraxin, but these two the Czar pardoned and released from prison on their paying considerable sums of money to him and giving their solemn promise to harbour no resentment for the action taken against them. General Jagoskinsky, who was a favourite with the Czar, was sent to bring them to court, and at a given signal, the firing of a rocket, their swords were returned to them. Prince Menzicoff celebrated the occasion by giving a new-year's feast to the Czar, to which all the foreign ministers were invited. Mr. Jefferyes describes the ceremony of the blessing of the Neva (p. 27); also certain customs among the people at Easter, when even strangers might kiss the Russian women in the streets under pretext of Christian love with impunity, and the rebound from the observation of Lent is such that for a week there is a perfect orgy of drunkenness (p. 116). He notes the arrival of a caravan from China for Moscow, which came every three years, with oriental pearls and stones and Chinese curios; the exhibition by a strong man, which greatly interested the Czar (p. 112); the giving of permission to an Italian Capuchin father from Persia to build a church for his order at Astrachan (p. 69), and an order for the expulsion of the Jesuits on account of their interference with the affairs of the state (p. 142); the costly burial of a field marshal at the Czar's expense, and the terrible sufferings of the poor around St. Petersburg who, to avoid starvation, eat bread made of roots and straw with the bark of trees ground to powder, of which they die like flies (p. 131); a friendly letter from the King of Persia accompanied with a present of ten horses of surpassing beauty, two lions, two tigers, a panther and some rich cloth stuffs (to which the Czar responded by a destructive invasion of Persia two years later); and the sending of a scientific expedition to Siberia for the purpose of discovering whether the Asiatic continent was united to that of America or separated from it by an arm of the sea. He relates how that one day when the Czar was walking upon the ice a man with the appearance of a peasant said to him "Stop, my father, I beg of you"; and, as he persisted the Czar stopped and asked what he wanted. He replied that he wished to speak

to him two words in private. The Czar replied that he might speak in presence of all who were there as they were his friends, but the stranger declined. The Czar then, leaving his retinue, went apart, first seizing hold of the man's right hand to avoid any surprise, when the man asked why he had abandoned his old capital, Moscow, and left it to go to ruin. The Czar enquired what his interest in the matter was and who had sent him to make this representation ; but the stranger refused to say any more and was thereupon arrested. This curious episode had a sequel in which the Czar himself refers to the feelings which had been aroused by his forsaking of Moscow. He was leaving at the end of June, 1719, with his fleet for Sweden and the principal lords of his court had come to wish him success in his campaign, when he broke out upon Prince Menzicoff, declaring that his alleged indisposition was only a pretence to avoid sharing with his king the troubles and fatigues of the war, and that as for the rest of those present, notwithstanding their apparent zeal, he knew their hypocrisy and that they would be the first, if his life should be lost in this campaign, to burn his ships, and raze Petersburg to the ground so that they might return to Moscow and the filthy habits of which with all the trouble in the world they had only half got rid (p. 208).

One of the chief perplexities of the Czar was the question of the succession. He had himself destroyed his son Alexis and had the mortification to lose by death on 25th April, 1719, after a few hours illness, his only other son at the age of four years. A correspondent writes that the Czar has thrice fallen into convulsions and struck his head against the walls. The Czarina is in despair. He inclines to settle the succession in favour of his eldest daughter, Anna Petrowna, who entered her twelfth year on 3rd February, 1719 (o.s.) by making a law similar to those of England and Sweden in favour of female succession. He speaks of making the Prince of Holstein his son-in-law, or the Prince of Denmark. The feeble health of the Czar and the affection of the people for the son of the Czarowitch may make this project miscarry. He visited this young Grand Duke of Russia just after the death of his second son and caressed him greatly, making him many presents, and as he is of the same age as the last deceased Czarowitch and very lovable it is thought the Czar has favourable intentions towards him. But if so, these soon changed, and in order to render the young child odious to the Russian people he withdrew all Russian servants from him and replaced them with Germans so that the child might be instructed in their ways (p. 180). Later this is reversed and the Russian domestics are replaced (p. 252). But the Czar's predilection remained for his eldest daughter whom he has declared to be major and the talk persists of his intention to marry her to the Duke of Holstein.

Britain was anxious to bring the Czar also into the peace and King George offered his mediation between the Czar and Sweden, but it was refused. On the appearance of Sir John Norris in the Baltic the Czar wrote to him for an explanation, stating he had reason to suspect hostile intentions, and that if he did not receive his assurance to the contrary he would treat him as an enemy. To this Sir John replied, expressing surprise at the suspicion entertained of his master's intentions as, before leaving, he had conferred with the Czar's ambassador at London, M. Wesolofsky, about his mission, and he could only refer him to his master (p. 170). When, however, Britain was fully allied to Sweden, the Czar put the blame on the Hanoverian faction, and not on the English nation, declaring that while he would hold himself at war with the former he would make no difference towards the trade of the English people (p. 537).

Occasional references occur to the Palatinate and to a dispute between the Elector Palatine and his brother, the Elector of Triers, evidently about the question as to which of them should marry. The former seemed unwilling and the latter unable to do so unless he obtained his brother's estates. Later Mr. Haldane, who was resident at that court, had to leave owing to insults offered to his servants. There seemed also to be serious questions about religion, arising out of some action taken by the Elector Palatine against the Protestants at Heidelberg for which reprisals were threatened. It was hoped that the Protestant Princes would take united action, and there was a rumour that the Czar had offered his assistance to them against the Emperor if they did so. The British Parliament also moved in the matter and at their desire King George employed his good offices at Vienna for the accommodation of the dispute.

Naturally affairs at home receive occasional mention, but the brief notices are of such a miscellaneous and fragmentary character that they call for no notice further than to say that they chronicle some of the movements of his Majesty at home and upon the continent, the sitting and rising of Parliament, marriages and deaths in the peerage, with some preferments and honours; and among other things the rise of the South Sea Scheme, in which Sir William Gordon is said to have made 80,000*l.*, but concerning which scheme, e'er the letters close, dismal accounts had begun to circulate.

HENRY PATON.

THE MANUSCRIPTS
OF
LORD POLWARTH.

PRESERVED AT
MERTOUN HOUSE, BERWICKSHIRE.

VOL. II.

LORD POLWARTH to THE COUNT de la MARK.

[1718, December 22,] 1719, January 2.—This comes to recommend the bearer to your excellency. He is a London merchant passing to Sweden, his native country, and ventures to crave your protection in the event of his requiring to have recourse to you. *French.*

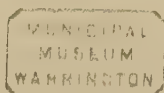
THE SAME to THE EARL of STANHOPE.

[1718, December 23,] 1719, January 3, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 40, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

[1718, December 23,] 1719, January 3, Copenhagen.—“There are accounts here that bear that Baron Gortz is taken up by the Prince of Hesse’s orders within a few leagues of the army, returning from Aland to speak with the King, and carried prisoner to Stockholm. I have sent one to Stockholm, as you see by my former letters I was resolved to do. I hope the person I have sent may give us an exact account how matters are there. I thought there was an absolute necessity of sending one, and communicating to the King my resolution to send, to prevent them sending of themselves, as they talk’t of, and taking measures without our knowing anything of the matter. I told you before the methode I now take with them. I am obliged to make difficultys, and then endeavour to remove, and to advance my master’s service under the notion of serving them, since the interests of our masters are one and the same, as I often tell them. At first the King made difficulty to consent to my sending, least I should not tell them anything that past, as I suppose; but at last his Majesty was very willing I should send, and told me he hoped I would let him know what accounts I had; and at his Majesty’s desire I talk’t with the gentleman I sent before General Dewitz and Privy Councillor Holsten, who assure me the King is resolved to take all measures with our royal master, as his Majesty



himself was pleas'd to declare to me. So good a disposition ought to be maintain'd by all the means of openness and seeming confidence at least. I shall long to have an answer to what I writt by the express. Tho' I cannot be of opinion any proposalls will be made by the Suedes to the Danes, yet I see they expect there will, and soon too; but they having no correspondence, nor indeed knowledge of what passes in Sueden, they have no ground that I can imagine to expect it.

"I begg that, now matters have so much changed, you'll be so good to favour me with his Excellency Baron Bernstorff's commands and advise me fully that I may slip no opportunity of doing service and do nothing amiss."

INSTRUCTIONS to MR. JURGENS.

[1718, December 23,] 1719, January 3.

(1) "To send or bring as soon as possible an exact account of the state of affairs in Sweden and if there is any competition for that Crown, with an exact account of the heads of the partys and the men of note in each party."

(2) "If there shall be any trouble within the kingdom to insinuate to those that shall be in possession of the Crown that they may expect assistance from the King of Great Britain and the King of Denmark upon reasonable terms."

(3) "To insinuate adroitly the advantage of making peace with the King of Great Britain and the King of Denmark, which in the present conjuncture may be accomplished, and the disadvantage of making peace with the Czar."

(4) "To adress himself to General Duker, but to avoid entirely Baron Goertz and Count von Dematt."

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1718, December 23, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign Entry Book*, 5.—*Public Record Office*.]

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

[1718, December 23,] 1719, January 3, London.—Yours of 24th December shows me that affairs in Norway are bad enough; but the death of the King of Sweden ("which is come very seasonably") will remedy all. It is a great event and very fortunate for us. The business of Count Holstein here will be helped thereby. I may say in passing, by order of M. Bernstorff, that the mortgage of the customs of Elsfliet on the Weser and the oxen toll at Colding, each for 30,000 crowns, will not suit us. It must be Oldenburg or nothing. [Written on the Court Circular in which mention is made that] The master of the Scottish ship coming from Gottenbourg on 17 December (n.s.) had seen with his own eyes the body of the King of Sweden, which had been brought thither.

Letters from Lord Stair of 29 December say that on that day the Duke and Duchess of Maine and Cardinal Pollignac had been arrested and confined, the Duke in the Citadel of Dourlans, the Duchess at Dijon, and the Cardinal in his Abbey of Anchin. *French.* 3 pp.

TREATY with the EMPEROR, &c.

[1718, December 25,] 1719, January 5, Vienna.—Copy of the treaty entered into between the Emperor, the King of Great Britain and the King of Poland. It consists of fifteen articles. *French.* 10 pp.

ROBERT TIGH to LORD POLWARTH.

[1718, December 25,] 1719, January 5, Elsenore.— . . . “A Brittish subject, by name Jorgenson, was this afternoon taken up and clapt in prisson on board of the guard-ship as is lying in this roade, by reason it has been founde out he designed to go over to Sweden with a letter for the French minister, as I suppose is by this time taken away from him and sent up to the counsell, unless he has trowne it over board; which I thought neidfull to advise your lordship of, and sends also this by my coatchman for the surer to be delivered your lordship. If the arresting of my servant has been any ways on this account I cannot tell, as thinking he may have been anyways sensible or knowne of this affaire. If so, they might have been a little more civiler and acquainted me first hereof before they sent two messengers into my howse to take my servant out by force, which I hope and beg your lordship will be pleased to be so kinde as to complaine about, that I may have some satisfaction given me and not be so abused hereafter or for the future, as not having given the least reason to it, or my servant, who only shewed him where to lodge, and where the boatmens lived to bring him on board to the Brittish ships as might have been lying in this rode. So I rely on your lordship’s good assistance.” 2 pp.

C. WICK to THE SAME.

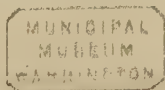
[1718, December 26,] 1719, January 6, Hambourg.—Referring to the King of Sweden’s death and desiring information as to the Swedish succession. *French.* 1 p.

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

[1718, December 26,] 1719, January 6.—Sending the Court Circular. *French.* 3 pp.

[M. WEBER] to THE SAME.

[1718, December 26,] 1719, January 6, St. Petersburg.—The Congress at the Isle of Aland, the sad catastrophe of the late Czarowitz and his adherents, the treatment accorded to the residents of the Emperor and the States General, the



formidable tribunal set up against those who have been guilty of malversation, the great changes which the Czar has made in his empire by the introduction of colleges and suddenly suppressing the old form of government, the friendly and blood alliance made between him and the King of Prussia, the measures which these two powers have taken to counteract the effort of the King of Poland to make his throne hereditary, the designs which the Czar entertains of introducing manufactories and for joining the rivers Wolkoff and Neva are the most considerable events of the year 1718 and deserve the attention of those who are interested in the affairs of Russia.

Two of the adherents of the late Czarowitz, a priest and a chaplain, were put to death eight days ago, their heads being exposed upon pikes and their bodies on wheels. A Tartar domestic of Soloffioff, Marischal of Prince Mentzikoff, and a Major, brother-in-law of the same Soloffioff, have undergone the like punishment by a decree of the tribunal for dealing with malversations. Prince Mentzikoff was condemned to be stripped of all his offices and dignities and the Grand Admiral to lose his life, but his Majesty two days later pardoned them and reposed them in their honours. He sent General Jagouschinsky, his favourite, to them to congratulate them, and enjoined him to take their promise that they would harbour no resentment for what had taken place. This he did, and during his discourse the swords of these two lords were concealed and were only presented to them at a given signal—the firing of two rockets. They were then conveyed in a coach to drink with his Majesty to forget the past. More than one hundred criminals are still in the dungeons and ignorant of their fate. Baron Schaphiroff fears the total ruin of his daughter who is married to the son of Prince Gagarin ; and the position of M. Tolstoy has not been pleasant. He was forced, notwithstanding the relationship between him and the Admiral, to exercise his office of judge and condemn him with the utmost rigour. . . . Dr. Areskine was buried with great pomp in a monastery about a league from this, his tomb being situated between that of Princess Natalie, the Czar's deceased sister, and a Dutch Rear Admiral . . . I forgot to mention that Prince Menzikoff and the Admiral only obtained their pardon on the payment of very considerable sums, which really go into the coffers of the Czar and will place him in a position to carry on some enterprise.

Matters at Aland are still in the same position. Baron Gortz has not yet returned, notwithstanding his promise to come in a month or sooner. Privy Councillor Schopfer wastes his time in useless projects. He is ever imploring the Czar to assist his master, the Duke of Mecklenburg, but can obtain no favourable answer or positive promise, notwithstanding the legal arguments with which he fills his appeals. I expect Mr. Jeffreys every moment and we shall

see if after he comes they will stop declaiming against us and the negotiations at Aland. *French.* 4 pp.

ROBERT TIGH to LORD POLWARTH.

[1718, December 26,] 1719, January 6, Elsenore.—“ Last night about seaven a clock, eaven as I were come home from Copenhagen, sends the burgomaster of this towne two men into my house with orders to take my servant in arrest, without giving me the least word or reason either by word of mouth or in writing. Said two men were very insolent and would have taken him by force out my roome where I was with some other friends at supper, so I told them as they brought nothing in writing from their burgomaster for what reason he was to be arrested it could not be granted, yet I would nevertheless be security that my servant should not anyways absent himselfe but remaine in my house to answer their request, on which they went away. And little time after came an officer from the commendant and one from the burgomaster and told me the burgomaster had desired the commendant's assistance to arrest my servant, and if I would be security for him, which I affirmed againe to them both, so they went away. A little time after coms one and knocks on my doore and says he was sent from the commendant to speake a word with me. At opening the doore he brooke in upon me with three souldiers more, turned me away by force, opened the innermost doore, went into the house and said had orders from the burgomaster to take my servant out where he was and would pull all the doors downe in the house. I told him I did not belong to the towne or were I a subject to the king of Denmark but to his Majesty of Great Britain and his consul here. They answered me did not vallew my king or me, but had orders from the commendant and burgomaster to take my servant in arrest, with a great many rude expressions more, and told me, in case I did not deliver my servant out immediately they would learn me other things and would use the king's keys and beat downe everie roome to look after him, as they accordingly went up to open the doors and sent for more souldiers and posted themselves in the whole house, and made such a noise in my house, that it was a shame to hear, and treated me just as I had created the greatest crime imaginable, and caused all my neighbours to come out and stare on me. To be rid of unrudly company of 8 souldiers and three servants from the magistrates who were the rudest of all, I were forced to give the burgomaster a writing under my hand that my servant should noeways go out of the way but remaine present to answer their pretensions or demand they might have on him, though said burgomaster would not give me the least line of this his demand or for what reason he would have my servant should be arrested. And if the commendant and burgomaster shall have such a power to breake in at night

times into houses without any crime or giving the least reason for such, then there will be no living here, and I feare everie hour to meete the same treatment that they will fall into my house and confine me also, unless your lordship will please to give me some assistance, as I no ways question. I most humbly desire your lordship will be so kinde as to resent this to his Majesty the King of Denmark that I may have some satisfaction given me by the burgermasters so unreasonable affronting me without the least reason." 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

[1718, December 27,] 1719, January 7. Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 40, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

[1718, December 27,] 1719, January 7, Copenhagen.—“All is at present perfectly quiet here. Everybody is attentive to see what the King of Sweden’s death will produce. I hope to know the state of matters in Sweden very soon. I have sent one, who is a Swede born, but has been some time in England a merchant, to get me an exact account. I know not if I dare venture to bestow much money upon such an account but at such a conjuncture I cannot spare it. We have a letter here that the Duke of Holstein is proclaimed King; but what accounts they have had here hitherto, come by the way of Hamburgh, are pritty uncertain, and you have them almost as soon as we can.”

THE SAME to M. WEBER.

[1718, December 27,] 1719, January 7.—Telling him there is no news save the all-engrossing subject of the Swedish succession, and adding—An incident occurred yesterday here at Court which at first caused much alarm but afterwards ended in laughter. A inhabitant of this town went hurriedly to the King as he was about to sit down to dinner and told him with great concern that the confectioner and some other officers of the Court, whom he named, intended to poison him on the first occasion. It was soon discovered that the man was a fool. During the last few days his Majesty has filled several vacancies in the treasury and the commissary department of the army. Major General Civignon has been appointed deputy of the commissariat in place of Count d’Ahlfeldt who died fifteen days ago, and M. Munck, Grand Master of the Queen’s household, has been made a privy councillor and appointed Director-General of Posts, which had been held by the said Count. Count de Schaik is made President of the Treasury and Baron de Guldeneron first depute of that college. *French*.

M. BOTHMAR to LORD POLWARTH.

[1718, December 27,] 1719, January 7, Copenhagen.—Mentioning that the King had ordered the release of a man who had been arrested, but who, it was found, held a passport from Lord Polwarth, and that the man who had yesterday raised alarm about the poisoning of the King was a fool. *French.* 2 pp.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA to THE KING OF POLAND.

[1718, December 27—1719, January 7].—Stating that after further enquiry he had found the charges formerly made against the latter's ministers not well sustained, and that while he had seized the papers of his Secretary Wilhelmi he would send them back as they were, provided the King would surrender a man called Lehman, a native of Halle, to the King of Prussia. *French Copy.* 1½ pp.

Also copy of the King of Poland's reply, dated 1 February, declining to exchange Lehman for the papers, as the two things had nothing in common, and until satisfaction had been made for the outrage on his ministers. *French Copy.* 4 pp.

Likewise a supplement to the latter, containing a complaint by the Secretary Wilhelmi of further discourtesies by the ministers of the King of Prussia and protesting against the continuance of such treatment. *French Copy.* 1½ pp.

C. WHITWORTH to LORD POLWARTH.

1718, December 27, 1719, January 7, The Hague.—“The States of Holland met on the 4 inst. and, the Pensionary having acquainted them in their assembly on the 5 that the Regent had agreed to the several points contained in the project sent to France for the security of their Baltick trade, they came forthwith unanimously to a resolution in form of acceding to the quadruple alliance. This resolution is to be reported too day in the States General and copies sent to those provinces which have not yet declared themselves, with a representation on the part of Holland to press their immediate accession. As those provinces only waited for the determination of Holland in this great affair, there is no manner of doubt but they will follow its example without any delay. The deputies of Brize and Groningen assure us that we shall have the resolution of their provinces the beginning of next week, and those of Utrecht give us the same hopes, so that my Lord Cadogan thinks of returning to England in eight or ten days. Thus your lordship sees that our great negotiation is drawing near an end, and my Lord Cadogan will go back with all the success he could desire, having entirely settled the points of the Barriere to mutual satisfaction and brought this State into the King's measures and their own publick interest; but the great advantage of private persons which they found in having an open trade to Spain balanced these considerations a long while.”

“The King of Sueden’s death will give a new turn to the affairs of the North. The present advantage is the saving of Norway which by all other accounts would else have been in great danger. But the main use to be made of this incident is to procure a good peace with Sueden and to prevent the Czar and the King of Prussia, who would certainly have sacrificed all the interests of his Majesty and Denmark if Sueden would have come up to their price. I think now the best councill for Denmark is to be moderate in their demands and not to let the opportunity slip by raising their price.”
3 pp.

PAUL JURGENS to LORD POLWARTH.

[1718, December 27,] 1719, January 7, Helsingor.—“I arrived here the 4 instant and was informed that both the English captains were gone to sea, as also that here was another English ship in the road, on which I came immediately to be embarked, but the captain of the same ship, viz. George Martin, was a poor silli creature and drunckenbold, would not at all help me on any terms, notwithstanding that I showed the letters of my lord to the other captains and your lordship’s passports. He proposed me to carry me to Norway if the winde did serve, if not I must go with him for Scottland. The winde being faire and time short I resolved to leave my few things aboard of him and went a shoar to Mr. Thig’s man, for he himself was at Copenhagen, and desired him to bring me to the men that carried me aboard the night before whom I had underhand discoursed if thei were acquainted on the other side, whereupon the told me thei had been there very often, and that thei had information of a man that came here over the night before, that all watches along the coast were taken away out of this reason. And since no other occasion presented, I thought those people should willingly help me ovre and I proposed the mattre to them, on which thei immediately answered, because I had Mr. Thig’s man along with me, that a thing amongst more then 4 eyes could not be kept secret. Thei would well but thei feared. On which I assured them there were nothing at all to be feared, for that man would not speak of it. On which that man would speak with his fellow compaynon and without any further words went to the Captain Biorn of the watchship, and informed him of my intention, came to me and told me what thei had don, upon which to forecom all weys I went to the captain myself, gave him my passports and lettres, and went along with him on his ship, where as he immediately wrot a lettre to the Admirality and send them my documents, whereon he this day has received an answer along with ordre to help me best he can to come over. I had also wrot a lettre to your lordship but the Admirality office returned it unopened, so I hope every thing will go well, notwithstanding this unlucky accident, which I on no account

could forecome. Meantime I have been aboard of saide Captain Biorn, who has used me with all the kindness. I showed him my Sweedish documents and told him I had there a suit in law of great dependence in which nothing but time did require at the highest rate. The winde is now very high. As soon possible I can come over, there shall not a minut be losst." 3 pp.

JOHN CROSSE, JUNR., CONSUL at TENERIFFE, to THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS.

[1718, December 28,] 1719, January 8, Teneriffe.—“Right Honourable, I received on the 20 courant your lordships’ agreeable commands dated the 3 September last, pursuant to which I do myself the honour to acquaint you that, upon my arrival here in May last, I found among several innovations in our British trade, one very material occasioned by a new intendant from Spain (an office never known here before) who has not only debar’d all British subjects and others the liberty of exporting the tobacco they receive here in payments, which liberty they had always enjoyed, notwithstanding its being an estank or monopoly, but detains and pretends to appropriate the same unto the King’s use at very infamous low prices, not offering above two thirds of the prime cost and charges thereof which will not only be a considerable loss unto his Majesty’s subjects but a great hindrance unto their commerce for the future. I have had the honour to represent this affair unto his Excellency, Mr. Stanhope, at Madrid, as also unto the Honourable Mr. Secretary Craggs, and doubt not of your honour’s powerfull good offices for obtaining in due time effectual redress in this particular.”

“The first intendant, who in my absence arrived here about the latter end of July 1717, was in January this present year forcibly expuls’d by the natives and another has succeeded, who arrived here the begining of July last, and comes amply impower’d to prosecute the intended projects of his predecessor, which he has effectually done as to what regards said tobaccos by detaining the same still except those that are given to him at his own rates which some necessitous people were forced to do, as all indeed must in a little time if speedy redress be not obtain’d at Court, said tobaccos being detain’d now above 18 months, whereby a great part is consum’d in warehouse hire and other charges. The tobaccos which belong to British subjects are at present oculted in the best manner possible because of the unhappy apprehension of a rupture, upon which occasion his Majesty’s subjects who are Roman Catholicks and more particularly Irish, are exempted from reprisals, as also the French nation in general who have lately obtained a decree of the Catholick King in their favour. And with submission I must assure your honours, as having sufficiently experience’d it to my cost last war, that if happily some expedient be not found either effectually to prevent

or otherwise equivalently to compensate these destructive reprisals, unpractised in any other part of Christindome, this branch of trade will in time be entirely lost unto his Majesty's Protestant subjects, as to their living here or perhaps in any other of the Spanish dominions, by reason all commerce will be chiefly if not solely carried on by Roman Catholicks, who thereby have an opportunity of raising themselves upon our ruin, as many did last war, which I hope may not be unworthy his Majesty's royal consideration. It is not practicable here for his Majesty's subjects, as in the continent of Spain, to reduce our effects into money or bills at a short warning, or indeed at all, whereby to provide effectually against a rupture or reprizal, our chief payments here being in wines, and that only once a year, which when recover'd cannot be secured without eminent danger, as unfortunately happens now, wherefore our only hopes are in his Majesties royal goodness for an equitable compensation of our losses which proportionally will be much greater than those of other subjects in the continent of Spain for the reasons above mention'd. This factory formerly was numerous enough and chiefly compos'd of Protestant subjects of all whom, when oblig'd to go home upon the approach of last war, none but two besides myself did think fit afterwards to return here, neither have the places of those who remained at home been since supply'd by others, so that at present the factory is chiefly not to say wholly composed of Roman Catholick subjects, to the great prejudice and discouragement of those who are Protestants, none of whom I am humbly of opinion, if oblig'd to go home now in case of a rupture, will be willing to return any more into these islands, which may perhaps likewise happen in regard to the other dominions of Spain. None of all his Majesty's subjects, excepting Mr. James Trolope, now deceas'd, suffer'd so much as myself last war, nor is like to do now if unfortunately another happens, which makes me with the more warmth to wish such an expedient may be found as it is mention'd that might execute itself without being deem'd an infraction of treaties, or trusting as hitherto unto a common exploded article thereof, which, with humble submission, I do not think impracticable both in regard to the continent of Spain and those islands; hoping your honours will pardon this digression which my present concern has insensibly led me unto. Said intendant pretends to prohibite the importation of all East India goods, tho' as yet he has not publish'd any such order. He likewise boasts much of discountenancing the imployment of British ships and of hampering their trade in the same manner as theirs is (according to his expression) by aliens duty in Great Britain, and of making commerce equally commodious for the Spanish subjects by putting it upon a sort of level in regard to them, that they may be able to trade with us upon equal footing, which if obtained will much diminish the British commerce. It seems

indeed certain, as it is no doubt obvious to your honours, that the present views of the Spanish ministry are extraordinary both in regard to the advancement of their monarchy and that of their commerce, concerning which said intendant here constantly expresses himself with great emulation and jealousy, who seems to be a person very much regarded at Court as to his sentiments and experience in trade. The first proofs which the British subjects have experienced of his goodwill is the depriving us of all gracia or favour which we formerly had at the custom house and allowing us no time as usual for payment of the customs, besides an extraordinary rigour in everything that relates to trade, carrying all with an imperious high hand; in which particular our captain general himself, who is British judge conservator, has most sufficient power to controll him but, to the contrary, express orders to concur in all his operations, who if he continues as he has begun to prosecute such oppressing measures, this trade in a little time will not be worth following to foreigners. The authority of consuls here, and indeed throughout all Spain, is very much hampered and diminished of late occasioned, as I am informed, by an abuse of the French consuls during last war, who, it seems, assumed unto themselves a very extensive jurisdiction independent of the royal Spanish justice, whereby frequent competitions used to arise; and, finding themselves now in their turn sufficiently empowered to prevent such incroachments, they are not satisfied therewith but endeavour to deprive consuls of all manner of authority even in regard to the subjects of their respective sovereigns or cognizance of their affairs, whereunto they are expressly intituled by their post, which is of a vexatious and chargeable consequence to the subject. The French indeed joyn unanimously in paying that deference to their consul as is fit for supporting the dignity of his character and never have recourse unto the Spanish justice without his intervention or previous approbation, whereas it is otherwise with the British subjects, who are Roman Catholicks, as well as merchants as commanders of ships and others, who, out of an innate tho' unnatural inclination, readily apply themselves upon all occasions unto the Spanish justice without the least previous intimation thereof unto me or any of my vice-consuls, thinking themselves under no obligation to do so, as has actually happened some few days ago with one Captain Walter Porter, an Irish Roman Catholick and commander of a British ship called the *St. Bernard*, who having upon several occasions caused imprison some of his men by an order from the Spanish justice, without acquainting me or my vice-consul upon the place, I ordered a complaint to be made against him, who answered, he acknowledged no other justice than that of the country; and tho' I have solicited satisfaction upon this occasion, it has been to no purpose, by reason said Spanish justice is willing to encourage all such attempts for augmenting

their own authority and diminishing that of consuls, who in time will be of little or no service unto their sovereigns or commerce of their subjects if affairs go on at this rate and their character be so disregarded, which I therefore humbly recommend unto your honour's consideration. Said Roman Catholick subjects finding themselves so highly favoured by the King of Spain, and some of them being indeed formally naturalized, it contributes much to alienate their native affection and allegiance as reckoning themselves only under a discretional obligation of acknowledging his Majesty's consul; and as at present they compose the major part of this factory, as said is, they intend for the future (as I am credibly informed) to excuse themselves from those national yearly contributions which have been practised here near these hundred years, and are applyed for paying our judge conservator and subdelegates their annual salaries together with other incident national charges, and this under the plausible pretence of the trades being reduced and low, tho' their real intention thereby is that of exempting themselves equally from the jurisdiction of a British judge conservator and consul and of rendring, as much as in them lyes, one as well as the other of no use and esteem, which, if they should attempt, I desire to know if I may use my authority in constraining them to pay such national dues as have been usual, or otherwise to deprive them of British privileges as to their importations in British shipping, which doubtless they will be unwilling to lose, especially when they consider the inconveniency of paying aliens duty in Great Britain; in which point as in every thing else your honours shall think fit I humbly beg directions for my better government and faithfull discharge of my duty, being very ready upon my part to contribute all my weak endeavours for advancing of the British commerce and unwilling to give way unto anything that may in the least demean either the nation's honour in general or that of consul in particular. I must likewise acquaint your honours that this peevish humour of theirs partly proceeds from their being disappointed of having their candidate appointed consul, some of them having been so imprudent as to express themselves very insolently that, since the person they desired was not appointed consul, they would forsooth have none or else hamper him so that his post should be of no esteem or advantage, which is indeed their great aim, that without controll they may be absolute masters of the trade. The perquisites and allowance of the French consul here are much more considerable than those of the British which afford him the means of making a handsomer figure and of gratifying the Spanish justice upon occasion, whom for that reason he finds more pliable to his desires; and he has ample instructions in the printed ordinances of commerce and maritime affairs made in the time of their late King whereby to regulate his conduct in relation to commerce and commanders of ships,

which are advantages British consuls have not, as were to be wished. Said Captain Porter in his said ship, which is about one hundred and eighty tons, used to sail under French colours except of late, and am now informed he intends to navigate under Spanish, with design to turn privateer in case of a rupture, tho' mann'd with his Majesty's subjects; and in effect his ship is only nominally British to serve a turn. Here is likewise at present another British built ship of the same stamp, burthen about two hundred tons, formerly the *Hannover* gally, commanded also by an Irish Roman Catholick with the King of Spain's commission, tho' manned with British subjects, and it is very probable that by means of such double faced shiping (which are pretty numerous) the King of Spain was so readily provided with transports for his late expeditions against Sardinia and Sicily, which perhaps may not be unworthy of your honours reflections in order to give such directions unto his Majesty's consuls as may prevent those indirect practices. I doubt not your honours have been long ere now apprized of the orders from Spain for arresting the effects of his Majesty's subjects, which have accordingly been put in execution. Three British ships are likewise stop't, one whereof called the *Canary* gally, about 140 tons, belongs chiefly to myself and, contrary not only to the tenor of treatys with the French but likewise unto the common right of nations, has been seized by the forceable assistance of the two French ships in the same hostile manner as if actual war. And, whether we have a rupture or not, I hope your honours will think fit to sollicite full satisfaction for such an unaccountable breach of the present peace with France, whereof I believe there is hardly a precedent.

"Said ships are called the *Europe*, John Graaf, and the *Princesse of Heaven*, Don Carlos Echibarri, a French Biscanyer, both under French colours and lately come from Amsterdam, where it will be easy to learn who are their respective owners, and I flatter myself that your honours will please to order this affair to be prosecuted with such vigour as that a compleat satisfaction may be speedily obtained.

"This branch of the British trade and consumption of its manufactures is at present very much diminished chiefly by the great disuse thereof last war, during which the Hollanders and Hamburgers under neutral colours introduced those of their respective countries as the French likewise did theirs in an excessive manner, and the Genouese no less those of Italie and old Spain; by which means also these islands were and still are quite exhausted of their money in return and the British subjects deprived of that benefit, who have now no other trade left here but that of Mamsey wines. Formerly the product of all said countries was generally imported here by British subjects, and that in such a moderate manner as was requisite only for the better assortment and consumption of the British manufacture, and at

my first arrival here about 20 years ago there was neither a French nor Genouese merchant of note upon the island, whereas now they are become not only the most numerous but chiefest traders here."

"Said Mamsey wines, best sort, are for the most part imported into Great Britain, as the refuse or inferior sort are unto Holland and Hamburgh, which are pernicious markets, great part of the first cost being generally lost, for which reason the natives of said places have of late declined loading said wines here, which, however, British subjects are forced to carry to them as being proper for no other part of Europe, and the natives here being commonly unwilling to sell one without the other. It happens frequently that part of said inferior wines would be landed at a venture in the western part of Great Britain to the benefit of his Majesty's revenues and advantage of the subject, but it is not allowed unless the whole be landed or at least entered and the duties secured, which obliges them rather to risque all for Holland or Hamburgh, being a great inconveniency and loss, as I have often experienced, except of late this be reformed."

"A great part of the said inferior refuse Mamsey as also Vidonia wines might be more advantageously expended in the British American plantations were it not for some real or mistaken difficulty which makes the masters of British ships unwilling to take in any wines when they touch here, except it be a very few, which neverthesse they are obliged to import clandestinely into those parts either by running of the same or otherwise under the pretext of Madera, becaused of the conceived notion that Canaries are confiscable, grounded, as is alleged, on the Act of Navigation, which prohibits all goods of the growth of Europe to be imported into his Majesty's Plantations of America, Africa and Asia, except first entered in Great Britain, which I am humbly of opinion does not extend unto the product of these islands as being situated in Africa."

"The government indeed of Boston in New England freely admits the importation of these wines, but they do not consume above 50 to 60 tunns yearly, and people are unwilling to make any experiment in the other colonies for fear of confiscation. Wherefore if your honours think fit to order this difficulty to be removed by directing the collectors of the Plantations, as well in the islands as on the continent, to admit the importation of these wines, and please to acquaint me therewith that I may impart the same unto such commanders of British ships as are minded to take in any here, I doubt not it may give encouragement and in some measure contribute to support the sinking trade by enabling his Majesty's subjects not only to retire part of their effects more advantageously than by sending, as said is, unto Holland and Hamburgh, but by augmenting likewise their importations here; which concession, as it can be no manner of detriment

unto the royal revenue of Great Britain, because such sort of wines are unfit to be imported thither, I hope it may appear the more equitable unto your honours, by reason these wines are entirely purchased by the produce of British manufacture, and not with bills of exchange as those of Madera most partly are, which at present is the chief consumption of our Plantations."

"I am just now informed that a small bark belonging to these islands bound for that of Lanzarote and a sloop coming hither from Cadiz have been taken by a British cruiser, which has much abated the civility wherewith hitherto we have been treated by the natives here, and if any of our West India ships which are shortly expected should fall into their hands we must expect to be much more rudely treated. His Majesty's subjects here, and particularly myself, are concerned not inconsiderably in this West India trade, and without doubt we shall have considerable returns by said ships expected, which in case should fall into the hands of any British cruizer or others in alliance with his Majesty, we doubt not of his royall goodness in being permitted to claim our respective interests and of having the same restored unto us upon due proof thereof."

"My concerns (as is very notorious here) run in the name of Don Juan Rodriguez Lindo at the port of Orotava, Don Domingo Paroy in the city of Laguna, and Don Theodoro Garcez de Salazar in the port of Santa Crux, which we are obliged to do because not allowed to trade in our own names. Some remission of British goods and others has been likewise made into said Spanish West Indies for my account by my house here in my absence while I was lately in London in the name of Mr. Thomas Wadding, an Irish Roman Catholick subject, as having a special privilege for trading that way, with whom I left particular directions for that purpose before I embarked, because of his experience in these matters more than any other of my Spanish friends or my brothers whom I left in my house. I have likewise one fourth part of a British built ship, which useth said West India trade, whereof I have not been able to dispose, tho' I have offered it for a third part less than it is really worth. She waits only for a new grant of the permission which is at present suspended in order to make a voyage thither. She is about 350 tuns burthen, 26 guns, commanded at present by Captain Don Cayetano de Espinoza-Torres, formerly called the *Jane* and now *La Santissima Trinidad*, and by a sort of by-name *El Pintado*; not doubting in the case above mentioned, if should so happen, of having restored what shall really belong to me or his Majesties other Protestant subjects upon due proof thereof, as said is, hoping to merit your honour's powerfull good offices in this particular."

"This is what at present occurs to me in obedience to your honour's commands whereof pray pardon the prolixity, having

endeavoured to be as succinct as the contingencie and variety of the several subjects could conveniently afford, hoping to merit the honour of an answer in due time, as I shall not fail to continue if happily publick affaires take such a turn as to afford an opportunity." [*Copy.*] 15 pp.

THE EARL OF STAIR to LORD POLWARTH.

[1718, December 29,] 1719, January 9, Paris.—There is reason to believe now that the affairs of the North have taken another turn that will make you be much easier at your Court than you have been for some time past. . . . The war is to be declared here this day against Spain. 1 p.

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

[1718, December 30,] 1719, January 10, Copenhagen.—“Since the King of Sueden’s death people here begin to think of a peace, and it is not doubted that your inclinations are turned the same way. Pray let me know your thoughts upon that subject, I may probably set them agoing. If it is for my master’s interest to help the King of Denmark to the Dutchy of Holstein in the Empire, giving the Dutchy of Wagren to the Administrateur of Holstein, I believe Oldenbourg and Delmenhorst might be yielded to our master upon easy conditions. Now is certainly the time to take measures thereupon.”

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

[1718, December 30,] 1719, January 10, St. James’.—We learn from Gottenbourg that Gortz on his return from Alland . . . was arrested near Stromstedt, and the Count de Ternate at Stockholm. They have also arrested MM. Stambken, Höpken, Hacken, and others of the Parliament. It appears that Princess Ulrica will be declared Queen. That, my Lord, is what we earnestly wish, but we are not to be taken as helping thereto. M. Bernstorff thinks that the best thing is to wait the turn of events in Sweden. Please read what he writes with this to M. Bothmer. I believe Lord Stanhope is sending you instructions for your guidance herein. It seems to me that you would do well to offer to go to Sweden if his Majesty thought you could serve him there, especially if there is to be an election and an assembly of the Estates there. You would do better than any other minister. If you write to Lord Stanhope do not mention that I suggested it. It is said that the Duke of Argyle and his brother Ilay are to make their peace with the Court. This, however, will not affect your post of Lord Register. Still you should write to your brother-in-law, Bailly. *French.* 2 pp.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1719, January [2–13], St. James’.—I have given his Majesty a French translation of your letters to Lord Stanhope and

myself and had the pleasure of hearing from his own mouth how much he valued your services. I believe that if the competition for the Crown in Sweden and the assembling of the Estates General of that kingdom obliges the King to send a minister to Stockholm his choice will fall upon you; but in the meantime he is sending Colonel Bassewitz to spy out the land, and on his report his Majesty will determine whether or not to send a minister to Stockholm. Meanwhile should one or both of the competitors make any overtures to you, please take such simply to *avizandum*, receiving the same with great civility and saying that you will report them to his Majesty for his instructions. Colonel Bassewitz leaves here to-morrow and goes by Copenhagen and will communicate his instructions to you and General Bothmer, and also to the Danish ministers with whom we design to act in this matter in perfect concert . . . Should the Duke of Holstein become King of Sweden . . . he would be a much more dangerous enemy to the King of Denmark than the late King; and it will be more difficult for his Danish Majesty to retain his hold on Schleswig than if Princess Ulrica mounted the throne, . . . and her ministers are more likely to seek for peace with us and Denmark than with the Czar, which in every way would suit us best. In short his Majesty earnestly desires the succession of Princess Ulrica. But, as that is a matter the Estates must decide, do not speak too openly of it but quietly suggest it to the King of Denmark and his trusted ministers. M. de Bassewitz will advise people in general in Sweden to think of peace and to send plenipotentiaries to the Brunswick Congress. General Bothmer and you should arrange for his sending you news of what is taking place in Sweden, but that need not hinder your sending also the merchant of whom you speak, provided the King of Denmark is agreeable, for we must give him no cause for suspicion. He may possibly also send one but if so we hope he will impart the information received so that we may act unitedly. It gives us great pleasure to see that he so inclines . . . It is quite certain that if Princess Ulrica becomes queen we need no longer fear that Sweden will favour the Pretender. It would be otherwise if the Duke of Holstein were king, for of a surety Gortz would then, in concert with the Czar, set on foot all the old projects for a descent on Scotland, even though Dr. Erskine is dead. I understand that the Czar's ambassador is dismayed at the death of the King of Sweden. His master will be even more so. I think the news Col. Mesting sent of the embarkation of 6,000 men at Gottenbourg will be found erroneous, as we have letters from that place of 27 December and they say nothing of that. . . . France has duly declared war with Spain last Monday. The King of Spain is very languishing. All the Imperial succours have arrived at Melasso. *French.*
6 pp.

JAMES JEFFERYES to LORD POLWARTH.

1718-9, January 2, o.s., Petersbourg.—“ I humbly begg your lordship’s pardon for giving you a trouble which imports nothing except that I arriv’d here yesterday in the evening. I hope the uncertainty of the season, the badness of the roads, the few conveniencyes and the many letts and hindrances which I have mett with in my journey will induce your lordship to believe that I have made all the haste any one possibly could have done that travell’d under so bad circumstances. At my arrivall here I found the whole Court in jollity and merry-making, Prince Menchicof having introduc’d this new year with a feast to which the Czar, the Czarine and all the ministers, both foreign and domestick, were invited. The like feasting has been continued this day so that I neither have had any audience yet of the Czar nor have I been able to speak with any of the ministers. This, however, I shall endeavour to-morrow, but how soon I may be admitted to t’other is what I cannot positively tell. These ministers have been of opinion that Sir John Norris’s not comming hither had something of design in it, but Monsieur Weber has hitherto endeavoured to clear that misstake, so I shall make it my endeavour likewise. The success of this as much as t’other things I have in command I hope I shall be able to give your lordship some information of pretty soon, but I must own that the appearances are against me since, as I am credibly inform’d, these ministers expect that his Majesty should make proposalls to the Czar and not he to his Majesty.” 2½ pp.

GEORGE TILSON to THE SAME.

1718-9, January 2, Whitehall.—“ Yesterday in the afternoon your lordship’s express brought your dispatches of the 30 December. My Lord Stanhope was out of town, so [I] immediately sent the French letters to the King, and dispatch’d the English to his lordship by a messenger. I hope they will be able soon to take resolutions upon this important affair, and send back your courier. We learn that the competition is not like to be great and that the Princess Ulrica will certainly succeed. I remember the Senate in their declaration in 1713 called her the presumptive heiress of the Crown, and we say she has the best right according to the laws and customes of Sweden. Besides some give but an odd character of the young D[uke] of H[olstein]. I know not but some would rather desire a strong competition that they might still more curtail Sweden, but I can’t conceive that ’tis for the publick good to have that kingdome depressed, especially when we may have a well disposed princess at the head of it. Did Colonel Mesting think that those troops and those transports at Gottenburg were meant against us? The King of Sweden was certainly in league with Spain, but I hardly think measures were yet gone so farr.” 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, January [3] 14, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P.*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, January [3] 14, Copenhagen.—“ We have as yet no account of what is become of that part of the army that had got into the province of Drontheim, nor of what is adoining in Sweden. There are reports that Comte van der Natte and Baron Gortz are arrested and that the Comte de la Mark is to pass this way soon on his return to France. If that is so he probably brings propositions to this Court. I doubt not but you have heard before this of our friend Dr. Erskine’s death. He drunck some glasses of the mineral water of Ollenitz, and fell into convulsions and died the 11th of last month. The Czar is much afflicted at the loss and has reason, for they say he kept the Czar alive.

“ I had within these two days a long conversation* with *Generall Dewitz*, who begunn the discourse with the King of Sweden’s death and the consequences it might have and then talk’t a great dale of the schemes might be made of a peace, and in short came to what I reckon was the aim of the discourse to ask me if it might not be hoped, if the Duke of Holstein was declared King of Sweden, that the King of Denmark may by the peace get that part of Holstein which belonged to the Duke and lay in the Empire as well as Holstein Sleswick. I said very little but ask’t him another question, What would become of the Administrator of Holstein in that caice? He said, another way may be found to satisfie him. I asked again what that might be. He said if it might be agreeable to my master he might exchange Lawenbourg for Oldenbourg and Delmenhorst and let the Administrator have the Dutchy of Saxe-Lawenbourg, and that all pretentions against Hamburgh and Lubeck may be discharged by the King of Denmark and Hamburgh made an Imperial city. I answered I was much a stranger to all these matters, that I hoped we should procure a good peace, but that it was yet too soon to speack of the terms. However, I thought it fitt that you should know this conversation, whither by order of his master or not, I don’t know. But after you have examined if this proposition is first practicable and then if adviseable for our master’s interest, and, if it shall be found so, if it might not be a little altered more to advantage by giving the Dutchy of Warnie to the Administrator, the rest of Holstein and Sleswick to the King of Denmark, Oldenbourg and Delmenhorst to our master for the money he has upon it, and the interests of Hamburgh and Lubeck will follow of cource. It were well we knew what treatys our master is under in these matters and what your views are that upon

* In cipher.

all proper occasions we might be advancing and setting them agoing.

Monsieur Leipziger, Gentleman of the Chamber to the King of Poland and his Envoy here, has communicated to this Court and the foreign ministers, that his master, the King of Poland, had been obliged to discharge the King of Prussia's minister his Court because of the seasing of his minister's papers of the Court of Prussia. We are soon to have a minister from the Court of Prussia here. There has been none these severall months."

LORD CADOGAN to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, January [3] 14, Hague.—"The States having acceded to the quadruple alliance and signed the new convention for the execution of the Barrier treaty and all other busines being likewise ended which I was to negotiate here, I intend to embark next week for England. But before my leaving this place I could not omit returning your lordship thanks for your exact correspondence and att the same time acquainting you that during my absence Mr. Whitworth will not fail to inform your lordship of all occurences in these parts. If your lordship has any commands for me in England, I shall be very glad to receive them." 1½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to MR. WHITWORTH.

1719, January [3] 14, Copenhagen.—Congratulating him on the success of Lord Cadogan's mission, and sending him the current news.

THE SAME to MR. TILSON.

1719, January [3] 14, Copenhagen.—Acknowledging his letters of the 19th and 23rd December, and referring to the death of Dr. Erskine, the Czar's physician. "We lose nothing; he a great dale."

THE SAME to SIR JOHN NORRIS.

1719, January [3] 14, Copenhagen.—Hoping to see him again here in the spring.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, January 6, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign Entry Book* 5.—*Public Record Office.*]

J. CRAGGS to THE SAME.

1718-9, January 6, Whitehall.—Thanking him for his letter and the gratifying news in it. 1½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1719, January [6] 17, Copenhagen.—"There is a report here that the Princess Ulrica Eleonora is declared Queen of Sweden.

But I do not find there is great ground for it. I have as yet no account from the person I sent to Sweden. It may happen that I cannot hear till he returns, after their usuall way of keaping things secret here, tho' the King of Denmark himself spoke with him. He was stopt at Elseneur, but the King ordered immediately to let him proceed on his journey about his private affairs, since he had my pass, which, however, gave matter of speculation to some people here. I know not if it may reach Stockholm and make his endeavours to procure good information the more difficult. Be that as it will, his going has hindered the Danes from sending and acting by themselves without communicating to us but what they might have thought fitt. The King of Denmark has gone this morning to Fredericksbourg for a few days."

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, January [6] 17, St. James'.—If you would prevent an invasion of Scotland, contribute to the security of the King in his dominions and his electorate and tranquilize all Germany, let it be your desire that the Princess Ulrica may become Queen and that the Duke of Holstein may be excluded with his Gortz and his Tornates. I expect that Lord Stanhope will write you strongly on this subject; and pray, make use of M. Wiebe to bring his Majesty of Denmark to an understanding of the reason for this, as that minister delighted M. Bernstorff by the way he spoke on the subject. Also, please, at present keep closely in touch with Mr. Haldane at Cassell, where he will remain for a considerable time and let him know what you learn from Sweden. Hereby you will make court to the Landgrave whom his Majesty wishes to be shown consideration. If you see that the likelihood is that Princess Ulrica will be chosen, express to Mr. Haldane the pleasure this gives you and what orders you have received about this so that the Landgrave may acknowledge his obligation to us. That Prince will make a great figure in the Northern peace if the Princess, his daughter-in-law, is Queen and if this Congress is held at Brunswick as we hope.

His Majesty is pleased that you have sent a trustworthy person to Stockholm, and especially that you took the wise precaution in doing so of obtaining the co-operation of the King of Denmark and instructing your man in the presence of MM. Holsten and Dewitz. . . . We have recently received new proofs of the intelligence maintained by Baron Gortz with the emissaries of the Pretender, and, among others, with one Irnegan or Hooker, who was in Sweden, and afterwards at Petersbourg, whence he has returned to Holland, having full assurance from Gortz that, if peace is concluded with the Czar, they then will consider the re-establishing of the Pretender and a descent on Scotland. That would be very easy after the conquest of Norway. See then what would happen should the Duke of Holstein become King. *French.* 4 pp.

GEORGE TILSON to LORD POLWARTH.

1718-9, January 6, Whitehall.—Thanking him for letter containing news of the death of the King of Sweden, about which there are “not a few infidells here”; and sending him the Office Circular. 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to MR. TILSON.

1719, January [6] 17, Copenhagen.—Reporting the non-arrival of the British mail and sending current news.

MR. JURGENS to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, January 7, Gothenburg.—“I safely arrived here after I have undergone a great many examinations and hardships. When I came on the coast of Shonen in the night time between 10 and 11 a'clock, I had a couple ours of walking before I came to the watch-house, where I found about 10 hands, and remained till the next morning. Then the[y] carried me to the commandant of Helsingbourg, who examined me from head to foot and after that sent me down to the felt-marshalik in Lunn, who also examined and questioned me about great many things, and at last gave me his passport to pass free. But here is a miserable travelling, for their is no horses on the road to be got; for the troops come from Norway has all the horses to their use and help because their is great many very rich amongst them. The Princess is made Queen, and she has renounced the sovereignty, so that the[y] will have it here on the same foot as in England in that case. The Duke of Holstein and Prince of Hessen-Cassell are called ‘Ihre Konigliche-Hochheiten’ and all is to be assembled in Stockholm on the 20 instant, and it is reported that about one month after sade date is the coronation of the Queen to pass, in ordre of which every body has ordre to bring along with them one morning and one coloured suit. Goerts and Van der Natt and all those that has been any way in their employment are arrested, and is generally reported that the two first has made their utmost to gether all the gold and silver money and to send it out of the country, to which purpose the[y] have employed severall poepel about all the places in the country; and the[y] have given to the value of 50 doler silver mint for one ducat, and to 3 dolars for one Carolin, which has reduced the mynteteken to a miserable condition and everything so deare, that here is heard living. A bottle ordinary French wine costs 64*d.* a bottle; bear 16*d.* and bottle brandy 3 rixdollars, and so fort. It is also said that their is found by Baron Goerts 200 doses of poison, some in pills, some in confection and severall other thing as thea and coffee, of severall operation, to wit, after one, two or three months' time; as also abundans of instruments for pining poeple, to make them confess where the[y] have their gold and silver. The[y] have ready taken an found in the

houses of Goerts and Van der Natt great quantity of gold and silver money. Poeples are also of opinion that Goerts has treated with the Zear in the place of a peace, of a marriage between the Duke of Holstein and one of his princesses, and at last to bring the Zear to be Emperor of the Northern crowns. He has also brought in here abundantly of foreigners in order to put out all the Swedish nation. Nay, he had brought it so far that all the trade was in his hands, by which means he could best gether all the good money in the country. I hope your lordship will understand bad English, and be persuaded that I'll do my utmost in what I have promised, to which purpose I'll proceed my journey to Stockholm to-morrow, please God. This I write *via* Holland with one Scotch gentleman called John Blackwood, who is a fellow companion of me, and has been here in the service of Mr. Robert Aston about some other affairs as what I have under hand." 4 pp.

J. ROBETHON TO THE SAME.

1719, January [9] 20, St. James'.—The report that the Duke of Holstein has been proclaimed King of Sweden is without any foundation. It emanates from his partisans at Hambourg. But there is another thing said, which I greatly fear may be better founded, that the King of Denmark has assured the Administrator that he will in every way support the succession of the Duke of Holstein. That step seems to us very premature and exceedingly ill-timed when appearances are all for Princess Ulrica and his Majesty's own interest demands that she should win. . . . Please try to prevent the Danish Court from making any open pronouncement. We must await the result of the election, and while doing so suppress our desires and wishes. . . . *French*. 1½ pp. [There is an accompanying "*P.S. pour vous seul.*"] Lord Stair writes on the 14th that France is for the Prince of Hesse Cassel, that is for the Princess Ulrica, which gives us great pleasure. He adds that the treaty between Spain and Sweden, so far as concluded, was to give a million crowns to the King of Sweden with annual subsidies to attack us in Britain. The 20,000 arms ordered by Baret and landed at Amsterdam were for that purpose. This must not be mentioned at the Danish Court as they would then think we could not do without them. But these treaties would be carried out by the Duke of Holstein and his Gortz in concert with the Czar against his Majesty if the Duke was King of Sweden. Judge therefore if that would suit us. The brother-in-law of Schleinitz, called Baron de St. Hilaire, who is at Petersbourg on behalf of the Spanish cabal in France, was to buy eight ships of war for the King of Spain, but which, instead of going to Cadiz, were to go to Gottenbourg to be employed in the invasion of England after the conquest of Norway. All this is for yourself. Don't speak of it to

General Bothmer as it is not expedient his father-in-law should know it. *French.* 1½ pp.

JAMES JEFFERYES to LORD POLWARTH.

1718-9, January [9] 20, St. Petersburg.—“I had the honour to acquaint your lordship in my last of the 2 instant of my arrivall at this place on New Year’s day. The 3 I waited on the Great Chancellor Golofkyn and the Vice Chancellor Shafirov, who promised to procure me an audience of the Czaar the day following. Accordingly the 4 instant, about 7 in the morning a secretary came to my lodgings and brought me to the Chancery, where, having waited a short time, the Great Chancellor came and conducted me into the Czaar’s apartment, to whom I made a speech in the German language, which contains in substance ;—that the King of Great Britain had commanded me to attend his Czarish Majesty and to make him his compliments in the most friendly manner ; that his Majesty had ordred me at the same time to declare to him how entirely satisfyd he was with the representations which Monsieur Wesselowski, his resident at the Court of Great Brittain, had from time to time made in his name ; that nothing could be more agreable to the King, my master, than to hear that his Czarish Majesty gave him hopes that he would explain himself in such manner as should give him sure proofs of his sincere intentions to maintain and strengthen a perfect friendship and intire good understanding with him ; that in consequence of this friendly declaration his Majesty had resolv’d to send to him Sir John Norris as envoy extraordinary, but that I was detain’d so long on my journey by unforeseen accidents that Sir John was departed from the Sound with his Majesty’s squadron some dayes before I arriv’d at Copenhagen ; that his Majesty being informed of this disappointment and being likewise unwilling to lett slipp any opportunity that offer’d of corresponding in the most friendly manner to the advances of his Czarish Majesty, had ordred me to continue my journey, and to open the instructions design’d for Sir John Norris, which instructions contain among other things, these particulars :—that I am not only to return his Czarish Majesty thanks for the obliging declarations he has been pleas’d to make by his resident, but that I should assure him of the intire esteme his Majesty has for his sacred person, and that his Majesty has nothing more at heart than to establish an entire confidence with him and to enter into engagements of friendship with him the most sincere, strict and durable. The Czar answered me in the Russian language, which Monsieur Schafigrov explain’d in the following manner ;—that he return’d his Majesty thanks for the assurances he had given of his friendship, and that he will make it his bussiness to cultivate the same to the outmost of his power. His Czarish Majesty did not think fit to enter into any particulars with me at this time. The next

day I desir'd a conference with Monsieur Safrow, which being granted, Monsieur Weber, his Majesty's resident as Elector of Hanover, and myself went together and waited on him. I told him that Monsieur Wesselowski had frequently given the Court of Great Brittain to understand how desirous his Czarish Majesty was to cultivate a strict friendship with his Majesty, and for that purpose if his Majesty should think fit to send a minister to the Czar he would explain himself to him in such manner as should convince his Majesty of the sincerity of his intentions; that his Majesty had given this particular commission to me, and that I had commands to hear his Czarish Majesty's offers, and to give him the strongest assurances of the readiness on his Majesty's part to do all in his power towards cultivating his friendship. Baron Shafrow demanded whether I had brought with me any concert for the operations of the next campaign, or whether I had power to agree with them about any. I answer'd him in the negative, and told him that I could not see how any concert could be made with his Czarish Majesty against the King of Sweden at a time when he was actually engag'd in a negociation of peace with him. I farther added that I did not doubt, if his Czarish Majesty would either wholly break of the negociation at Aland or lett us into the secret of what has been transacted at that place but his Majesty would take such measures with the Czar and the other aleys as would oblige the King of Sweden to a peace. To which he answered that not one article was yet agreed on between them and Baron Goritz; that this Baron did nothing but amuse them by making new proposals every time he came, and that if his Majesty should think fitt to make a concert with them, he would engage his honour that nothing should be concluded at that Congress during the concert. He then beg'd our excuse, it being his post day, and told us he would make a report of what I had said and, before the Czar's departure for Oloniz, which he thought would be in a short time, he would appoint us another meeting and lett us know the Czar's resolution."

"Your lordship will find by what I have said that these ministers are so farr from explaining themselves to us that they expected his Majesty should have sent a concert with me and explain'd himself to them, which, as it plainly contradicts what Monsieur Wesselowski has so often represented, so I cannot flatter myself with any hopes of success in this affair, unless the conjunctures change very much. I have sinse had an opportunity to sound Baron Schafraw about settling a treaty of commerce upon the plan which was last delivered to Prince Thurakin at the Hague, but he seems utterly averse to it and speaks of it as an unreasonable request and very injurious to the Muscovite nation."

"The King of Sweden's death (which they seem here to be sure of) will give a new turn to affairs in these Northern

parts. 'Tis reported that the Duke of Holstein, Count Van der Nath, Baron Gortz and all the Holstein party are putt under arrest. We are of opinion that there will be some struggling between the Prince of Hessen-Cassell and the Duke of Holstein concerning the succession. Whether the Czar will espouse the pretentions of the Prince or those of the Duke is yet uncertain ; but I am apt to believe he inclines most to the latter. That here is some design on foot to be executed very early next spring we do not doubt of, there being lately 2 expresses sent to Reval with ordres to putt the fleet in readiness in order to take the sea as soon as the waters are open, and the Czar is going to-morrow or next day himself to Cronslott to give ordres for equipping the galeyes. Besides, 19,000 men which lye in and about this city, the army in Finland and some regiments in Liefland are in motion all towards this place. Besides the disaffected of this country, who have gone so far in their perfidy as to frame at divers times conspiracys against his Czarish Majesty and the present government, there are others, even of the first rank, who, under the pretext of an inviolable fidelity, have not been less dangerous to the state by endeavouring to enrich themselves at the expence of their master in the government and other directions committed to their charge. The Czaar, being well informed of their bad conduct, has thought fit to dissemble for a while till the troubles of the late conspiracy schould be [at] an end ; but soon after the execution which happened here, his Majesty call'd his Senat together and told them 'twas time to look into the conduct of those who had had the chief menagement of affairs, and for this purpose, he established a tribunall compos'd of some general officers and others, of which Generall Weide is the president. The inquisition began with Prince Menchicoff, who was accus'd first of having sought his own profit and interest in his government of Ingria preferable to that of the Czar ; 2dly, for having favour'd and protected the Saloffiofs (three brothers) that drove a commerce in goods prohibited ; and 3dly, for having held secret correspondence with a Swedish minister. The Prince was putt under arrest by order of the Czaar, but some dayes affterwards he restor'd him to his liberty, and he has sinse given him his promise that he will forget what is past. 'Tis said that this Prince has offer'd of his own accord to pay 200^m roubles to the Czar as a dedomagement for the losses his Majesty has sustain'd by his fraudulent commerce. The great Admiral Apraxin was found guilty of mismanagement in the affairs of the fleet. He was confin'd the same day and divested of the order of St. Andrew, of which he was companion, but he had the same good fortune as Prince Menchicoff of being soon restored to the Czar's favour by means of a considerable summ of money which he is to pay him. The brother of this Admirall, who is a senator of the kingdom and formerly had the sole direction of the salt

mines, was likewise arrested. 'Tis said that he is convicted of having defrauded his Majesty yearly of 100^m roubles. A great summ of money has been demanded of him by way of restitution, but his Majesty has contented himself with 50,000 roubles. Prince Gagarin, formerly gouverneur of Siberie and a man of great riches, was likewise oblig'd to compare before this tribunall to give an account of his administration in that government. The three Saloffiofs are condem'd to pay 700^m roubles for their carrying on a commerce of contraband goods 2 or 3 years running. It would be too tedious to give an account of the proceedings of this tribunall in relation to people of less consequence. I have contented myself at this time to speake of the chiefest, who will not fail contributing to his Majesty's treasure more than a million of roubles. His Majesty has been present at the solemnity here which is ordinarily celebrated here on the 12 day. As this solemnity gives some idea of the genius of this people I would not omitt sending your lordship a short account of it. 'Tis on the river Neva that this farce is acted. The ice is opened in a certain place on that river where the chief ecclesiastiks present themselves to bless the water. This ceremony being perform'd, all those among the people who have either a mind to wash away their sins or to be cured of some distemper approach the sanctify'd place. People of distinction content themselves with washing their faces, but the common undress and plunge themselves over head and ears with so great assurance of relief either to soul or body as their necessity requires, that I could not but admire both the zele and robuste constitutions of those who, in spite of the terrible frost we have, acted in this farce. The devout parents bring their little infants, just born, to be here baptiz'd, and they do not fail at their leaving the place to fill their vessels with this holy-water and to carry the same to their houses, which they keep by way of preservative against any evill that may befall them for the year to come. This is one of the ancientest custome among the Muscowites, to which his Czarish Majesty likewise submitts to shew that in matters of religion he will not separate himself from one of the meanest of his people." 7 pp.

GEORGE TILSON to LORD POLWARTH.

1718-9, January 9, Whitehall.—Intimating the non-arrival of letters from Hamburg, Copenhagen and Sweden; and sending the office circular. 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, January [10] 21, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, Denmark.—*Public Record Office*.]

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1719, January [10] 21, Copenhagen.—The King of Denmark appears above-board to favour the Duke of Holstein's accession to the crown of Sweden. I had from a good hand that accounts were written here that his Excellency Baron Bernstorff appeared to favour the Prince of Hesse. I know nobody could have any discourse on that matter with his Excellency and communicate it here than Monsieur Sohlenthal. They seemed to be concerned at it. I should be extremely glad to know if it is true or written after the usual manner. I doubt not you'll lett us know your views, that we may regulate ourselves accordingly. It is easier to bring to good resolutions than to remove bad ones already taken.

THE SAME to THE EARL OF STAIR.

1719, January [10] 21, Copenhagen.—“I return my most hearty thanks for the manifesto you have been pleas'd to send me. Those that are no friends to us nor France gave out here that the warr betwixt France and Spain would not be declared and that severall entire regiments of French had gone over to Spain. It is in vain to argue with such people. I took patience till I should get this opportunity of paying of them home. We have no further accounts from Sweden since the King's death. I shall not fail so soon as I can come to know any thing of consequence to write it.”

THE SAME to THE EARL OF CADOGAN.

1719, January [10] 21, Copenhagen.—Congratulating him on the happy issue of his negotiations and wishing him a good voyage to Britain.

——— to ———

1719, January [10] 21, Dresden.— . . . I observe little sincere disposition on the part of the chief courts of Germany to further the interests of Denmark, so that I fear there will be ready insistence on the restitution entire of the Duchy of Holstein and Stralsund with all Pomerania. You will see it is there we come in contact with the views of the Court of Vienna in spite of all dissimulation. There is no one but the King of Great Britain who can successfully further the interests of Denmark. They ought at Copenhagen to be thinking at times of whom they will choose as their representatives for future treaties of peace, and they should be able ministers who by prudence and experience can hold their own against those who wish them no good. We must keep our eyes open with reference to Goertz's papers for the discovery of the detestable plans he made with several courts for the entire overthrow of Denmark. I can already perceive the anxiety of some ministers who have been secretly plotting with M. Goertz lest anything should come

out to their undoing. I dare not speak more plainly on this subject. The discovery of the secret correspondence made at Berlin is giving trouble to those implicated therein. By the death of the King of Sweden the Gordian knot of all the recent intrigues has been cut and undone and all the labour and outlay gone for nothing. This Court has been freed from an irreconcilable enemy, Saxony and Poland both set at rest. The King will certainly be here on his return from Warsaw towards the end of this month and the Field-Marshal will meet him from Vienna and report the result of his mission to the Imperial Court. . . . I think it likely that the old intercourse with the Danish Court will be renewed which was broken off by the intrigues of Goertz and his creatures. Stanislas and Poniatowsky have only to think of some retreat as they will omit nothing to escape. When the Court has returned from Warsaw and the minister I shall be in a position to inform you more particularly of the measures they are to take. . . . *French. Copy. 4 pp.*

MR. RUSSEL, CONSUL at CADIZ, to THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS
of TRADE &c.

1719, January [12] 23, Cadiz.—Copy of a long report of the condition of commercial relations in Spain. 34 pp.

JAMES JEFFREYS to LORD POLWARTH.

1718–19, January 12, o.s., St. Petersburg.—Although I have not yet received the last resolution of the Czar promised by M. de Schaflow to M. Weber and me some days ago, I find it necessary to write and even beforehand to say that we have nothing to expect from this Court. Their actions so contradict their pretensions that they omit no opportunity of showing their dislike. Their seizure of our ships and ill-treatment of his Majesty's subjects are incontestable proofs of it. Even their talk runs only upon the all powerfulness of the Czar, and they really think that he now stands upon such a footing as that he needs no one's help and need fear no opposition. In a word, I observe from all their procedure that the nearer his Majesty would come to them the further they will go from him. Perhaps they will change their minds when they begin to look seriously at things and consider their own interest, but that is the state of matters at present.

Yesterday a certain favourite of the Czar took the liberty of saying that it was absolutely necessary that the Congress at Aland should go on and that his master would not stop it on any consideration as, if the Swedes intended to amuse them as in the past, they were able enough to bring about a peace after their own hearts. He mentioned at the same time that at last Council meeting the question had been considered as to the advisability of bringing pressure to bear on Sweden and prevent the other allies of the North from making peace with that Crown. These views were largely shared, but

some thought they must renew the war and carry it to the capital of Sweden, attacking on one side across the Gulf of Bothnia and on the other by an army of 20,000 men, who would enter the kingdom at a distance from the said Gulf. Others thought it would be necessary to act on the defensive so as to retain what had been won while cutting off communication with Sweden in the Baltic and so reducing them by famine to accept such conditions of peace as the Czar should impose, for which end it would be necessary to send a large squadron to sea and take other requisite measures. The counsel of the latter will be followed, but meanwhile it is not likely that the plenipotentiaries at Aland will be recalled as they wish to be able to resume negotiations if the Swedes show any inclination thereto. The great change in Sweden increases the distrust of this Court towards us as the faction opposed to that of Gortz is suspected of being in our interest. *French.* 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, January [13] 24, Copenhagen.—Two letters.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, January [13] 24, Copenhagen.—“You’ll easily believe that I shall not fail to follow your directions, and you need not doubt we shall advance your views and what you wish for with all our skill and might. We only want to know in time what they are that we may take measures before it is too late. The King of Denmark is in a perfect good disposition, is resolved to take all measures with our royal master and owns that to be the only way to come at a good peace; and I am persuaded he will do all that our master desires to come at it. His ministers declare themselves of the same opinion, but some of them, I am afraid, from no good will to us, since by their discourses they make their pretensions higher then I think they can expect. The Sound dutys and Bahus-Leen and Mastraend, together with their conquests, Sleswick and Pomerania and Rugen, is what they reckon upon, and lay out frequently the advantage to the navigation of Britain that Bahus-Leen and Mastraend be in the King of Denmark’s hands. We answer little to all their fine reasoning but upon every turn put them in mind of the treatment they have mett with from the rest of their allies to prepare them for the fine things we doubt not will be said to them how soon the King of Sweden’s death is known, which they seem to be enough sensible of. I know too well the friendship you are pleas’d to honour me with to doubt of your concern for me on all occasions, which puts me beyond compliments and under obligations, I am afraid, I shall never be able to answer.”

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, January [13] 24.— . . . Negotiations between the ministry and the Duke of Argyle for his entry into the public service still proceed, and how it will issue I know not ; but ministers tell me that it will only be on condition that he will not interfere with the army nor with Scottish officials. They assure me, at any rate, that your post of Lord Register is safe. The Dukes of Roxburgh and Montrose appear easy enough. However, the business is not done yet and may still happen to miscarry. It seems your brother-in-law, Mr. Baily, is not for it. *Partly French.* 2 pp.

GEORGE TILSON to THE SAME.

1718-9, January 13, Whitehall.—Desiring him to give particular attention to the petition of Mr. Norris and to befriend Mr. Tigh ; also sending the Office Circular. 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to SIR JOHN NORRIS.

1719, January [13] 24, Copenhagen.—Congratulating him on his safe arrival and giving him current news.

BARON MANTEUFFEL to SECRETARY WILHELMI.

1719, January [15] 26, Breslau.— . . . The day that his Majesty left Warsaw, M. de Cunheim came to me with a letter for his Majesty from the King of Prussia, of which I send you a copy, and by which you will see, as we have all along believed, that the Court of Berlin had acted precipitately. . . . I hope they will not act less reasonably in the matter of satisfaction than in the recalling of their false accusations against us. . . . M. Cunheim at the same time referred to the death of the King of Sweden and said as this event would put a new face on Northern affairs he was instructed confidentially to consult with me upon measures of common interest to both Courts. . . . I did not quite believe him . . . but could not conceal my surprise, and told him that, delighted as I was at this return of confidence, we must await the reply to our protest, and his Court would do well to choose another minister for that business against his Majesty's return. . . . *French.* Copy. 3 pp.

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, January [16] 27, London.— . . . M. Bernstorff desires me to tell that as to any plans they there conceive our master will not quit the Duchy of Lawembourg which he is resolved to keep. When they speak of that and of Oldenbourg and Delmenhorst the shortest way will be to ask them to speak with General Bothmer on these matters as they respect the King as Elector. All the arguments of M. de Dewitz are premature and proceed upon the supposition that we believe that the Duke of Holstein will not be King of Sweden, and

that then nothing remains but to satisfy the Administrator, who will be happy to have the small portion which M. de Dewitz destines for him. You already know that we judge the interests of the King of Denmark to demand that Princess Ulrica should be Queen, in which case the Duke of Holstein will return to Germany and will endeavour to keep at least what he has in Holstein. It will be well if Denmark is then able to keep the Duchy of Sleaswig, and it is a part of the spoils of the Duke of Holstein that ought to content them. We are anxious as to what may be taking place at Drontheim.

MM. de Monteleon and Berettilandy have stated at the Hague that if the Duke of Holstein becomes King with Gortz as his prime minister they will lose nothing by the death of the King of Sweden but that all their projects will go on. You can judge by this whether our prayers should not be for Princess Ulrica. Gortz is certainly arrested and taken to Orebro, and having left the service of the Administrator to take up that of the King of Sweden he cannot be reclaimed. We have tidings of the death of Dr. Areskin. I see that you will soon have at Copenhagen an envoy from the King of Prussia. . . . [Written on the flyleaf of the Court Circular, which, *i.a.* states] Letters from Naples of the 30th bring no news of Melatzo, but confirm the news that the Imperialists are to form an army corps near Syracuse, and to send on from Calabria the cavalry which was sent there from Melatzo. The other 6,000 men to be sent by the Emperor are intended for Sicily. *French.* 4 pp.

GEORGE TILSON to LORD POLWARTH.

1718-9, January 16, Whitehall.—Intimating that a pass, signed by his Majesty, has been sent to Mr. Haldane for M. Hein, counsellor to the Prince of Hesse, to go to Sweden; also sending the Office Circular. 2½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, January [17] 28, Copenhagen.—
[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, January [17] 28, Copenhagen.—“It was with very great pleasure that I received the honour of your letters of the 13th and 17th past, by which I understood my royal master’s goodness for me, and that he is pleas’d to approve of my weak endeavours to promote his service; and I do assure you that nothing, that excepted, can give me more joy than the good news I now send you, since I read your letters with many good reasons contained in them, that the Princess Ulrica is Queen of Sweden. General Bothmer had a letter from the Count de la Mark upon Thursday last, which was writt in answer to one I writt to the Count some time

ago concerning the beacons of the islands of Lessee and Anholt, in which the Count says he has spoke to the Queen about that matter and found her better disposed to redress it then he found her brother. There is also a placat by the Queen, brought hither yesterday from Schonen, by which a meeting of the Estates is appointed against the 20th of next month, and in it she renounces the absolute sovereignty that was granted by the Estates 1680 and 1683. I have not yet been able to get a copy of the placat to send you. General Bothmer will acquaint you with the King of Denmark's answer to him concerning the granting a passport for one to go into Sweden. I have been obliged to keep my room for some days, but I do not fail to observe your directions. I have as yet had no account from Sweden. There go's a report that the Duke of Holstein is at Malmoe, but I know not if it is much to be credited. The Duke Administrator of Holstein is acoming hither as is also one Mr. Brand from the Court of Prussia. But by all I can learn or reasonably conjecture the Danes will act in concert with our royal master ; and indeed it were great madness to them to do otherways. Some here, by way of discourse, have asked if it was not reasonable that we should endeavour to make up our matters with Sweden in the island of Ween or some other place at hand, without taking more notice of those allies that upon the like occasions minded us very little. I do not care to contradict or oppose loose propositions that must fall of themselves, and only answered that those allies deserved it very well at our hands, but that in order to fix our matters, the Emperour and other powers must be concerned, whose consent must be had as well as that of my master who, I thought, would not go into that proposition."

M. BOTHMER to LORD POLWARTH.

[1719, January [17] 28.]—I have ascertained nothing but that M. D'Ahlfelt, envoy of the Duke of Holstein Administrator, has returned from Berlin to Hambourg without the King of Prussia desiring to see him, as he had nothing from the Duke of Holstein, Regent, and does not want to interfere with the Administrator. Ahlfelt gives out in his place that he will soon return. On the 6th of this month they were still in ignorance at Petersbourg of the death of the King of Sweden. *French.* 1 p.

LORD POLWARTH to GENERAL DEWITZ.

1719, January [17] 28, Copenhagen.—I have the honour of informing your Excellency of the good news which I have from England by last ordinary post that everything goes as we could wish. The King, my master, is resolved in everything to keep a perfect concert with the King of Denmark, and, having thought proper to send Colonel Bassewitz on a

particular mission to Sweden, that gentleman will come this way and impart to the King of Denmark and his ministers what he has to do. I expect him here soon. General Bothmer has asked his Majesty to-day if he may have permission to send some one to Malmo, and to write to General Holl, Governor of Scania, if he can obtain a passport for the said Colonel to enter Sweden or can send some one to procure it. His Majesty has not yet given a positive answer, but if he refuses, much time will be lost as the Colonel will be obliged to go another way. General Bothmer is to write to Hambourg to let him know.

There is no doubt that Princess Ulrica has been declared Queen of Sweden. Count de la Mark has written to General Bothmer and in it he styles her Queen and mentions having spoken to her of business. There is also here a proclamation by the Queen for the assembling of the Estates on the 20th of next month, and she thereby renounces the absolute sovereignty which was granted by the Estates in 1680 and 1683. I have not seen it, as I am still confined to my room. We are now aware to a considerable extent of the dangerous projects devised by Baron Gortz and others of his following against you and us. *French.*

LORD POLWARTH to MR. HALDANE.

1719, January [17] 28, Copenhagen.—. . . I did not know that you was at Cassel till last post, otherways I would not have failed to have communicated to you what past here. . . . There is a talk that the Duke of Holstein is at Malmoe, and that the Duke Administrator is acoming hither. . . .

JOSHUA KENWORTHY to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, January [17] 28, Dantzic.—“ . . . The only news here is that a regiment of grenadiers march'd yesterday out of the towns jurisdiction, and the magistrates are buoy'd up with the hopes that the rest of Repnins division will shortly follow, but [there] are some of opinion, founded upon good appearances, that they will not leave us till spring, nor can indeed the dragoons well march till then. The Polish commissary who was appointed by the Republick to order their march (being the same that was sent to the Czar from Grodno) and had had already seaveral conferences with Repnin (who is about 2 English miles from hence) about it, enter'd the 26th inst. into a cloyster and immediatly took the habit. The reason no man knows; but its' supos'd that the Russes will urge it as a reason for their longer stay. Monsieur Pleyer, his Imperial Majesty's resident at Petersburg, arriv'd here yesterday on his way to Vienna.” 2 pp.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to THE SAME.

1719, January 20, Whitehall.—With enclosures.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign Entry Book*, 5.—*Public Record Office.*]

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, January [20] 31, Copenhagen.

[Also in Vol. 41, Denmark.—Public Record Office.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, January [20] 31st, Copenhagen.—“General Bothmer having told me that the King of Denmark made difficulty to permit one to go over to Malmoe to try if Colonel Bassewitz could pass from here to Stockholm without hindrance, tho’ I was not yet quite well, I went out yesterday to speak about that matter. I begunn with telling his Majesty that I had express orders from the King, my master, to assure him that my royal master was perfectly disposed to concert matters with his Majesty for procuring a good and speedy peace now upon the event of the King of Sueden’s death, and that, as a proof of it, my royal master having resolved to send one to Sueden to see and let him know how matters stood there, had appointed him to pass this way and to communicate to his Majesty and his ministers what he had in command, and was likewise ordered to write to General Bothmer and to me, as often as he could find opportunity, how matters stood in order to let his Majesty know; and therefore I begg’d that his Majesty would allow one to go over to Malmoe to try if there would be no stop and to endeavour to remove it in caice there should. His Majesty answered that he thought it was better to delay a litle till the Count de la Mark came hither and till we see how the succession to the Crown of Sueden went. I answered that I reckoned that matter over; that the Princess Ulrica was declared Queen, and the meeting of the Estates appointed. His Majesty answered again it was true she had declared herself, but that we did not yet know how that matter would go. I had almost said, that she had just done what his Majesty did himself upon his succession to the Crown, but I said only that I was humbly of opinion that the Queen upon the Declaration, having call’d the meeting of the Estates and renounced the absolute sovereignty granted only in her father’s time, that she had cut at the root of that matter and that she would meet with litle or no oposition. But, says his Majesty, what if the Duke of Holstein should do the same? Sir, said I, if he should do so he’d now come too late. Besides, as we are informed, he is absconded, and it is not known where he is. For my part I am perswaded, he is gone to the Czar to reap the fruits of his minister Goertz his negotiations. I said so, because I knew before that that was the King’s own opinion. He laugh’d and asked, ‘But what makes you think so?’ Sir, says I, we know that when the King of Sueden’s death was told to the King of Prussia, he was very much afflicted at it; that the King of Prussia and the Czar had taken the same measures, and that if they had not

advanced their matters and had hopes that we knew nothing of there was no reason of being so much afflicted at what so much pleas'd us. His Majesty then answered again that he was afraid the sending any there now might make them over-value themselves and make terms the worse. I then replied that the person the King, my master, was to send was not to propose any terms but know how matters stood in order to take just measures, and that if his Majesty thought fit, he might send to that purpose also. Then he answered, 'I shall think of it,' but in such a way that I hope his Majesty will grant it.

"I was this morning some time with Monsieur Wiebe and begunn with the good disposition my master was in to concert measures with the King of Denmark, and then desired that he would speak to his Majesty to allow one to be sent over to Malmoe, and put him in mind of the reasoning we had had some time ago, and very much applauded the just notions he had of matters. He made much the same objections that the King himself had made which I answered much after what I had done. In the end he promised to speak to his Majesty of it and said that he thought, if the King of Denmark sent any, Colonel Lewenorn (a creature of his own) might be a very fit person; and in our discourse he often declared himself of opinion, that it was of very great consequence that our two masters should take joint measures and act in concert; but either would not say, or was irresolved, what those measures might be; but took notice that, if the Duke of Holstein succeeded, he must, by the treaties we have, renounced both the Dutchys of Sleswick and Holstein, and that if he did not succeed to the Crown, he did not see what was to be done for him. I hinted that, as matters now stood, the ball must be struck as it lay; that the Queen and the Estates agreeing, as I made no question they would, it was not to be doubted that the Emperour, the French, the Dutch, and indeed every body concerned in the affair of the Nord would have an end put to all further troubles there; that the Duke of Holstein, being a competitor for the Crown, would have no support from Sueden, so they would have easy work with him, and, as he had very well formerly observed, we did not know what engagements he might be under with the Czar; and I hoped now that they would make their schemes such as they could reasonably expect and think of sending to a congress to finish their matters. He took notice, too, that the design of this warr was to take all footing from the Suedes in Germany, which could not be effected, the Princess being Queen and her husband succeeding to his father upon his death, who was an old man: to which I answered, that the Princess being Queen he would no doubt have a great dale to say in their Councils, but that nevertheless he was not King, nor could act always as he thought fit; and the Queen having renounced to the absolute sovereignty

and put the Estates upon their ancient foot, had removed any jealousies that could be of that sort. Besides that, if all that matter was otherways, the Landgraviat of Hesse was at a distance from the Baltick, which must make it more difficult to join the forces of Sueden and Hesse together, having the territorys of other Princes to march through.

“In discourse also with Mr. Gabell, Secretary at Warr, he imparted to me a project of his own, and asked me what I thought of it, which was to transport immediately some troops to take post at Helsingbourg, in order to hinder, as he frankly told, the Queen’s coronation, and to make terms with the one or the other competitor as they might be inclined to grant them most to our advantage. I answered only that I was of opinion that they might make as great noise with their preparations as they could, but that they ought not to make any step in which, if they did not succeed or came to be foil’d, might make their condition worse; that there was more requisite then barely the transporting of troops; that the men must live and have to eat; and that a few would not answer the end; that they must not reckon, because the King of Sueden was dead, that all his army was dead with him; that the designs against Norway being given over, if that attempt was made, troops would be poured upon them, and, if they should be obliged to retreat, it would be infinitely better they never made the attempt. I tell you this only, not that I can believe any such project can be gone into, but that you may observe the byass to the Duke of Holstein, which I easily observed in all the three conferences.

“I have sent you here a copy of what I have writt to the Earl of Stanhope with a copy of the placat I mention’d in my last. I have not time to write the same thing to Milord Stanhope that I have writt to you, and therefore I must begg of you that, after having communicated it to his Majesty and his Excellency, Baron Bernstorff, you’ll let him know what you think fit of what I have writt to you, in the best manner you can, so as he may not be displeas’d that I have not writt the same thing to him. I shall add no more but, now that I know your views, you need not doubt I shall follow your directions and promote them all that ever I can.”

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STAIR, MR. WHITWORTH,
MR. JEFFREYS and MR. HALDON.

1719, January [20] 31, Copenhagen.—“Rear-Admiral Tordenshiold having been ashoar upon Schonen with about 150 men upon Saturday last he brought off a parson, a lieutenant and a peasant, who shall declare that the placat they had got here some days before, and of which I had the honour to make mention in my last, was a true copy of that published in Sueden wherein the Queen appoints a meeting of

the Estates against the 20th of this month, and renounces the absolute sovereignty. They say the Prince of Hesse is declared General and Admiral in chief, that the Duke of Holstein was absconded, and they did not know where he was, and that Baron Goertz was close prisoner and loaden with irons. Count van der Natt had more liberty and was retaken endeavouring to make his escape. The Duke Administrator of Holstein is expected here in two or 3 days and, as I am told, his expences are to be defrayed by the King while he stays, etc."

GEO. TILSON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, January 20, Whitehall.—. . . We think the treaty of commerce of 1670 subsists. Do the Danes think the contrary? I am sure there is no limitation of time in it; but additions and alterations might be necessary when we come to settle matters. [Written on the flyleaf of the Office Circular.] 3 pp.

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1719, January [20] 31.—. . . I wish the man you have sent to Sweden would write soon. It is astonishing that after all the precautions you took he should have been stopped at Elsinore. Perhaps the Swedes wont allow his letters to pass. . . . It is very imprudent of the Danish Court to declare so strongly for the Duke of Holstein while the Swedish minister at Paris is working for Princess Ulrica there. I have no doubt that M. de Seulendahl has written that our Court is for that princess, and M. de Bernstorff has openly avowed it.

GENERAL DEWITZ to THE SAME.

1719 [January 21], February 1, Fridrichsgabe.—Thanking him for the good news from England which he writes, and desiring the favour of its continuation. *French.* 2 pp.

JAMES JEFFERYES to THE SAME.

1718-9, January 22, o.s. St. Petersburg.—“I send your lordship here inclosed copy of my relation to the Lord Stanhope by which you will easily perceive how little success I have had in my negociation. The most I have gott by my pains and trouble is a great cold in my breast, which very much incommodes me and which putts me under a necessity of concluding sooner than otherwise I had a mind to.” 1 p.

Enclosure.

JAMES JEFFERYES to LORD STANHOPE.

1718-9, January 22, St. Petersburg.—“Thursday last the Great Chancellor Golofkin and the Vice Chancellor Shafirov, having sent to acquaint Monsieur Weber

and me that his Czarish Majesty had given them the desired explication and that they would communicate the same to us, if we were at leizure, we accordingly went to the Great Chancellor's house to wait on them. Monsieur Shafrow, who has the whole management of foreign affaires here, began the discours by saying that his Czarish Majesty was much concern'd that I had not brought either a concert or full power with me from England. In answer hereto I repeated what I had said before to him on that head, viz., that Monsieur Wesselowski having made repeated instances for a minister to be sent to Petersburg, gave assurances at the same time that his Czarish Majesty would explain himself to the same. I likewise produc'd to him their own rescript to Monsieur Wesselowski of October the 3, (on the communication whereof, I told him his Majesty had resolv'd to send a minister, in which no mention is made of any concert). He then proceeded and said that, notwithstanding I had brought no full power with me, his Czarish Majesty, to shew his sincere inclination to cultivate a good understanding with his Majesty, had given him orders to deliver unto me a draught or scheme of a convention sent to Prince Kurakin in the year 1716 and communicated to Mr. Wallpole soon after, the which he thought would remove all former jealousies and restore the ancient friendship, if his Majesty should think fitt to agree to it. He then delivered me the inclosed papers, intreating me to make earnest instances that the Court would take the same into serious consideration. We demanded whether that scheme contained anything relating to the trade. He answered us in the negative, saying that a treaty of alliance, or at least a concert for the operations of next campaign, must be first agreed upon, after which a treaty of commerce may be concluded, tho' not upon the plan desired by the Brittish nation, which is very prejudiciall to the Muscovites, but upon a foot that regards the mutuall advantage of both. We demanded whether a full power was given to any person to concert the above-mentioned project with our ministers. He answered that that matter could not so well be treated at London, and much less in a 3d place, as the Hague per example, but that his Czarish Majesty thought it most proper to be concerted at this place; that therefore his Majestyes full power would be requisite, in which case he assur'd that the Czar would give his Majesty sure proofs of his sincere intentions. We assur'd him on his Majestyes part of the like sincere inclination to live in friendship and good harmony with his Czarish Majesty, adding that we hoped they would withdraw

their troops from the confines of Germany, from Poland and Dantzig, if they were in earnest and intended sincerely to make way to a good understanding; for we could not conceive his Czarish Majesty had any ennemys in those parts, and consequently that those troops serv'd to no other end then to give umbrage to the severall princes of Germany. He told us the Muscovite troops in Poland had orders to march (this he took care to repeat severall times, tho' he did not explain whether they march'd out of Poland, or only from one place to another in it) adding, that the King of Poland himself had been the cause of their staying so long in that country; that those troops had kept the diet at Grodno in some awe and had hindred the King from proposing in that diet the succession of the Prince Royall to the Crown of Poland, by which means he thought to have introduc'd into that country a despotick power, which the Czar is in condition at present to hinder and always will oppose to the utmost of his power. We reply'd we could hardly imagine that the King of Poland had any design to make himself absolute, sinse in that case he would not only have the Czar, the Emperour and the neighbouring princes of the Empire, but England likewise for his enemy, whose common interest it is to conserve Poland by its ancient laws and libertyes. He answered us that they knew too well the intrigues of the Polish Court, and must tell us in confidence, they had certain advice, that the King of Great Brittain had been sollicitd by that court to enter into an alliance with them against the Czar; in short, that Count Flemming had form'd this project against them, of which the Czar was fully inform'd, and therefore intreated that his Majesty would give no ear to the sinister insinuations of that minister. The Czar, continued he, has kept the crown on the King of Polands head 3 severall times, but he makes him ungratefull returns on all occasions. His Czarish Majesty needs not make use of any regular troops if he has a mind to punish the Poles; he may only send a good number of Tartars and Callmucks into Poland, who will not fail (if fire and sword can effect any thing) of making the Poles repent of their intriguing. In fine, they may in Vienna plott and contrive against the Czar and the *King of Prussia* as much as they please, yet he hopes that those 2 powers, united, can take such measures as will defeat all designs and entirely secure them from the danger of any alliance that may be made against them. Having hereupon made such answer as we thought proper, we told him that his Majesty neither had entered into any measures against

the Czar nor design'd it so long as the Czar shew'd the same friendly disposition on his part, but that the strict friendship which has allways subsisted between Great Brittain and the Empire, and which has been confirm'd by 2 treatyes made between the Brittish crown and the Emperour since his Majestys accession to the throne, laid his Majesty under an obligation to have a just regard to the peace of the Empire in all the engagements he should contract with foreign powers, and that, if the Czar meant to create disturbances in the Empire on account of Mecklenbourg, it would not be possible there could be any sincere friendship between them. Here the Vice Chancellor could not conceal his passion, but began to complain that the affaires of Mecklenburg, through the instigation of some ministers, had laid the first ground to the misunderstanding that is between both courts; that the English minister never had made any representations to them about those affaires, nor had any of them spoake to Monsieur Wesselowski concerning them, at least he had given them no notice that they had. To which I reply'd that your lordship, in a conference held with Monsieur Wesselowski, had made him the same declaration I now doe, that Monsieur Wesselowski must have forgot to inform them about it, and that I had orders to represent it to them. In defence of the Muscovite troops that are kept in Mecklenbourg he said they were only to serve as a guard to the Dutches, and were actually in the Dukes service. I perceive, continued he, that yow expect from me a declaration what the Czar intends to do in case the Emperour should undertake anything against that Duke, but, as I have not receiv'd any instructions from his Czarish Majesty in relation to that affair, so I can give yow no positive answer, only that the Czar will endeavour to compose that matter in the most amicable and friendly manner he can. We told him that the Duke of Mecklenbourg was so sensible of and depended so much on the Czar's assistance that this was the only reason for his having slighted the Emperours mandates so often; which Monsieur Shafirow positively denyed, desiring us to assure our Court that there was no such thing. This we promised to do, and so took our leave of them both.

“Yowr lordship will easily perceive as well by the foregoing relation as by the inclosed project (which in my humble opinion cannot be accepted on owr part) how farr short this Court comes of what his Majesty might have expected from them after the many protestations made by the Muscovite resident. I must add, as an undeniable proof of their insincere dealings

with his Majesty, a passage which lately happened, and which I have all the reasons in the world to believe, it being told me by a man of honour and credit, viz.:—That the Czar had ordred Baron Shafirov, that for every time I should make instances about the march of the Muscovite troops out of Poland, he the Vice Chancellor should give ordres to Prince Repnin (who commands those troops) to remain there a week longer. Whether this be a toaken of the Czar's sincere intention to cultivate his Majestyes friendship I leave every one to judge. I am assured they carry their resentment against his Majesty so farr as to endeavour to alienate the King of Denmark. With this view they begin to flatter and caresse the Danish envay residing at this place, while they concert with the envoy of Prussia and listen to the counccills of that minister, who, being known to be a good Suede and opposite to the interests of Great Brittain, does not fail of adding fuell to the fire and alienate the Czar's mind from us as much as possible. The death of the King of Sueden and the disgrace of Baron Göritz and his party has very much alarm'd this Court. The Czar held a counccill of state on that account some dayes ago, in which it was debated what would be most adviceable to be done in such a dangerous conjuncture. Among the different opinions which occur'd, that of being upon the defensive, of fitting out a fleet to hinder provisions from being brought to Sueden and by that means to force the Suedes to a peace, seems to have been the prevailing opinion, for I am told the Czar designs to have at sea by next spring between 15 and 20 ships of warr, besides 15 gallies.

“I have only to add in relation to the draught here inclos'd that the originall was sent in the year 1716 by Mr. Walpole to these ministers, by whom it underwent severall alterations and amendments; then was transmitted to Prince Kurakin, who communicated the same afterwards to Mr. Wallpole at the Hague; so that this is an old scheme which probably has been rejected by us once before. Last Sunday in the evening his Czarish Majesty sett out from hence towards Olonitz, where 'tis thought his Majesty will stay about 2 months. Very few accompany'd him excepting Major Generall Jagowinski, a favorite of his; none from the chancery, nor any of the foreign ministers had leave to follow him, the place [being] unfit for the reception and entertainment of any stranger, and his Majesty likewise unwilling to be troubled with any affaires so long as he makes use of the waters. 'Tis thought that the Czarinna will follow him sometime this week. I cannot tell whether there be any

thing in a report we have had here that the Czar, under pretext of going to Olonitz, is to meet the King of Prussia and concert measures with him for the operations of next campaign. Some dayes will clear this matter to us.

“A Suedish captain of the Guards being sent to Aland in order to secure Monsieur Stamke, this putt himself under Monsieur Osterman’s protection, and so both together made their escape to Finland. ’Tis reported they are arrived safely at Abo.” 9 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719 [January 23], February 3, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719 [January 23], February 3, Copenhagen.—. . . “Colonel Sumitz, one of the King of Denmark’s aide de camps, arrived here on Wednesday morning from Norway. He had been at Drontheim and brought account that that part of the Suedish army that had pearc’d into that province had, upon the news of the King of Sueden’s death, retear’d again by the way of Jempterland to Sueden; that there had been no action on that side, but that the Suedes lost a considerable number of men by sickness, fatigue and want of provisions. They had been at the copper mines, but did not destroy them; only carried away about a thousand crouns worth of copper, and in the main, while in that country, they observed a good enough discipline. We have yet no further accounts from Sueden. The Duke Administrator of Holstein has altered his resolution of coming hither; but the ministers expect still to see the Count de la Mark here very soon. People here are a litle surprized at the King of Poland’s unexpected return to Dresden and are at a loss to find a reason for it. By the conditions upon which the Czar will remove his troops from Poland it seems as if he did not incline to quit so soon that kingdom. There is a report here, I know not how true, that the Duke of Mecklenbourg is gone to Cassel, and that he had past Hambourg incognito. Thus far I have writ to the Earl of Stanhope. Tho’, as I writt to you before, the King of Denmark talk’t pritty much above-board in favour of the Duke of Holstein, yet I am assured from good hands he writt no such letter as that you mention’d to the Duke Administrator. Hambourg is a common forge for the news the politicians there think fit to send about. I spoke again to-day to the King of Denmark for a passport to Colonel Bassewitz and also for a passport to Mr. Hain. His Majesty has promised to grant them so soon as they come here. His Majesty spoke of sending one along with Colonel Bassewitz. I told his Majesty that that depended upon his pleasure, but

that I hoped, as we, our master's ministers, had orders to communicate to his Majesty whatever might happen, his Majesty would have the goodness to order that the same methode may be observed towards us. There is one to be sent to Malmoe with a letter to the Governour of Schonen to prevent Colonel Bassewitz's being stopt on the other side."

LORD POLWARTH to MR. TILSON.

1719 [January 23], February 3, Copenhagen.—"I have since my last had no accounts further what is doing in Sueden. I shall long to hear what resolution is taken by the Estates who mett on the 20th of last month, o.s. I have as yet got no answer to the memorialls I have presented for Mr. Norris. You may be very sure that I shall give all assistance to Mr. Tigh or any other he shall employ in his affair. I am extreemly glad that the bill for strenghtning the Protestant interest is past. I am sure it ought not, and I hope it shall have no bad effect."

GEORGE TILSON to LORD POLWARTH.

1718-9, January 23, Whitehall.—"The Dutch mail of Tuesday being not yet come in, we have no letters from your lordship since those of the 21. As we are utterly in the dark as to Sweden, we can't dispatch your servant; sure the Danes are very incurious to be so near and know nothing. The current runs mostly that the Princess Ulrica will succeed, t[h]o I hear that Court inclines for the Duke of Holstein, I suppose in view of making a good bargain with him." [Written on the back of the Office Circular.] 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to GENERAL DEWITZ.

1719 [January 23], February 3, Copenhagen.—There is not much news from England. Here we await the arrival of Col. Bassewitz and Mr. Hain, counsellor of his Highness, the hereditary Prince of Hesse Cassell, for both of whom General Bothmer and I have instructions from our master to ask passports for their proceeding to Sweden, which we hope will be granted. Acting as we do so openly and honestly this is not the time for jealousies and suspicions. My master might indeed have sent Colonel Bassewitz another way but preferred this to make it clear that he was going to Sweden. I earnestly hope to see your excellency here soon. I understand there is no longer any word of the short journey the King thought of taking, and your excellency will pardon the liberty I take of saying to you that it seems to me to be just the time for one who is so devoted to his master's service as I well know you are to be with him. *French.*

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1718-9, January 23, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign Entry Book 5.—Public Record Office.*]

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1719 [January 23], February 3, London.—As one post has failed us I have nothing to write to General Bothmer, so I content myself by sending the circular. The affair of the Duke of Argyle is as good as done. I shall send you particulars by the first opportunity. I am very glad that it does you no harm. [Written on the back of the Court Circular in which occurs,] President le Begue, envoy of the Duke of Lorraine, arrived here from Paris two days ago, but has not yet had an audience of the King. The Count de Holstein, ambassador from Denmark, reached the Hague on 25 January, and, along with General Cadogan, is expected here with the first favourable wind.

It is still confidently reported that the Duke of Argyll, his brother, Lord Ilay, and their friends will re-enter the King's service, but in what manner and what offices will be given to them no one can yet say.

A member of the House of Commons, named Fuller, yesterday made a motion against the manifesto of France because it interfered with the English possession of Gibraltar, demanding that the matter be inquired into ; but his motion was not seconded, and it is said he will renew it on the earliest occasion.

Letters from Paris of the 28th January bring to us this morning the journal from Melasso up to 30 December. There has nothing new transpired. They continue to treat with each other. The Spaniards have detached some of their cavalry towards Syracuse as they were greatly troubled in their camp by rain.

Letters from Naples of 10 January inform us that the Viceroy, the Comte de Thaun, carries himself very well, and has not been ill ; and that a Spanish ship of sixty guns going from Palermo to Messina was wrecked on the coast of Naples, but that the crew of 270 men got ashore and were made prisoners. A Spanish frigate has also been wrecked on the Sicilian coast. *French.* 4 pp.

C. WHITWORTH to THE SAME.

1718-9, January 24, February 4, The Hague.—“ On the 31 past the States General came to a conclusion for entering into the quadruple alliance. The resolution of Zealand, which had been wanting, arrived here yesterday morning, and immediately after the States desired a conference with the French ambassador, Count Morville, and me, in which they acquainted us, that they had acceded to the quadruple alliance and gave us copies of their resolution in form. We then adjusted some points which had hitherto been in debate. We settled the method of their accession and the separate articles. Draughts of the said articles are now preparing and will be examined to-day, and I hope all these pieces will

be ready to be sent to England by next post, together with full powers to Monsieur Van Borselle to sign the treaties there.

“The Emperor’s ratification of the new convention for the execution of the Barrier Treaty is arrived at Brussels, and I expect those of his Majesty in a few days in order to their being exchanged here. Letters from Paris of the 30 past bring no news either from Spain or Italy, but only that the preparations for war are carrying on with great vigour. My Lord Cadogan set out on the 1 instant for Helveotsluys, and, as the wind is come fair, I hope he will be got to sea last night. Yesterday Count Holsten, ambassador extraordinary from the King of Denmark to his Majesty, set out for Rotterdam in order to embark for England.” 3 pp.

JOSHUA KENWORTHY to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, February [4] 15, Dantzic.—. . . “The news of the King of Sweden’s death hath caus’d a great change in the face of affairs at the Court, and the Czar, for seaveral solid reasons doth not rejoyce at this accident. The magistrates have now paid all the money given the Czar by the last treaty, and we are assur’d that what remain’d of his troops in the jurisdiction of this town will this day or to-morrow quit it, the major part being allready gone, and the Prince Repnin will follow the 7 instant. Monsieur Pleyer left this place the 31 past.” 2 pp.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to THE SAME.

1718–9, January 27, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign Entry Book*, 5.—*Public Record Office*.]

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719 [January 27] February 7, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719 [January 27] February 7, St. James’s.—There is nothing from you or General Bothmer by Saturday’s post from Holland, but we have the agreeable news from Hamburg that Princess Ulrica has been declared Queen by the senate, the clergy, the army and the governors of provinces. We have also a copy of her declaration offering to renounce absolute power and replace matters on the old footing. It is reported that Gortz and Van der Nate are prisoners at Stockholm and that fifteen agents there are engaged for them. It is thought their lives are in danger. Other letters report that the Duke of Holstein was for safety on his way to the Czar when he was arrested and brought back as a prisoner to Stockholm. The Estates will convene on the (4) 15 of

this month, and, no doubt, will confirm the declaration in favour of Princess Ulrica. So sure are we of this that his Majesty has already been considering the sending of an ambassador to the new Queen and thinks of Lord Carteret in that capacity. He is one of the gentlemen of his chamber. It will shew more consideration for Queen Ulrica to send some one direct from this than from Copenhagen. . . . Please do not speak of this unless to General Bothmer and beg him to say nothing of it. It is still a secret here. We wish him to go in a month and are preparing his instructions. . . . Lord Cartaret will go straight to Gottenbourg. He thinks he will remain at Stockholm only three or four months, and proposes to retain Resident Jackson with him. Lord Cartaret will be instructed to correspond with you. *French.* 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1719 [January 27] February 7, Copenhagen.—. . . “I have yet had no account from the gentleman I sent to Sueden, no doubt because of the difficulty of sending any letter, and I cannot expect his return till the meeting of the Estates is ended, when I hope he may bring an account of their resolutions. There are accounts here, how true I know not, that the Duke of Holstein was stopp’d agoing to the Czar and brought back to Stockholm, where he now is; and that the Queen had made seven new senators, the Generals Sparr, Duker, Orenstedt and De la Guardie, the Stadholder Taube and two Landshoftings, Bonde and Banier. I made a very good use of the news you sent me of the projects of the King of Spain and King of Sueden against our master and the buying of ships from the Czar. Finding the King of Denmark yesterday in a good humour, I told him the news as a secret, but such a project at the same time, as what we laugh’d at in so far as concerned us, but remarked, that the whole project depended upon the King of Sueden’s being master of Norway. He said those were very vast designs, and added that the Czar must have been privy to the whole project. I answered, I left his Majesty to judge of that, and that there was nothing wanting to make that matter clear, after the answer of the Czar had given to his minister, when he proposed to the Czar to make a diversion in order to draw some of the Swedish troops from Norway. I had two reasons for acting in this fashion; first, I thought that it was much better for me to impart this news to his Majesty then that he should have it another way; and then that it might afterwards be a good service, when proposition shall be made from the Czar, to which it is more then probable that some ministers here will hearken, that I had told his Majesty this matter some time before.

Monsieur Gabel yesterday at Court asked my advice whether I did not think it might be of use that the King of Denmark

sent one into Sueden, and that he should let the Estates know that the King of Denmark had been at warr with the king but had no difference with the kingdom of Sueden, and to desire to know if they were willing to be at peace or warr with him, and he would take his measures accordingly. This was a pritty odd message. However, I would say nothing to it but told him that I did not know if it was yet fit to make proposals of that sort ; and, however that might be, that it was better to delay till he whom my master was asending to Sueden should be here, and then they might consider whether it was fit to send any other and what instructions to give him, which he seem'd to agreed to. Matters here have taken an evident turn ; neither ministers nor others talk moré in favour of the Duke of Holstein. But whatever may happen, if we need to correspond with Sueden, it were a very good thing that there were a couple of light frigats here and one at Lubeck, and then we might order that matter as we thought fit without depending upon the caprice of other people. The Czar had a couple of frigats that lay in this road for two years together."

[J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.]

[n.d. 1719, January 27,] February 7, "Brulez."—It is very good of you, my lord, to offer your services to go to Sweden. I have already informed you that Lord Carteret has been fixed upon for that service as we think it would be more acceptable to the Queen that we sent some one from here, and not merely a minister who happened to be in the neighbourhood ; besides that the minister who goes must receive verbal instructions about various matters. He may also remain there for some time, so it would not be advisable to send you when it will be very necessary in the present juncture to have you in Denmark where grave and important negotiations are pending regarding a cessation of arms and terms of peace.

"I must add that, for fear Milord Cadogan should be uneasy about the Duke of Argile's business, our ministers are glad to leave him his Dutch embassy a while and to let him have the salary of it tho' absent. So that Milord Carteret, to whom that embassy had been promised, being by this deprived of it, our ministers were glad to send him into Sweeden. All this between us. I saw this morning my Lady Gresill Bayly. I have no hopes att all to get you your place of Lord Register during life. If you send us an account of your extraordinary expenses we'll do our best to get them paid to your lordship. Milord Cadogan seems to be very easy about the Duke of Argyle and pleased that the army hath been secured to him, and the Duke quite excluded of it as well as of Scotch business."

4 pp.

GEORGE TILSON to THE SAME.

1718-9, January 27, Whitehall.—Sending the Office Circular and an attestation in German respecting the property of a ship that had been seized by the Danes. 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to MR. KENWORTHY.

1719 [January 27], February 7, Copenhagen.—Acknowledging a letter and one enclosed from Mr. Jeffreys.

THE SAME to MR. JEFFREYS.

1719 [January 27], February 7, Copenhagen.—. . . “I am heartily glad you have got so well through so long and troublesome a journey, and I wish you success in your negotiations there with all my heart. That Court has so long thought of peace that I hope your negotiations won’t be very difficult. I understand there is one, the Baron de St. Hilaire, a relation, I think, of Schleinitz’s, I wish you could be informed what his bussyness is. I am told it was to buy some ships of warr from the Czar. It might be of use if I might know what is in that matter. There is so litle distance betwixt your feasting and fasting where you are that Solomon’s saying, that there is a time to laugh and a time to cry, will scarce be credited. I have already writt you all the news that we have here. If I learn anything further I shall be sure to write it. Pray make my compliments to Monsieur Weber and Monsieur Westphal.”

MR. JURGENS to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, February 7, Stockholm.—Immediately upon my arrival here I spoke to General Duker, presently senator in the Reichrath, and presented your proposals to him. He heard me favourably and has presented the overture to the Queen. So far as I can judge from her reply, which was very brief, the intention here is to have done with all wars, if possible, and, if they cannot obtain a complete cessation, to begin with any of their enemies from whom they can obtain reasonable conditions of peace. It will no longer be difficult to renew the old friendship with her Majesty, provided we can assure them of a reciprocal sincerity and the conditions are acceptable. With regard to the kingdom, Princess Ulrica is on the throne, having been declared Queen by the common consent of the Estates and the army. The sovereignty is entirely abolished and the government put on the old basis. The Estates are actually in session for dealing with the whole affairs of the kingdom, both domestic and foreign, and from what I can learn and see the ministers are now upon a much better footing than formerly and every one will be able to put forth an effort for the welfare of the country. As for the Duke of Holstein, nobody speaks of him any more than if he did not exist. I also understand that they are labouring hard to equip anew the army, part of which has suffered in Norway. I cannot speak positively as to Alland, as every thing that took place there is kept secret; but I can say this, that the conference is to go on and that within a few days they are to send another plenipotentiary in place of Goertz, of whose imprisonment your lordship apparently knows. Van Dernatt

is also a prisoner, but he will shortly be released. There are some variances among the Estates, but that is nothing unusual in this country. [A cipher letter and a French rendering. Each 3 pp.]

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1718-9, January 30, Whitehall.—Two letters, in one of which is enclosed a petition by John Rolls and Samuel Long in reference to their two ships which were sunk by the Danes at Frederickshall in Norway.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign Entry Book*, 5.—*Public Record Office*.]

JA. PAYZANT to THE SAME.

1718-9, January 30, Whitehall.—. . . “They talk of several changes at Court as that the Duke of Argyll will be made Lord Steward in the room of the Duke of Kent, who is to be made Lord Privy Seale, and the Duke of Kingston, who is Lord Privy Seal, is to be made Lord President in the room of the Earl of Sunderland, who is to be made Groom of the Stole. I shall acquaint your lordship when any of these removes are made. . . .” 1 p.

JAMES JEFFERYES to THE SAME.

1718-9, January 30, o.s., St. Petersburg.—The Czar, who left this place on the 18 has been obliged to stop for two days at the Convent of Alexander Nevskogo, some leagues from here, owing to a slight indisposition caused by a chill.

The Czarina left on the 22 for that convent to join him, whence, after his recovery, the Court will proceed towards Oloniz. We expect by this time that it is there. Although the doctors have strongly dissuaded his Majesty from drinking the waters there, he sometimes persists in trying their effects upon himself. As to his return there are different opinions. Some expect him back here in about six weeks. Others think he will go from Oloniz to Moscow for some important business there. But the rumour that he intended making a journey to Abo appears to be groundless. There is a whisper that this Court is to send a minister to Sweden to offer an armistice to the regency, and they pretend even to know that Major General Jagoschinsky is designed for this mission.

M. Osterman, the Czar's second plenipotentiary to the congress at Aland, returned hither two days ago. He has not intimated his arrival to the foreign ministers, and it is stated that he will return almost immediately. Before the return of Captain Kerff, whom the Czar sent to the Polish Court a fortnight ago with secret dispatches, and who arrived here on the 27, another courier was sent off to the same Court on the 24. There has just come from Moscow a large consignment of new coins with which his Majesty has directed payment to be made to the officers of the navy of their arrears of pay. The Czar will employ the troops with which this town

swarms (provided there is no new war) partly in a great project he has formed of raising the level of this town by digging a number of canals, and partly in making communication between the Volga and the Neva to avoid the dangers of the Lake of Ladoga, a description of which I reserve for another occasion. His Majesty is also dispatching two of his subjects, well skilled in mathematics, to Siberia. On their arrival at Tobolskey they are to be supplied with all necessaries and then proceed through the country of the Samoides, penetrating as far as the 75th degree of latitude, in order to ascertain whether this continent is united to that of America or really separated by an arm of the sea. They are to draw plans of all the places they pass through for the construction of a new map. They consider that this will take them two years. [The foregoing appears to be of the nature of general news and the writer adds.] I have nothing to add. This Court appears greatly irritated against us on account of a treaty newly entered into between the King, our master, the Emperor and the King of Poland, of which the ministers pretend to know the contents and say that it is to inclose the Czar within his ancient boundaries. I have heard nothing of this treaty from the Court; but, whether it be so or not, these gentlemen take it seriously and have even sent an express to Poland, to the Cardinal-primate there, to ascertain from that quarter whether it is the King and the republic together or the King alone who has authorised the Comte de Flemming to enter into this league against them. We hear on all sides that Princess Ulrica has become Queen of Sweden, which gives no pleasure to the people here. It is reported here that the Czar has sent orders to his ministers to overture the courts of the Northern allies to send ministers to a general congress to be convened at some suitable place. If that is so I hope soon to be able to congratulate your excellency on that appointment. *French.* 4 pp.

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1719, January 30, February 10, London.— . . . We learn from Stockholm on 17 January that Gortz is greatly frightened and troubled. . . . Lord Cadogan arrived yesterday but not M. de Holsten, as his yacht is at Rotterdam, while that of Lord Cadogan came from Helvoetsluys. However, as the wind is easterly, we expect him to-morrow. Those who ask conditions so exorbitant as the Sund duties, Bahuslehn and Maestrand “besides all their conquests, have no mind to a peace. I think for my part the best way were to agree upon a cessation of arms for a year or 2 betwixt Suede and Denmark and to treat at Brunswick during that time about the peace. It is my own private thought. I wonder how Count de la Marck leaves Suede at this juncture. I don't believe him to be our friend. My Lord Cadogan hath been very kindly received by his Majesty. I think the news of

the Duke of Holstein being att Malmoe with 8,000 men wont prove true. Your lordship hath very well answered those that discoursed of having our matters with Sueden finished att Ween or some other place near hand that Brunswick must be the place." [Written on the back of the Court Circular, in which i.a. occurs.] It is rumoured that his Majesty will go to Hanover at the end of April or beginning of May and that Lord Stanhope will accompany him as Secretary of State. The journal from Melatso, brought by the last letters from France, comes down to 6 January, but contains nothing remarkable save that the fire of the Spaniards was slackening from want of amunition, and that they were also in want of food and greatly inconvenienced by the rains. . . . News from Rome reports that the Pretender has leased a palace for the rest of the winter. No one can say what effect the news of the death of the King of Sweden will have upon the Court of Madrid. There is reason to believe that the Duke of Ormond is still in Spain and that he had not embarked at Bilbao. *French.* 4 pp. [Except the part within quotation marks, which is as quoted.]

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719 [January 31], February 11, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719 [January 31], February 11.—I received the honour of your letter of the 27 by last post. What I writt to you of the discourse I had had with General Dewitz was as no proposition made to me but past only by way of discourse, tho' at the same time such as I thought it was necessary to let you know it. You may be sure I of myself will neither receive nor give answers to any propositions of that sort. I send you here inclosed the copy of a letter I have had from the gentleman I sent to Sueden. It came to me by the way of Holland, is of an old date, and brings nothing but what we knew before ; only you will see by it the humour the people of Sueden are in against Goertz and Van Dematt, who are both close prisoners and in all likelyhood will pass their time very indifferently. I have given to his Majesty, the King of Denmark, a copy of this letter in order to make an entire confidence, if possible, and there being nothing in it that is not likelyer to do good as hurt. Colonel Bassewitz was to come from Hambourg the 9, and we expect him here in a day or two. I writt to you before, that his Majesty the King of Denmark had promised to grant his passport to Colonel Bassewitz and Monsieur Hein so soon as they came hither. An officer went to Malmoe with a letter to the Governour that they might meet with no stop on the other side, three days ago, but he was obliged to return, the ice having hindered

him to get ashore, and is gone again in order to pass from Elsinore to Helsingbourg; and orders are sent to Rensbourg and other garrisons that they be not stopt betwixt this and Hambourg. Monsieur Brand from the Court of Prussia is not yet arrived here. Where he is I know not.

C. WHITWORTH to LORD POLWARTH.

1718-9, January 31, February 11, Hague.—“On Tuesday last an express was sent to Monsieur van Borselle in England with full powers to sign the Quadruple Alliance on the part of the States General, by which this important work is at last compleated. The States have reserved to themselves three months time to dispose the King of Spain to accept of the conditions offered him by the treaty before they are obliged to give the succours stipulated for the execution. If the Cardinal does not think fit to comply in that time, I hope wee shall oblige him to it in a very few months more. The States General talk of sending an ambassador extraordinary to Sueden as soon as ever the Queen has notified to them her accession in form. In all appearance they are like to turn as much in favour of Sueden as they were formerly exasperated against that Crown. If any disturbances should happen in the country it is certain they will support the Queen's title. Yesterday's letters from Paris brought no news from Italy or Spain. They are full of my Lord Stairs's noble entry and of the distinguishing honours and civilities his Excellency has received on this occasion.”

LORD POLWARTH to MR. TILSON.

1719 [January 31], February 11, Copenhagen.—“I have already spoke to his Majesty the King of Denmark, for a pasport to M. Hein, counsellor to the Prince of Hesse, and his Majesty had the goodness to promise that he will grant it so soon as he comes hither.”

THE SAME to GENERAL DEWITZ.

1719 [January 31], February 11, Copenhagen.—Sending him copy of a letter of the 7th which he had received from Sweden, and with the contents of which he had, according to promise, already acquainted the King. *French.*

THE EARL OF STAIR to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, February [2] 13, Paris.—“I thank you for the honour of your lordship's two letters of the 21 and 28 of January, and for the news of the affairs of Sweden they brought. We had the very same accounts here and are well pleased with the agreeable prospect that things are likely now to take a pacifick train in the North, and we hope with your lordship that a little time will set evry thing right and restore the

quiet and peace so much wanted and desired in those parts. My last letters from Sir George Byng bring an account that the imperialists in Malazzo, who had been [reduced ?] to great extremity, had received supplies of [provis]ions and were now out of danger of being reduced. The Admiral was to part for Port Mahon very soon to hasten the re-fitting of the squadron there, with which he expects to appear at sea very soon. I made my entry the 5 of this month, and have the satisfaction to have hit the goust of the publick. They are mighty well pleased with it evry way, and they are criticks here of such things." 2 pp.

GEORGE TILSON to LORD POLWARTH.

1718-9, February 3, Whitehall.—Returning thanks for letters. He has nothing to send. [Written on the back of the Office Circular.] 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to MR. TILSON.

1719, February [3] 14, Copenhagen.—“The post from Hamburg is not yet come in, being stopt, no doubt, by ice upon the Belts, for it has froze here very hard for six or eight days past. Neither Col. Bassewitz nor M. Hein are yet arrived here.”

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, February [3] 14, St. James.—On Saturday I received your long letter of 31 January and yesterday that of 3 February, which inform us that after some difficulty the King of Denmark has granted passports to MM. de Bassewitz and Hain and that he would send an express to Malmöe to ensure their free passage. We cannot speak more properly to his Majesty than you did on that occasion, and M. de Bernstorff, to whom I showed your letter, is very pleased with it. I have also told Lord Stanhope about it and he entirely approves of it. I quite expected that the Administrator would abandon the idea of going to Copenhagen when he knew that Princess Ulrica had been declared Queen and that the case of the Duke of Holstein was hopeless. We understand from Stockholm that the Duke has taken his disappointment wisely and congratulated the Queen on her advent to the Crown, begging the favour of her good graces. I hope that the Danish Court will not now persist in wishing to make him King. It has only advertised his intentions more openly. M. de Holsten had his audience this morning. He has brought the order of Dannbrok for Baron de Seulendahl. I thought the latter would have presented me to him at Court, but, as he has not done so, I can say nothing about the commissions with which he is charged. I hope you will hear of them from Lord Stanhope, and M. Bothmer from his brother. “The Duke of Holstein hath never absconded as it was reported. He keeps quietly att Stockholm.” You will soon have Count de la Marek on his way. He leaves the Chevalier Lagan

at Stockholm and expects to return thither in at least three months. He was to set out at the end of January. We hear that the King of Prussia wants to meet him personally at Hambourg. At any rate he will have M. Kniphausen. Orders have been sent to Alland for apprehending M. Stambken and seizing the papers belonging to Gortz in his keeping. Perhaps Stambken has had wind of this and taken safety with the Czar. They have resolved at Stockholm to continue the conference at Alland, but they will recal Gillenbourg and send another plenipotentiary in his place. It is well that they should know this at the Danish Court. There is no appearance from our letters that the Swedes wish to send M. de Sparre or any other person to Denmark or to make the least advance to the Danish King. They appear to wish to treat with the Czar and the King of Prussia and think that the Czar will relax in his conditions. They did not know by 16 January at Petersburg of the death of the King of Sweden or else they concealed it. Mr. Jefferies had an audience with the Czar and his ministers, and they did not seem pleased that he had not full power to concert operations. Lord Cartaret is prepared to set out whenever we receive notification of the new Queen. It is quite true that M. de Bassewitz has no proposals to make. His commission is solely to reconnoitre and you will be informed of all that takes place and will always communicate the same to the King of Denmark and his ministers. I believe that on their part they will send M. Levenöhr. It often occurs to me that we should by the peace give to the Duke of Holstein Rügen and Stralsund so as to assure Sleswig to the King of Denmark. I think that this would find approval in Sweden. I have never suggested this to any one. First of all we would require to have an agreement for a cessation of arms between Denmark and Sweden and spare the expenses of the campaign. Then during that cessation they should send plenipotentiaries to Brunswick to treat of peace. The suggestion by M. Gabel to take post immediately to Helsingbourg is worthy of him. That would serve only to bring about an immediate peace at Alland and then Denmark would not have the best of it. All these reports of landing 30,000 men in Scania and sending a large fleet to sea, which will not take effect, will harm Denmark rather than benefit her. We already have the declaration by Queen Ulrica for the convocation of the Estates. They have printed it in the daily journal. It is pleasing to know that Nordenfiels has also been evacuated and that Drontheim has not suffered. That interests us greatly. It is rumoured that the Prince of Saxe is to marry an Archduchess, and that the King of Poland has returned to Dresden for the wedding. It is not true that the Duke of Mekelbourg has gone to Cassell and may have gone to Hambourg, and I see well that the report that the Duke of Holstein was at Malmöe is false. *French.* 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1719, February [3] 14, Copenhagen.—“The post from Hamburg is not yet arrived. The ice upon the Belts has certainly hinder'd it, it having froze here some days very hard. It is not easy to make anything out of the late proceedings of the Court of Prussia. You will see by the inclosed copys that they own'd themselves to have been in a mistake, and the most of that matter is look'd upon here as a trick of Mr. Ilgen's and Kniphausen's. I should have sent you there copys last post, but had not time to get them writt out. I send you also the copy of a letter said to be from Monsieur Westphal which was sent to me, as it was to the King of Denmark's three privy counsellors, in print in a blanc cover. I reckon from Hamburgh.

“The Czar's ambassadour sent a staffet to his master some days ago. I cannot learn nor suspect upon what account, if it was not to let the Czar know the disposition of this Court in favour of the Duke of Holstein, which at first they show'd too openly. Monsieur Schestedt publickly at dinner some time ago with the ambassadour made no scruple of it, tho' that matter, at least in appearance, has taken another turn; or it is not unlikely that he carries the account of a letter that Monsieur Sohlenthal writt, that our master's ministers in England had reason'd with him of the King of Great Britain's and the King of Denmark's now stricking up a peace with the Queen of Sueden and leaving the Czar to shift for himself the best he can. There are here who would make no scruple to give the copy of this letter which I understand he writt some posts ago. Neither Colonel Bassewitz nor Monsieur Hein are yet arrived here.”

THE COUNT DE LA MARCK to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, February [4] 15,* Stockholm.—Acknowledging a letter of 2d. ult. by a merchant. I have not failed to speak to the Queen of Sweden of this merchant's affairs and she has promised as soon as the matters of the kingdom are settled to enquire into his complaint and see justice done. As I expect to leave this in a few days for France, I hope to pay you my respects on my way through Copenhagen. *French.* 2 pp.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to J. ROBETHON.

1718-9, February 6, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign. Entry Book* 5.—*Public Record Office.*]

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, February 6-17, London.—We are beginning to treat with M. de Holstein. I have nothing to write to M. de Bothmer. Your servant whom you sent express is still here and we have nothing to send by him, and he will

* See another letter of this date, p. 46.

probably return by the ordinary conveyances. In future do not send expresses unless it is absolutely necessary. [Written on the back of the Court Circular.] *French.* 3 pp.

GEORGE TILSON to THE SAME.

1718-9, February 6, Whitehall.—Sending the Office Circular. 3 pp.

JAMES JEFFERYES to THE SAME.

1718-9, February 6 (o.s.), St. Petersburg.—An express just come from Oloniz says that the Czar has arrived there, very ill with a chill he caught on the way. He commenced to take the mineral waters there, but the physicians think they will have a bad effect on him as they do not agree with his constitution. It is uncertain when he will return and whether he will go to Moscow and Veroniz ; but it is believed he will be back here in March. On 3 February (o.s.) the birthday of the eldest daughter of the Czar, Anna Petrowna, was celebrated here. She now enters upon her twelfth year. M. Osterman, the second plenipotentiary of the Czar to the congress at Alland, leaves shortly to go to the Czar at Oloniz ; but as there is no word of the return of General Brusse, the first plenipotentiary, we are inclined to think that the particular peace between the Czar and the King of Sweden was concluded and signed by the latter shortly before his death. The troops in Finland and about this town are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for marching, it is surmised, towards the frontiers of Poland, where it is said they will be joined by a body of 30,000 men from the Prussian army. Baron Leuvenvolde, the Adjutant-General, has gone to Mietau and will proceed thence to Berlin as soon as he knows the resolution of the nobles of Courland regarding the proposals he is to make to them on behalf of the Czar. The widow of M. Lopugin, the repudiated Czarina's brother who took part in the last conspiracy and was executed with the other criminals, committed suicide in a fit of melancholy or despair. She was found at the bath, her body half consumed in a stove to which she had gone to suffocate herself. She passed for one of the most beautiful women of Russia. They know absolutely nothing here of the triple alliance between the King, our master, the Emperor and the King of Poland, and the ministers grumble and sound me frequently about it. If your Excellency knows anything please let me know. *French.* 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, February [7] 18, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

LORD POLWARTH to MR. TILSON.

1719, February [7] 18, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, Denmark.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to MR. JEFFREYS.

1719, February [7] 18, Copenhagen.—“ You know what was my opinion of matters before you went from here. It depends upon the Czar to be well with our master ; if he won’t, we must have patience and he may repent it. For my part I can see no good reason for the extraordinary confidence the ministers there have in their strength, nor can I now persuade myself that the Aland projects can succeed. You have before this time a courier which the Czar’s ambassadour has dispatch’t here to the Czar, who brings account no doubt, that orders are given to all the troops to keep in a readiness to march, and for equipping a squadron early in the spring. I know not if that Court will offer any new project for the operations in the spring, but people beginn to have enough of those amusements. We have no further accounts from Sueden since what I writt in my last.”

JOSHUA KENWORTHY to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, February [7] 18, Dantzic.—. . . “ The Russes are now gone out of the jurisdiction of this town, but they give us reason to fear that they will not quit the Republick so soon as they would have the world believe. Dolhoruke by letters yesterday from Warsaw pretends, by a manifest which he promiseth shall be publish’d, to prove that the Poles are in the fault that his master’s troops have not been gone out of their country some time ago. The Konigsberg post just now arriv’d, but no letters from Petersburg. All the news we have from Sueden comes from Rostock, Hamburg etc. ; no ships coming during the winter to Pillow.”

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1719, February [7] 18.—“ I have to-day received the honour of your letter of the 31 January, and have delivered the inclosed to General Bothmer. Your reasons for the Princess Ulrica’s succession to the Crown of Sueden are extreamly just, and I hope it will have all the good effects that we can wish. The Sound and Belts are frozen up, and the Hamburgh post, which should have come on Monday, came here only to-day. They were obliged to cut their way through the ice on the Great Belt. I know not if I may expect any letters from Sueden or must waite till the meeting of the Estates is over, then I hope I may get an account of their resolutions. I need say little of affairs of Petersbourg since you must have letters from Mr. Jeffreys, but the Danish minister there writes that there is not the least hopes of success in those negotiations, which was indeed what I foresaw, and told Mr. Jeffrey’s before he went from here.”

C. WHITWORTH to LORD POLWARTH.

1718-9, February 7-18, The Hague.—“On the 15 inst. a courier was sent from hence to Brussels with the ratifications of his Majesty and the States of the new convention for the Barrier, in order to their being exchanged there, as the Marquis de Prie has desired, because the Emperour has no minister at present at the Hague. Yesterday morning the States General sent a solemn deputation to the Spanish ambassador, the Marquis Beretti Landi, to acquaint him, that they had acceded to the Quadruple Alliance in hopes of prevailing with the King of Spain to consent to re-establish the common tranquillity of Europe by their good offices before they engaged in the actual execution of the treaty, and that they had resolved to dispatch their ambassador, Monsieur Van Colster, without loss of time to make the necessary representations for this end at the Court of Madrid. At the same time they gave him a copy of the resolution for their accession. Monsieur Beretti Landi receiv'd the compliment with a very cold civility, insinuating that tho' he was surprised and concerned at the measures they had taken on this occasion, notwithstanding all his remonstrances, yet he would contribute whatever lay in his power to preserve the good understanding between his master and the Republick, and therefore for his own particular, was glad they intended to order their ambassador forthwith to Spain, but should have been better pleased, if he had set out some months sooner. The States General have under deliberation the sending an ambassador to Sweden, as soon as they shall have receiv'd the notification in form of the Queen's accession to the throne. Don Louis d'Acuhua, formerly ambassador of Portugal in England, and afterwards at Utrecht, who has stayed at the Hague ever since that congress, set out yesterday for Spain, in order to reside there with the same character.”

CHARLES RUSSEL, British Consul at Cadiz, to THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS of TRADE and PLANTATIONS, ETC.

1719, February [8] 19, Cadiz.—Referring to Spanish duties on goods and the *aliavalas* and *cientos* on wheat brought into Spain. 3½ pp.

GENERAL BOTHMER to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, February [8] 19.—Intimating from M. de Gabell and other sources that the packets have been unable to proceed on account of the ice. *French*. 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1719, February [10] 21, Copenhagen.—“We want three mails from Britain and two posts from Hamburgh. The weather is softening and the ice upon the Belts hinders them to pass, which no doubt is the reason too that we hear nothing of

Colonel Bassewitz nor Monsieur Hein. Matters here are so at a stand, and I can see no reason to doubt that this Court will continue to take their measures with our royal master. You'll easily be persuaded that General Bothmer and I let slip no opportunity to keep them in that good disposition so reasonable and advantageous to themselves and us. General Dewitz went for some days to his country house in Fuhnen, from whence he cannot return till the Belt is free of ice."

GEORGE TILSON to LORD POLWARTH.

1718-9, February 10, Whitehall.—Sending the Office Circular and intimating the return of Lord Polwarth's courier. 3 pp.

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1719, February 10-21, London.— . . . I am glad you have made good use of what I wrote you of the projects of the King of Spain and the King of Sweden against our master. It is certain that the Czar also goes in with them and with all his heart. . . . [Written on the back of the Court Circular in which, i.e. it is stated that] Not only do the Spaniards make no progress in their siege of Melatso, but that the place is in no danger. . . . We are informed that the warship the *Essex* has captured and taken to Melatso two felucas laden with wine and provisions for the Spanish army, and that Captain Walton, for whom some fears had arisen, had arrived before Melatso with four English ships of war. He had fallen in with Vice-Admiral Commock with four Spanish warships and had given them chase, but they managed to escape. *French.* 3½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to COUNT DE LA MARCK.

1719, February [12] 23,* Copenhagen.—I had the honour to write your excellency on 23 December, 1717, regarding the lighthouses at Schagen and Anholt, and I take the liberty to-day of writing again. The King of Denmark having appointed another man for keeping these beacons in place of the last keeper, we find it necessary to have two passports from Sweden, one for the ship which is to go to Scotland and elsewhere for coal and other necessary materials, the name of which may be left blank, and the other for the new master of these lighthouses whose name is Rasmus Fuer, and the man who will remain at the lighthouse at Anholt, so that the former may pass without hindrance between Schagen and Anholt, and that no injury may happen to the other who takes charge of the lighthouse in Anholt, in case the Swedes should make a descent there. I have been asked by the Danish ministers to make this application, the importance of these beacons being very great, and by the keeping of which alight all who use the North Sea profit equally, even

* See another letter of this date, p. 67.

the Swedes themselves being interested. I hope therefore your excellency will use your good offices to obtain them.
French.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1718-9, February 13, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5.—Public Record Office.*]

JAMES JEFFERYES to THE SAME.

1718-9, February 13, o.s., St. Petersburg.—Letters from Oloniz show that the Czar, having recovered from his last indisposition, commenced at once to take the waters there, and that these have had a better effect than the doctors at first expected. He will therefore continue them till the end of this week. After that he leaves to return hither, so that it appears certain the Court will be here in a fortnight. The Czarina and the Grand Admiral (who is well known to prefer good wine to mineral waters) have both taken the said waters. The Czarina, as well as the Czar, enjoys perfect health, and it is thought that she will leave first and return here with the Duchess of Courland. An express from the last place of that country reports that the Estates assembled at Mietau are entirely disposed to conform to the wishes of the Czar, notwithstanding that the republic of Poland has advised them to attend the diet which is to meet at Warsowie in May next. The express referred to was sent to Oloniz from the Estates to desire the Duchess Dowager of Courland to return as soon as possible to Mietau, where they continue in session until she comes. The Czar has long wished to have perfect intelligence of the true condition of Sweden and for this end send several of the soldiers of the regiment of guards to attempt to make a tour in Sweden under cover of the winter. This little party found means to get within three leagues of Stockholm, and they captured two Swedish merchants whom they brought hither, but they were immediately sent off to Oloniz to inform the Czar of what passes in their country.
French. 2 pp.

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1719, February 13-24, London.—I see that the man you have sent to Sweden is a courageous fellow. I wish letters may pass freely while he is there. [Written on the back of the Court Circular, in which it is stated, i.a.]—Reliable news from Paris states that the Duke of Ormond was in Spain, and that he hoped to be made general of the army of the Catholic King, so that the report of his having embarked at Bilbao is quite mistaken. The foundation of that report seems to have been that three Italians embarked recently at Bilbao in a ship for Amsterdam the master of which reported that he had put them ashore at Torbay as they could not stand the sea, and that the chief among them was a commissioner from

Alberoni to Amsterdam in reference to some powder and other munitions of war which had been bought there for the Spaniards, but which upon the accession of the States to the quadruple alliance, had been arrested. That accession is now complete, the town of Utrecht having come into line with the rest of the provinces. *French.* 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1719, February [14] 25, Copenhagen.—“The post is not yet come in. We want now four from Britain and three from Holland. I doubt not that General Bothmer acquainted you last post with a conversation he had with the King of Denmark wherein his Majesty still spoke of assisting the Duke of Holstein, and at last asked if there might not be a possibility of procuring Livonia for that Duke when a peace is made, but added that that must be kept a great secret from the Czar. The scope of all this is plainly to procure Holstein for himself, which tho’ we look upon as a project that is impossible and very much contrair to our master’s interest, and so no way to be spoke of or that they shall reckon upon, yet we use no arguments against these projects, least, being out of hope of procuring them by our means, they may cast about and throw themselves into other hands. Our answer to all those proposals is that those matters must be adjusted at the conferences for a peace when they shall happen. However, I do not think it can be amiss to give some hopes upon the point of Livonia, for that will set aside any projects of taking measures with the Czar. I send you here the copys of two letters which are from Hamburgh, but authentick, tho’ of an old date, as also the copy of a letter I had yesterday from the Comte de la Marck in answer to one I had writt to him. You will see by it the good disposition that Court is in, which I thought very fitt you should know.”

GENERAL DEWITZ to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, February [14] 25, Fridrichsgabe.—Thanking him for his two letters, the not answering of which has been occasioned by the ice with which the Belt is filled. He expects very soon to see him and give his answer verbally. *French.* 2 pp.

JAMES JEFFERYES to THE SAME

1718-9, February [16] 27, St. Petersburg.—. . . “Tho’ I have not much to boast on account of success in my negociation at this Court, as yow will allready have perceiv’d by my letters and the project I sent, yet I acknowledge, as I ought, your lordship’s kind wishes. My comfort is that I cannot reproach myself with any missmanagement in the whole course of this affaire, and I am certain had Sir John Norris come hither with no other instructions than what I had, his success would not have been much better ; but I admire his prudence, and

shall allways esteem him as a man of judgment and foresight. As to the Baron St. Hilaire he had left this place sometime before my arrivall. He came hither with a head fill'd with maggots and projects, but they all serv'd him to no other purpose than to render him ridiculous. In fine, both he and his projects were laught at, and so he quitted the place in order to return to France. He is gott as farr as Konigberg, where I hear he has been for some time. We are very impatient to know what measures the court of Great Brittain will take in relation to a peace with Sueden. Are there no advances made by the Queen to us or the Danes? Your lordship may be assured if these people can make a separate peace, they will; and I see no reason why we should not do the same, sinse in that case we do but follow the exemple others have sett before us. The affaires of Curland seem to threaten the neighbouring countrys with a new storm. Thé Czar and the King of Prussia are fully resolv'd to putt the Margrave Frederik Willhelm in possession both of the domaines of that country, and of a fair lady, the Dutches, who has 40*m.* dollers *per annum* joynture out of that dutchy; and the Poles on the other hand take all the measures they can to disapoint them; so that in all appearance the longest sword must decide the controversy if both partyes be firm in their resolutions. Here is a report that the young Duke of Holstein, having gott together a party of 10 or 12*m.* men in Shonen, has seiz'd on the strong fortress of Malmoe, and that the Danes have been invited to support him in his pretentions; and that these are making preparations to invade Shonen, with abundance of other storys, the truth whereof I desire your lordship to informe me. 'Tis certain that Monsieur Neglin is arriv'd at this place with a commission from the Duke Administrator of Holstein, but wherein it consists is what we are yet ignorant of, unless it be in favour of the said young Duke and to support his interest against his aunt. 'Tis thought that the Czar will be returning hither from Olonitz in a fourtnights time."

3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, February [17] 28, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, Denmark.—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, February [17] 28, Copenhagen.—“I recieved the honour of your letters of the 3, 7 and 10 February, all three by the same post, which arrived here on Sunday last. We want still two posts from Britain.

“Your reasoning upon the views here of a peace are extreamly just. I am glad you'll have observed by my former letters that I am of your opinion, tho I durst not open myself here least by endeavouring to convince of what was practicable

and for their interest all the fruit that I should have reapt would have been, because of their suspicious and jealous temper, to be lookt upon as no friend if not an enemy to Denmark, and so have marr'd my master's service in place of advancing it, and brought * quelques uns icy, qui, j'en suis persuadé ne sont pas de nos amis dans le fond to have cast about and taken very dangerous measures. But it is to me a very dubious question if a long cessation of arms is adviseable to such a Court as this. To recieve fair promises, proposalls and projects, when they shall see that they shall not attain to the *vaines esperances* that they have proposed to themselves to me seems very dangerous; and you may be persuaded that nothing of that sort will be neglected by the Czar and the Court of Prussia at this time. But you have with you à present le Comte de Holst to whom in my opinion you should talk roundly and make him senceible of the bad procedure of this Court hitherto (which I am persuaded he is at bottom enough convinced of) and lay down firmly and strongly what they are to expect if they go entirely into our master's measures, and put it home. Vous savez que ses intérêts sont menages par la Duchesse de Slesuick, par le moyen de laquelle ces affaires et ces arguments pour les maintenir peuvent être mis devant le Roy d'une maniere plus forte et mieux que par aucun autre moyen. Vous pouvez croire qu'il remuera ciel et terre pour sortir de ses negotiations avec honneur et avec la faveur de son maitre. They reckon upon nothing less then than keeping all that they are in possession of, together with Bahus-Lehn and Maestrand and the payment of the Sound dutys by the Suedes, quoy que ce soit chimérique. I am of your opinion if they can procure le Duché de Slesuick, ils sortiront bien de cette guerre; for Holstein, I look upon that comme impracticable, and tho it was practicable, de fort mauvaise consequence, et qu'on n'y doit jamais songer. Rugen and Stralsund, if Sueden is to have no more footing in the Empire, which is to be wisht, I know not if it can come into better hands then where it is. Bahus-Lehn and the Sound dutys, whatever reasons there may be for it, ce sera rogner trop la Suede, considering what they must part with, tho they should recover Finnland, Livonia and every inch they have lost on that side, which I cannot help to wish that they may with all my heart. If Prussia could be entirely brought over by having Stettin, in my poor opinion for many reasons it might not be unadviseable; all which, tho I take the liberty to remark with the outmost submission, you know already much better than I. Colonel Bassewitz arrived here yesterday morning. We went immediately to Court but could not see the King, he having kept his chamber four or five days because of a cold. Dewitz is kept by the ice in Fuhnen. I have writt twice as you desire and communicated what we were a doing

* The words in French are in cipher.

to Mr. Haldon, but have as yet had no answer from him. I had writt to him sooner, but did not indeed know that he was at Cassel.

"I do not fail to correspond with Mr. Jeffreys and Monsieur Weber, but I do not trouble you with what they write to me, because you have it sooner strait from themselves. I make the best use I am able here of what I receive from them. Colonel Bassewitz will be obliged to stay here some days till an answer comes to the letters writt to Sweden for his free passage. He was introduced to-day to the King, who is resolved to send Colonel Lewenörn, one of his aide-de-camps, along with him, if a passport is granted by the Queen of Sweden, for which they have already writt. The Polish envoy acquainted the King of Denmark to-day that the misunderstanding betwixt his master and the Court of Prussia rather grew greater then diminisht; that intimation had been made to the Polish Secretary Wilhelmi, he must not go out of the town of Berlin, notwithstanding that the King of Prussia had ownd in a letter he writt to the King of Poland that the hardships that Secretary had met with, and the seizure of his papers, had happened upon a misinformation.* The Polish Envoy said to me to-day at Court that he hoped that his Court might depart from their pretensions upon Pomerania, that we might take joint measures in procuring a peace.

"The Baron de Schlenick has writt to the Czar's ambassadour here from Paris a letter so ridiculous that I should not mention it if I was not persuaded it is design'd to be made use of at this Court to divert the King of Denmark from taking his measures with our royal master, but I shall find, I think, little difficulty to expose the folly of it. He says there is certainly a secret agreement, at which the Court of Britain is very much surprised and displeased, betuixt the Emperour, the King of Spain and the Regent of France that, in case of the death of the present King of France, the King of Spain shall succeed to that crown, and the Emperour shall then have the kingdom of Spain, and that the Regent, who, tho he do's not say is to have anything, go's into that pritty agreement because he finds that his own projects in France cannot succeed.

"I received this afternoon your letter of the 14th February, and shall not fail to observe what you direct in it. I am glad

* There are among the letters here copies in French of five letters or parts of letters relating to this matter:—

1. Extract from a letter by Secretary Wilhelmi from Berlin, dated 28 December, 1718; with an extract from the Secretary's report to the King of Poland, dated 27 January, 1719. 2 pp.
2. Copy of a letter from the King of Prussia to the King of Poland, dated at Berlin [4 February] 1719. 2½ pp.
3. Extract from a Report by Secretary Wilhelmi to the King of Poland, dated at Luckau 14 February, 1719. 3½ pp.
4. Extract from another by the same to the same, dated at Berlin 19 February, 1719. 1 p.
5. Reply by the King of Poland to the King of Prussia, dated at Dresden 25 February, 1719. 3½ pp.

you are satisfied with the conversation I had the honour to have with the King of Denmark. I do assure you that very often we need all our skill ; the least escape affords great matter to terrible conclusions.

“*P.S.*—You know that there is no earthly thing that I prefer to my master’s service and the honour and happiness of his favour. I am and ever shall be entirely satisfied which ever way it shall please his Majesty to dispose of me while I am able to serve him. But I must observe to you that I shall think it a little hard if our minister shall always give me all the trouble and weight and the honour and reputation to another for an expedient. I am very hopeful, if my master send a British minister to the Congress for a peace in the North, his Majesty will not forget me. If I have not attained at some knowledge of affairs in the North and skill of transacting what may be desired of me you will think I have past the three years time that I have been here to very bad purpose. You see I write freely to you because I wish you may always know my thoughts.”

LORD POLWARTH to MR. TILSON.

1719, February [17] 28, Copenhagen.—“I have given in several memorialls in favour of Mr. Norris, together with them also attestations from Monsieur Rumpf, but have not hitherto been able to procure any answer ; but I hope to get one soon. You may believe I am little concerned at what mischief may happen to Monsieur Goertz ; nay, I should be sorry he escaped ; and I am perswaded that now a peace will very soon be restored to these parts.”

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, February [17] 28, London— . . . Letters of the 14th (from Copenhagen) mention that the Count de la Marck has arranged for a conference between Denmark and Sweden which will be held in the Isle of Ween. . . . [Written on the back of the Court Circular.] *French.* 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to GENERAL DEWITZ.

1719, February [17] 28, Copenhagen.—Colonel Bassewitz arrived here this morning . . . I greatly wish your excellency were here. Your master’s service suffers by your long absence ; but while the ice holds there is no remedy. . . . *French.*

THE SAME to MR. JEFFREYS.

1719, February [17] 28, Copenhagen.—Acknowledging his letter and mentioning some current news.

[Also a similar letter to Mr. Whitworth.]

GEORGE TILSON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, February 20, Whitehall.—“I acquainted my lord with your lordship’s having nothing to write and that neither Bastewitz nor Hein were come to Copenhagen. I find the

latter had left Cassell in Mr. Haldane's absence and consequently had the King's pass we sent. The former is surely a heavy traveller for he has been gone from hence a great while. We hear nothing yet from Sweden, no notification nor insinuation; so we are in suspense." [Written on the back of the Office Circular.] 3 pp.

J. HALDANE to THE SAME.

1719, February [n.d., ? 12-23],* Cassel.—“I have been these six weeks past at the Electors of Triers and Palatines courts to endeavour to putt an end to that business of Rhinfels. The account of my commission and success in the Landgraves favours would be too long and scarce worth your lordship's attention. In short, the interposition of his Majesty's name has done the Landgrave great service, and I hope [he] will give us proofs of h[is] gratitude while he has it in his power. I return'd yesterday and found here the letters your lordship did me the honour to write to me of the 28 and 31 January. If this place had afforded anything that might have been agreeable to your lordship or of the least use in your negociations, I should not have fail'd to make use of that opportunity of assuring your lordship of my duty and of acknowledging the obligations you have laid me under; and I return your lordship my most humble thanks for the obliging manner in which you give me leave to do it for the future. We have had two expresses from Sweden. The first was to notify the King's death, and the last, who arriv'd the 12 instant, her Majesty's accession to the throne. Her letter to the Landgrave was wrote with her own hand and contain'd only compliments on that occasion. And I send your lordship enclos'd an extract of the Hereditary Prince's letter to his father, quhich serves only to confirm the news you will have had a more particular account of a great while ago. We expect General Ranck every day with a plan of the measures to be taken on this occasion. I shall not fail to give your lordship an account. The letter . . . wrote to the Landgrave . . . gave only hopes of his being soon dispatch'd; and, as that Generall will in all probability change his sistem and act otherwise than he did during Gortzes favour, I wish he may meet with no obstacle in his passage from your Court¹; and it will certainly be for the King's service to gett him sett at liberty in case he be taken, and it would seem the King of Danemarks own interest to manage the Landgrave at this juncture. I will do all I can to dispose the Landgrave to make some advances to the King of Denmark with regard to a peace with Sweden, and the best argument I can use is that his Majesty is obliged to act in concert with him either for peace or war.” 4 pp.

Enclosure.

Translation of the extract of a letter from the Hereditary Prince of Hesse Cassel to the Landgrave.

* Endorsed—Received 5th March, *i.e.* 22 Feb. o.s.

1719, January 13, o.s., Stockholm.—“I ought to let your Grace know that, as soon as the news of the King’s death reached this place, my beloved spouse, Her Royal Highness, was acknowledged and declared Queen by the senate, the army, and the chief states of the kingdom, and that at the same time the title of Royal Highness was given to me. Baron Goertz and his adherents are kept close prisoners by which a stop is putt to their dangerous and hurtfull administration of affairs, to the great satisfaction and ease of all the subjects. A commission is already appointed for their tryal. Her Majesty has made six new senators of the kingdom, viz :—The Generals Duker, Taube, Orenstedt, and Sparr, and the governors of provinces, Ascel Bannier, and Gustav Bonde. All the rest of the subjects have declared for the Queen, and the affairs are in as good and peaceable a situation in this kingdom as we could wish. 1½ pp.

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, February 20, March 3, London.—Intimating that he has nothing to write. [Written on the back of the Court circular, in which, i.a., occurs.] Letters from Rome dated 10th February confirm the arrival of the troops and convoy at Melatzo, so that there need be no more fear for that place. These letters also say that the Pretender, having given out that he was going towards the Princess Sobiesky and that the Emperor would assist that princess to escape so as to come to marry him, left Rome on the 8th accompanied by Lord Mar and a very small retinue, but instead of going for the coast of Boulogne, as he had given out to hide his true route, he embarked upon a Spanish ship for Barcelona. He had received a letter from King Philip telling him that he would grant him an asylum in Spain, but that letter was written long before the death of the King of Sweden was known in Spain. It appears that the Pretender, on hearing of this King’s death, which shattered his hopes, became fearful lest King Philip should change his mind and ask him not to come to Spain, pressed to go there before Philip could have time to do so. This journey will remove all hope of his marrying the Princess Sobiesky seeing he is throwing himself into the arms of the avowed enemy of the Emperor, against whom also he has insinuated a design of assisting that princess to escape contrary to the promises which his Imperial Majesty gave to the King. As we expect soon at Cassel General Ranck, who is said to have been appointed ambassador from Sweden to France, he will doubtless bring the notifications of the death of the late king, and then his Majesty will despatch Lord Carteret for Stockholm by way of Gottenbourg accompanied by Mr. Jackson. *French.* 2½ pp.

JAMES JEFFERYES to THE SAME.

1718-19, February 20, o.s. St. Petersburg.—Lieutenant General Buterlin, who arrived here some days ago from Oloniz, states that the Czar has already stopped taking the waters of that place and will return hither at the end of February. He brought instructions from the Czar to the Senate and Naval Council to push forward the equipment of the fleet so that he might be able to put to sea with thirty ships, both frigates and ships of the line, as soon as the ice gives way. After leaving these instructions the General went to Cronslot with Vice-Admiral Creutz, and he will likewise go to Revel to hasten on preparations for the approaching campaign. Brigadier Le Fort, who left here two months ago with orders from his Majesty to the troops under the command of Prince Repnin to evacuate the country of Danzig, is returning and brings with him two prisoners of state. One is the son-in-law of Prince Repnin, called Gavansky, who is accused of speaking too freely of the Czar and his government, and the other is an officer of distinction whose name I have been unable to learn. On their arrival they will be imprisoned in the fortress to await further orders.

Count Peter Matveowiz Apraxin, the Admiral's brother, has retired into a monastery. Some new discoveries have been made regarding the malversation of Prince Gagarin, formerly governor of Siberia. He has been recently arrested, and they say will pass his time badly until his Majesty's return. The major of the regiment of the Guards who is going as ambassador to China will leave soon.

A French captain of engineers named La Grange has gone to examine the alleged Strait of Wigaz to see if that stretch of sea which they think to be between Russia and Novazembla is navigable as far as the East Sea, or if it is the case, as some think, that there is no passage through that strait and that Novazembla is part of the Russian mainland. He has orders to bring back correct charts and is accompanied by an officer under his command and by several young men from the Naval Academy to assist him in the geometrical operations he will require to make, so that he may construct a proper map of these places which are at present unknown or of which we have but confused notions. It is doubtful whether this engineer will ever return as he will have to traverse impassible deserts and be at the mercy of the wandering Tartars who infest the way. An Italian Capuchin father has come here from Persia and asked and obtained permission to build a church for his order at Astrachan. The caravan which comes from China every three years has partly arrived here bringing a number of oriental stones, pearls, rich stuffs and Chinese curios. The Czar has ordained that these caravans shall come straight through without stopping and retail their goods at Moscow as was formerly the practice. *French.* 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH TO THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, [February 21] March 4, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME TO J. ROBETHON.

1719, [February 21] March 4, Copenhagen.—“The post from Hamburgh is not yet come in, so we want two posts from Britain. Your thoughts concerning Rugen and Stralsund are extreemly just. There is only that event of the Duke of Holstein’s becoming King of Sueden, which is not impossible, the Queen having no children, that deserves to be thought of.”

“There came letters yesterday from Monsieur Hardtz from Stockholm, in answer to those Generall Bothmer and Monsieur Gabell had writt to him for passports for those that were to go over from this to Sueden. I send you here inclosed a copy of that to Monsieur Gabell. I doubt not but General Bothmer has sent a copy of his and probably of Gabell’s too, for I gave him a copy of it this morning. You’ll easily observe a difference in the style of the two letters, and, indeed, if I had not known that it would have done more harm then good, I should have advised the Danes neither to have sent nor writt. They may very probably spoil their own bussyness and ours too. Colonel Lewenhorn, one of the King’s aide de camps, a creature of Mr. Wiebe’s and one that was some years in the Czar’s service, is the person to be sent from here.

“Letters are to be dispatcht to-morrow with the names of those, for whom passports are ask’t. Finding that the ministers here were willing to trifle away some time before any further step was made to procure the passports, I had the honour to speak of that matter to his Majesty to-day and showed him the need there was of dispatch in it: that the spring advanced very fast and that, as I was informed, the negotiations in Aland would be continued, and possibly the Czar might make terms for himself, which must render those his Majesty might expect harder and more difficult.

“I had yesterday and to-day pritty long conversations with Monsieur Gabell. He says it was against his opinion that the King of Denmark sent anybody to Sueden, but continues still much taken with his project of transporting 12 battallions and 24 squadrons to Holland to join that army in Norway and attack Gottenbourg. He says they may have everything ready for it by the end of May, which I very much doubt of as I do of the success, tho’ everything could be prepared if the Czar do’s not make a very potent diversion from Finland. General Bothmer, Colonel Bassewitz and I were in conference with the privy council on Thursday last. When Colonel Bassewitz’s instructions were communicated to them they seem’d in their discourse to be very much against a cessation of arms. The reasons they gave for it were that

they thought that in the present situation there should be no time given to Sweden to breathe and retrieve their affairs ; that the expence must be the same without any advantage as if the warr was continued, and that during the cessation the Swedes might be relieved from the straits they are now under by a commerce that could hardly be hindered. But after all that reasoning I do not believe they are in a condition to make the preparations they talk of nor carry on a vigorous warr.

“I doubt not but General Bothmer has sent you the copy of the plan for a peace in the north, which is handed about here. It came from Vienna and gives no great satisfaction to this Court. I entreat you’ll remember the hunting horses that I writt of some time ago for the Prince Royal of Denmark.”

CHARLES BLACK, British Consul at Cadiz, to SECRETARY JAMES CRAGGS.

1719, February 22, London.—Offering some observations on the subject of trade and commerce with Spain. 6½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, [February 24] March 7, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, [February 24] March 7, Copenhagen.—“I have as yet had no further account from Sweden. There came a deserter from Landskron upon Monday last who told that the officers there had letters from Stockholm that Baron Goertz was to be beheaded on Fryday last. Colonel Bassewitz waits here till a passport comes from Sweden, which cannot be expected sooner then 5 or 6 days hence.

“The Count de Holst must certainly before this have begun his negotiations. I wonder he had been so long in Britain without being with you. It makes me suspect a little if it is possible that he can have got any advice here that makes him carry in that manner. I hope he has been with his Excellency, Baron Bernstorff ; but he knew before he went from here, that you corresponded closely with us. If he takes a wrong ply the loss will be their own, and I shall care so much the less if he do’s not succeed. The Emperour’s orders to the Russian minister, to depart from Vienna and the Empire makes some noise here. We shall soon see, I reckon, if the Czar’s blustering and threats against Poland will have any effect. I never doubted of the Czar’s bad wishes towards us. It is so much and so evidently the interest of Britain to pose and defeat his views that we must reckon upon nothing less then that he’ll always do all he possibly can to embroil our affairs, whatever fair promises he may

make to amuse us. I had last post a letter from Mr. Haldon, who was returned to Cassel from a turn he had taken to the Electors of Trier and Palatin. I shall from time to time let him know what passes here and what may be of use for our master's service."

P.S.—"I sent my servant express because I thought the news he brought were of great consequence and that probably there might be orders to be sent by him back. As to the payment of his expence it is no matter ; I have and ever shall serve my master with the greatest zeal and the outmost of my power. If I have the happyness of his favour it's enough ; and when I shall be ready to serve a jobb other people will be ready to do what is reasonable. But enough of this at this time."

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719 [February 24], March 7, St. James.—. . . Our German ministers have begun to treat with M. de Holsten for the German treaty and have given him something in writing, but our English ministers have not yet begun to speak to him of business. He is very annoyed at it. I think, however, that they are going to make a start. I press them as much as possible. I see that they are arranging for finding subsidies, which is the chief thing. I hope all will go well. Our ministers are much occupied preparing the bill about the Scottish Peerage. It goes to the House of Lords next Wednesday. I can assure you that I have laboured for Lord Marchmont in this business as if he had been my own father. I have spoken ten or twelve times to Lords Sunderland, Cadogan, Roxborough and Stanhope, and all have given me good hopes. Yesterday Lord Sunderland promised me again that Lord Marchmont would be one of the twenty-five. However, the thing will not be done without difficulty as the Duke of Argyll is speaking strongly for his friends. They are resolved to keep the sixteen peers who are at present in the House of Lords and of the other nine six are already agreed upon, viz., the Dukes of Hamilton, Queensberry, Douglas and Athol, Milord Dalquis [*sic*] and the Marquis of Tweeddale ; so that there are only three places remaining to be filled and I hope to have one for Lord Marchmont.

We have no news save that the Sardinian ambassador has had letters from the king, his master, from Turin, dated 21 February. These say that the Marquis de Leede, finding that the Sicilians no longer bring provisions to his army, has sent to the Viceroy of Naples offering to evacuate Sicily if they will transport him to Spain with his army, munitions of war and artillery. The Viceroy has sent Count Hamilton to Vienna to ascertain the wishes of the Emperor. Since he learned of the death of the King of Sweden Alberoni has written several letters to the Marquis de Mancrèè tending towards an accommodation. So you see the death of the King

of Sweden is having effect. The Pretender takes badly with having to go to Spain.

I have been at Court and, finding Lord Sunderland there, renewed my application for Lord Marchmont. I spoke of your merits and pressed that when a man of quality went out of the country on the service of the King his absence should not prejudice him. Lord Cadogan also very obligingly joined with me, and Lord Sunderland replied so favourably and so positively that I am hopeful there will be no failure.

P.S.—After the packet was closed and sent to the post the King has learned by an express from Lord Stair that the Emperor's troops had attacked and made a prisoner of the Pretender on his way and that they have conveyed him to the Chateau de Milan. *French.* 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to MR. TILSON.

1719 [February 24], March 7, Copenhagen.—Acknowledging letters and mentioning current news.

GEORGE TILSON to LORD POLWARTH.

1718–9, February 24, Whitehall.—. . . “We are in great darkness as to what passes in Sweden or what they design.” . . . [Written on the back of the Office Circular.] 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to MR. HALDEN.

1719 [February 24], March 7, Copenhagen.—Acknowledging his letters, etc. “I have by our master's express orders endeavoured at this Court to prevent any measures being taken against his Highness's* interest in the matter of the succession of the Crown of Sweden and, I hope, not without effect.”

GEORGE TILSON to LORD POLWARTH.

1718–9, February 27, Whitehall.—“. . . I find the entry of an instrument which passed the great seal in the Queen's time for renewing that treaty (1670) with Denmark and some others, but as I don't see the instrument of Denmark I can't tell whether it was exchanged. They'll know better at Copenhagen.” [Written on the back of the Office Circular.] 3 pp.

JAMES JEFFERYES to THE SAME.

1718–9, February 27, o.s., St. Petersburg.—“The ministers here are not a little surpriz'd at the proceedings of the Court of Vienna in respect to Monsieur Wesselowski, his Czarish Majesty's resident at that place. Baron Shafirov, in a conference lately had with the Danish envoy, communicated to him that the Imperiall Court had sent orders to the said

* The Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel.

resident not only to retire from Vienna but to depart out of the dukedom of Austria in the space of eight dayes. He added that the recedentialls given to the said resident did not expresse any displeasure conceived against the resident's person or conduct, but gave to understand that his Czarish Majesty having of late shew'd so little disposition on his part for entertaining the Emperour's friendship the Court of Vienna could not but resent it, and upon that account had thought fitt to take this resolution. The Baron added farther that tho' his Czarish Majesty stood in no fear of what the Emperour could do unto him, yet, because he rather coveted to live with him in friendship than to have him for an ennemy, he desired the Danish Court would interpose their good offices for an accommodation. The Danish envoy then requested that Baron Shafirov would communicate to him the commission of Monsieur Neglin, who, being sent from the Duke Administrator of Holstein, his master's ennemy, 'twas but reasonable he should know what he negotiated here. Upon which the Baron answer'd that he came to induce his Czarish Majesty to espouse the interest of the young Duke of Holstein and to sollicite the Czar's protection for him; but the said Neglin having brought with him no letters of credence his Czarish Majesty had given no attention to his proposalls as yet, but did not know what he may do in case Monsieur Neglin can obtain such full powers as are requisite. The Danish envoy and the said Baron then began to discourse about the congress at Aland, which Baron Shafirov told him could by no means be laid asside by his Czarish Majesty, tho' he doubted if any other advantage would accrew to the Czar from the same than barely hindring the King of Great Brittain from making his particular peace with Sueden. This was the subject of their discourse which the Danish envoy afterwards communicated with me. I have been assur'd by Baron de Mardefeldt that his Czarish Majesty is so farr from intermeddling in the affaires of Mecklenburg that, in case the execution against that Duke takes place, the Czar's troops there have ordres to retire and make the best of their way to Courland. The preparations by sea and land for the next campaign are continued here with the greatest dilligence imaginable; about 20 men of warr are fitting out and 150 gallies, besides 300 vessells for transporting cavalry and infantry lye ready; by which his Czarish Majesty's designs appear to be that, if he cannot obtain a peace with the Suedes by fair means and upon his own terms, he will oblige them to it by force, and at the same time to putt himself in a posture of maintaining the Margrave of Brandenburg's pretentions on Courland, which he seems to have much at heart. 'Tis said that his Majesty has allready left Olonitz in order to return hither, but that he is gone some miles out of the road to a town called Ladoga, whence he designs to carry on a cannal as farr as Husselburg, which comprehends the space of

. . . . German miles. Letters from Moscow give an account the Feltmarshall Czeremetof is lately dead there. 'Tis observ'd that the chief command of the Muscovite troops has been continued successively in his family for 15 generations. 'Tis likewise assur'd that the Suedish generall Lewonhaupt, who has been a prisonner in this country ever since the battle at Pultawa, is deceas'd at the same place. Here is a rumour as if Brigadier le Fort is suddainly to be dispatched from hence to the Court of Great Brittain with some secret commissions, but this is what I cannot yet averr for a certainty. I have none from your lordship to acknowledge nor any thing else to add."

P.S.—"My humble service, if your lordship pleases, to Baron de Bothmar and lady, not forgetting the fair widdow."
4 pp.

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719 [February 27], March 10, St. James.—I have this morning your letters of the 14th, 18th and 21st, with the copies of the letters of the Kings of Prussia and Poland. We had them some time ago from the residents of these two kings. . . . [The above in French, what follows is in English.] "It is most certain that the business att Berlin was a meer trick of Hagen, Kniphausen and Grombkow. I wish you could tell me how Westphales' letter came to be printed. Your steward, Mr. Speed, sails to-morrow in a ship for Gainborough without any dispatches att all for your lordship. We never expected any succes of Jefferies negotiations, butt our English ministers could not answer leaving that Court so long without an English resident. It looks as if the Czar were very ill. Mr. Bernstorff presents his humble services to your lordship. You and Mr. Bothmer doe very well to keep his Danish Majesty in a good humour towards our master. I hope all will end well. I press our English ministers to the utmost of my power to begin to treat with him and I have made the draught of a treaty to help things towards. As for our German treaty I am not admitted to it. It is in Mr. Bothmer's hands. Our English ministers have indeed been so very busy of late with the Scotch peerage that they have had no time to confer with Count Holsten. That great business of the peerage will be proposed to-morrow in the House of Lords. You owe yours indeed, my lord, to the good Lord Sunderland, and a little to me. Nobody else did stirr and your brother Bailly hath not appeared all this while. Milord Sunderland orders me to give you his humble services, and to tell you that your business is secured, and that Milord Marchimond is amongst the 25 hereditary peers named by the King. It was realy a great piece of work for the 16 being kept, and the Dukes of Athol, Hamilton, Queensbury, Duglas, Milord Alquis [*sic*] and Milord Tweedale, making 22, there was but 3 places left. The Duke of Argile pretended to name 2 and the Duke of

Roxborough one; butt Milord Sunderland having prevailed for your father, the Duke of Argile was contented with one, who is the Earle of Murray, married to his aunt, butt on condition that he will always give his proxy to our Secretaries of State. Milord Morton is the 25. All this between us. Pray don't write a word of it to any body here, for it will be a secret yet a good while. You owe a letter of thanks to my Lord Sunderland. Pray send it to me. He hath done the business alone, and show'd that great esteem and kindness for your lordship which I hope will secure to you your Register's place." 4 pp. [The Court Circular is enclosed. *French.* 3 pp.]

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719 [February 28], March 11, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719 [February 28], March 11, Copenhagen.—“My correspondent in Sueden must find difficulty to get his letters transmitted for I have as yet had no other letter from him since that I sent you a copy, tho' you'll see by Count de la Mark's letter to me of the 15th February, of which I sent you a copy in answer to one I sent to the Count recommending that gentleman's private affairs, that he was arrived at Stockholm some time before the date of that letter. Colonel Bassewitz is still here. There is as yet no answer come to the last letters sent to Sueden to procure him a passport. I wish with all my heart we had a couple of small frigats here that we might not depend at every turn upon the caprice of this people. I scarce believe it possible to get them quit their suspicion and jealousy, and some times the loss of a few days do's a great dale of prejudice. Orders are given for equipping a strong squadron and providing transport ships to be got ready soon after the ice is gone, tho' for my part I cannot see the use of throwing away so much expence, for I dare almost answer those preparations will come to nothing. However, I cannot help wishing heartyly that, if it is possible, our master might have a strong squadron this summer in the Baltick. It could not miss to be at this time of singular use.”

THE SAME to MR. JEFFREYS.

1719 [February 28], March 11, Copenhagen.—“I have good reason to believe that there is a treaty, as you mention, concluded betwixt the Emperour, our royal master and the King of Poland, tho' I know not yet the purport of it. I am very apt to think that it is no other then what you mention'd to the vice-chancellor Schaffiroff. I hope the King of Denmark will, as his true interest requires, take such measures

as will be agreeable to us. After what has happen'd I cannot think he will be diverted by fair discourses and promises. We have as yet no account here directly from Sueden that are of any consequence. Deserters from Schonen say that Baron Goertz was to be beheaded as yesterday sennight. Colonel Lewenöhm from the King of Denmark and Colonel Bassewitz waite only for passports, which they expect every day, to go to Stockholm. However, preparations are making here for operations only in the summer, tho' it is not yet fixed what they shall be. Orders are given for equipping 22 men of warr of the line and providing transport ships. Ten battalions and 20 squadrons of the troops of Hannover and Wolffenbittel of the circle of Lower Saxony are under march to execute the Emperour's commission against the Duke of Mecklenbourg. Pray give my service to Monsieur Weber. I have not writt to him because I doubt not you communicate to him what is necessary."

THE SAME to THE EARL OF STAIR.

1719 [February 28], March 11, Copenhagen.—"I have received the honour of your Excellency's letter of the 13 February, and I return my most hearty thanks for the relation of your entry, which came along with it. It has been extreamly magnificent and could not but please. We have as yet no accounts here directly from Sueden that are of any consequence." [There are also letters to Mr. Kenworthy and Mr. Tigh.]

THE SAME to THOMAS SHIREFF.

1719 [February 28], March 11, Copenhagen.—"I have thought fit to let you know that I have given in to the ministers here three days ago a memoriall for recovering the cargo of the *John and Margaret* of Leith, or the just value of it, and that I shall do all that is possible to prevail with them. I have assisted likewise for getting redress of the damages sustained by those concerned, and tho' there is always great difficulty in such caices, if there can be alledged any good reason for having seased the ship I shall not fail to use my endeavours for the same effect."

THE SAME to WILLIAM JAMESON.

1719 [February 28], March 11, Copenhagen.—"I . . . gave in a memorial concerning the cargo of the ship the *Marlborough* sold by the Danes. I do not doubt that I shall soon be able to procure an order of his Danish Majesty to have the just value of the same paid, but I cannot promise myself the same success in getting redress of the damages, since they will not fail here to alledge reasons for the seizure of the said ship. However, you may be perswaded that I shall do my utmost endeavours to procure you satisfaction in all respects."

J. HALDANE to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, March [2] 13, Cassel.—“The last I did myself the honour to write to your lordship, was of the 23 February. We have since no advices from Sweden, but Ranck is expected every moment. I have us’d my utmost endeavours, since I return’d to Cassel, to dispose the Landgrave to make some advances to the King of Danemark in order to re-establish the good understanding that was formerly between them and that ought to be between so near relations. It is not easy to make his Highness forget the treatment he has met with from your Court of late years. However, my endeavours have not been altogether fruitless. The Landgrave told me t’other day that if I would answer that his offers should be well receiv’d and that he should not meet with a refusal the Councillour Hein should pass by Copenhagen and offer the king his best offices in relation to a peace with Sweden, conjointly with our master. I promis’d his Highness that his councillour should be well receiv’d, and I must leave the execution to your lordship. It is extreemly to be wish’d that his Danish Majesty would allow the expresses from Sweden to Cassel free passage at this juncture. The Court of Danemark would find its advantage by a more regular correspondence. Your lordship may be assur’d that the Landgrave’s dispositions with regard to a peace are such as we could wish, and it’s to be fear’d that, if we block the Sweds too close up on this side, their propositions will pass through Aland, since the electors of Triers and Palatins meeting at Darmstad gives occasion to many speculations and few know the true reason of it. I send your lordship enclos’d a short account of a very curious negociation quhich would have made most brothers quarel, and I believe few would have bore the proposition and the design to bring it about as the Elector Palatin did. He likes Tocay and his brother hoped to make him resign the Palatinate after a hearty botle at Coblentz. I came to Darmstad with the Elector Palatin and stay’d till they return’d home. We were very magnificently entertain’d and drunk 2,000 crowns worth of Tocay to the Landgrave. Your lordship will please accept of this in place of more important news.”

“Count Firmond was some time ago at Heidelberg to endeavour to dispose the Elector Palatine to marry or to yield a part of his country to his brother, that he might marry, and thereby prevent the disputes about the succession of the dutchys of Juliers and Berguen. The Elector Palatin would not hearken to any proposals of marriage, and it’s thought he has been long engaged with the Countess of Taxis, but offer’d to yield the dutchys of Juliers and Berguen to his brother, who was to have at the same time the government of Flanders from the Emperor. Tho’ this proposal seems very reasonable, the Elector of Triers would not consent to quit his benefices except his brother would give him all he

possesses at present and return to Inspruck with a pension from the Emperor and a certain sum to be pay'd annually out of the revenues of the Palatinate, and, in order to bring that about, he invited the Elector Palatine to go to Coblence. Instead of showing his resentment the Elector Palatine made all the necessary preparations and named a day for their journey; but the night before he told his brother he would not go, upon which some words pass'd between them and the Elector of Triers went away next morning, without seeing his brother. The Landgrave of Darmstadt, who was present when this hapned, has ever since endeavour'd to make them meet here, and they seem to be reconciled and in very good friendship, tho' neither of them think at present of marrying the Princess of Darmstadt." 6½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, March [3] 14, Copenhagen.

[Also in S.P., Vol. 41, Denmark.—Public Record Office.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, March [3] 14, Copenhagen.—“The Count de la Marck came here yesternight about 8 a-clock. Knowing by an express from Elsinore that he was come there the day before, I had one waiting to let me know how soon he arrived. I went immediately and waited of him and, after a very short visit, because he was just come off his journey, which General Bothmer and I made to him, I invited him to sup with me, which he did. He, the Chevalier de Livreau, a Frenchman who has a regiment in the Swedish service, General Bothmer, Colonel Bassewitz, and I suppt together. While at supper he told us that the late King of Sweden was interred since he came from Stockholm and that the Queen was declared by the Estates Queen by election upon a letter she had writt to them since their meeting, wherein she renounced any title of succession. (This I do not very well understand.) He said she had been brought to make that step to secure the throne to herself and her children, if she should come to have any, against the Duke of Holstein, and that she was soon to be crown'd at Upsal; that the Duke of Holstein appear'd every day at Court and seem'd in favour with the Queen, and that, because of the mourning of the Queen, the Prince of Hesse and the Duke of Holstein dined allways privately together; that the Russ had a body of 7 or 8,000 men at Uhma in West Bothnia upon some design they have formed on that side, but that the Swedes were not a bitt alarmed or uneasie at it, knowing it must come to nothing; that Baron Goertz had his head stroke off with an axe under the gallows at the common place of execution without the town of Stockholm, and that his body was buried in the same place; that the reasons of the sentence were the pernicious advices he had given to the

late King of Sweden and endeavours to create jealousies betwixt the king and his subjects and alienate his affection from them, all which was proven by letters, projects, and papers under his own hand—[Both the Count and the Chevalier seemd in their discourses to favour *le Duc de Holstein*, and to think that the Baron had met with hard measure]; that Count van Dernatt in all likelihood would escape with his life, but that one Ecklef, a member of that commission, and, I think he said, a secretary of Baron Goertz, runn great risk of being hang'd, there being found by him a hundred and five thousand Ris dollars which he had design'd to transport out of the kingdom; that Stambke had made his escape from Aland and put himself under the protection of the Russ.

“ After supper the Count, General Bothmer and I talkd a little together, when he told us that he had letters of notification of the King of Sueden's death and the Queen's accession to the crown along with him to the King of Great Britain, and, I think he said, to the States General, and a letter from the Queen of Sweden to the Princess Sophia Hedewig, the King of Denmark's sister. I told him that here they were in great expectation, that he brought proposalls of peace to them. He answered, which by the by deserves to be considered, **Comment est il possible qu'ils puissent s'y attendre ? On peut me regarder comme un ministre mediateur entre la Suede et le Roi de la Grande Bretagne, le Roi de Prusse et le Czar ;* but I have no power nor any orders in relation *au Danemarc* ; and whatever in the peace is done for them will be from the consideration had to the King of Great Britain. He continued and told us that the Suedes were resolved to continue the conferences at Aland ; that one Lillienstedt was to be sent there to negotiate in conjunction with Count Gyllenborg ; that before he came from Stockholm he had laid out as clearly as possible to the Queen the advantages of making a peace with the King of Great Britain, and press'd that no precipitate measures may be taken in Aland with the Russ. The Queen said she would think of it till next morning, no doubt till she talkt of it with the Prince, her husband ; that next morning he had a billet from the Prince, and he, the Count, having immediately waited of his Royal Highness, the Queen and his Royal Highness assured him that tho' they were obliged to continue the conferences at Aland and not to break abruptly with the Czar, nothing should be concluded till he had time to get to France and try if matters could be adjusted with the King of Great Britain and measures could be found to oblige the Czar to qvit Livonia and Finland. I would not ask, and he did not say, that by Livonia and Finland he mean'd all the Czar had conquest from Sweden ; but by his discourse he seem'd to insinuate that in the above mentioned caice Sweden expected to be put in an entire

* The French words were sent in cipher.

security on that side, which at the same time he said did not want difficulty.

“He told us at the same time that he had said to the Queen of Sweden *que selon l'apparence, puis qu'il devoit passer par le Danemarc, les Danois might expect he might have somewhat to say in relation à une paix with them*; that her Majesty answered, that she should be very glad to be in friendship and live in good correspondence *avec son voisin le Roy de Danemarc*, but that she did not see what he could ask of her, and that she had nothing to give; and then he repeated again, that whatever is done for the King of Denmark will be for the consideration the Queen and Prince has for the King of Great Britain, which, however, implies that something will be done, tho he did not mention what it is.

“Finding him in as good a way as I could wish for my master's service, I had little to say but compliment him and praise his own conduct, and at the same time insinuate to him the disadvantages that might happen to Sweden and the disappointments in his negotiations si les Danois, qui etoient pleins de grandes esperances, venoient à être entièrement decouragés; that it might not be amiss that he laid out to them to advantage the strength of Sweden and the condition of the army, which he says is above 50^m good men; and that the surest, nay, the only way for the Danes to procure any advantage was by the King of France and the King of Great Britain; which he agreed to and said he would observe, and added that that was so far certain that, if the Danes relied in any manner upon the Czar, he would infallibly cheat them and leave them in the lurch. He is to be with Secretary Schestedt this morning, and we are to dine together to-day, no doubt with the rest of the ministers, at Monsieur Gabels. I shall have them with me to-morrow. The Count told me too that upon the letters I have writt to him concerning the beacons in the Cattégatt he had brought full powers from the Queen of Sweden to finish that matter, so I must try with the ministers here what can be done in it. They owe to Sweden 3 or 4 years of the money they are obliged to pay them for that purpose.

“The passport for Colonel Bassewitz is not yet come. The Count told us that the Queen was willing to have sent a blank passport upon the first letter but that the ministers dissuaded her Majesty from it as a thing improper.

“I have this minute received the honour of your letters of the 25 February, and 3 March. I have writt almost the same thing to the Earl of Stanhope to this mark ∇ . I have not time to put the rest in cypher, as I hope, after having communicated it to his Majesty and Monsieur Bernstorff, you'll let him know the reason why I did not write the same to him.”

P.S.—“I have sent by this post to the Earl of Stanhope two letters, one to his Majesty the King, and the other to his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, seal'd with the

hereditary Prince of Hesse Cassel's seal, which it seems the Count de la Marck looks upon as letters of notification. If he has any other I know not, but he sent me those just now that I might transmitt them to Britain. He desired me at the same time to write and desire that you would not be surprised if you heard that negotiations were going on in Aland or even that a minister was sent from the Czar to Sueden or from Sueden to the Czar, for that the Czar had offerr'd to negotiate by either of these ways ; but that we might be assured nothing would be finished in 3 months ; that he, the Count de la Marek, might have time to go to France and either send an answer or return and bring himself what they were to expect. I should have sent an express with these letters, if he had not dissuaded me.

"This discourse with the two letters I have sent, which do not come up to what the Comte said yesterday, gives me matter of speculation, tho I find he has said to Monsieur Wiebe what we desired. But I have now no time to acquaint you of a conversation I had with Monsieur Wiebe to-day. I shall by next post."

THE COUNT DE LA MARCK to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, March [3] 14, Tuesday.—Since your secretary left I have searched once more through my cases to see if I could find the letters of notification from the Queen of Sweden to his Britannic Majesty. I can only find two or three packets in which all the said letters are inclosed, and which are addressed to the Swedish ministers at the foreign courts. I have no doubt but that in these will be found the letters for the British King and the Prince of Wales. However, I shall not fail to write to Sweden to-day and make the necessary representations on this head. *French.* 2 pp.

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1719, March 3-14, London.—We have done nothing yet with Mr. Holsten and he is justly very impatient. M. de Bernstorff does not think we should countenance Denmark in their idea of giving Livonia to the Duke of Holstein, for of all propositions that is the most absurd and impracticable. [Written on the back of the Court Circular in which, i.a.] As there is no confirmation in letters from Turin and we have nothing from Milan, we begin to doubt the truth of the news from Genoa of the Pretender's arrest. [There is also mention of what is doing on the Scottish Peerage Bill.] *French.* 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to MR. HALDEN.

1719, March [3] 14, Copenhagen.—Giving him some news from Sweden, adding—"I cannot doubt that the offers of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassell will be very well received by the King of Denmark. I shall not fail to speak to his Majesty

and lay out to him the importance and kindness of such offers. I shall endeavour, too, to procure a free passage for expresses through his Danish Majesty's dominions; but I dare not answer for my success, for they are very averse to grant anything of that sort and jealous of the uses that may be made of such an intercourse."

[There are also letters to Mr. Jeffreys and Mr. Tilson.]

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1718-9, March 6, Whitehall.—1 p.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5*; *Public Record Office.*]

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1719, March [6] 17, St. James.—I have received your long letter in cipher on 28 February. Please read what I have written to M. Bothmer and then close my letter before delivering it to him. I shall add there that the necessity lying upon us of sending a number of ships to sea to meet those bringing the Duke of Ormond with six Irish regiments and two hundred horses will retard a little our sending a fleet to the Baltic; but, in return, being obliged by this alarm to send promptly a good number of ships to sea, we shall be in a position, as soon as this matter is dealt with, to send a larger number to the Baltic, and they will be there before the Czar's fleet can get clear of the ice. We do not think that the Swedish fleet alone can do much injury to the Danes.

I hope we will begin negotiations at once with the Count de Holsten. I have a plan of a treaty all ready which should accelerate matters. I must tell you by order of M. de Bernstorff that in the present juncture, while we await this enterprise on the part of the Duke of Ormond, you should try that M. de Holsten might receive orders forthwith from the king, his master, to offer an undertaking by treaty to send to us here on our requisition four or five thousand infantry from his army. These could easily be transported from the south of Norway or Jutland in case of need, and would have Holland pay, just as the 6,000 Hollanders had in the last rebellion. Such an offer made at present would make a great impression and facilitate the treaty and the granting of the subsidies. Besides, the King of Denmark would run no risk of attack as the King, our master, would oblige himself to assist him with a sufficient number of his Hanoverian troops, which he could not bring here for known reasons, for it would give great umbrage to the nation. I beg you not to lose sight of this idea for it will do the King of Denmark all the good in the world here and justify our making the treaty with him and the granting of the subsidies. Ten to one we wont require to bring over these troops, but even though it should be necessary his Majesty of Denmark need not be disturbed as he has nothing to fear from Sweden. As for the project

of attacking the Swedes in Scania I think it absurd. The best move the King of Denmark can make is to hold fast with us as he will thereby assure himself of his conquests by good treaties and guarantees with his Majesty and the other allies of the North who are members of the Empire. That is the surest way to gain his point. I think that his Majesty will readily oblige himself by the treaty to do all he can by the peace of the North to bring Sweden to agree to pay the Sound toll just as the English and the Dutch do. As for procuring for Denmark Bahus, Marstrand and Holstein, that is neither possible nor reasonable. If that crown retains Sleswig, Stralsund and Rugen they will have no reason to complain. But, my lord, you have great reason for caution in speaking of these things so as not to raise their expectations too high all at once.

This thought of a cessation of arms is only my own opinion. I submit it to your judgment. I recognise the inconveniences of which you speak. I do not think there should be any doubt. I have only suggested it on the supposition that the conferences at Alland will be terminated and that Sweden will want to make her great efforts against the Czar, in which case it would be well that she had her arms free. We will speak frankly to the Count de Holsten when we enter on business with him especially with regard to the exorbitant pretensions of his court. We know very well that what he will write to his king will be of the importance of being supported by so good a means. I earnestly wish he may return to his court satisfied and have credit by his mission. His polite and straightforward manner has won for him general approbation.

We will make offer to the King of Prussia of the guarantee of his Majesty as King for Stettin and for all that he possesses of the provinces of Sweden if in return therefor that king is willing to take the right course. Mr. Whitworth will do his best. He leaves the Hague for Berlin in eight or ten days. [This is for yourself.] Please communicate to M. Bothmer the first sheet of this letter but not the second. . . . If the question arises of appointing a plenipotentiary for the peace of the North I shall do all in my power that it may be you. We could speak of it at Hanover if you come there. If, however, this affair of the Duke of Ormond's goes on it will stop the King's departure. I hope Lord Carteret will not think of being plenipotentiary to the congress. If he does it will be difficult to prevent it. We are very strong here on the point that Sweden shall not put a foot in the Empire and that the King of Denmark shall keep Stralsund and Rugen. What M. Wibsiger said to you on that subject has given us great satisfaction. . . . Baron Schleinitz has doubtless written that letter you mention to the ambassador of the Czar for the purpose of alienating us from the Danish court. There is not a word of truth in what he says.

French. 4 pp.

JAMES JEFFERYES to LORD POLWARTH.

1718-9, March 6, o.s., St. Petersburg.—The Czar arrived here from Oloniz on the evening of the 3rd in perfect health. Without losing a moment he went to see Prince Menezicoff who has been ill for some time with some pulmonary complaint. The Czar advised him to drink the waters of Oloniz for a cure. No one doubts but that these waters will be the fashion at this Court after the Czar has proved their efficacy so successfully. He is leaving to-morrow or the following day for Cronslot where his presence is very necessary owing to the great war preparations going forward there. The Czarina arrived here yesterday. A certain distinguished person put the question to a great admiral as to how he had found the waters of Oloniz. He replied that they had two faults—they did not cure the ills of the purse and they did not remove the sorrow of the afflicted. That he knew from his own experience.

The Queen of Sweden has notified this court of the death of the late king, her predecessor, as well as her own accession to the crown, and the Czar has resolved to go into mourning next Lord's day with his whole court. M. Osterman is preparing to return to the congress at Alland, which, with the consent of both parties, is shortly to be renewed. One party of the recruits which they expect here from all the Russian provinces has already arrived and will be followed in a short time by the rest. They reckon that the number will amount to 22,000 men. For the past ten days a placard has been posted forbidding the importation of salt, but the towns of the conquered provinces, especially Riga, Pernau and Reval are authorised by the same ordinance to continue their trade in salt as a privilege granted to them by the Czar. They are also speaking of issuing soon a prohibition of the trade in tobacco. [*French.* What follows is in English:] "The original edict, of which I send your lordship here inclosed a copy, is such a confused piece and couched in so ambiguous terms that I have been obliged by presenting a memorial to demand further explication upon it; which I have been promised, and as soon as obtained I shall transmit to your lordship." [Copy in Russian with a French translation enclosed.] 5½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, March [7] 18, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, March [7] 18, Copenhagen.—"I cannot find words sufficient to express the obligations I am under to you nor can I doubt of the good effect of your sollicitation for my father's family, since you have the goodness to interpose in that matter, and that most of those that will be concerned

in finishing that affair know very well how deeply both my father and I have been concerned to bring about and secure the Protestant succession, and that my father lost his estate and risk'd his life more than once for the Protestant interest in the island of Great Britain. I send you here the copy of a letter I had from the Count de la Mark upon Tuesday last after the post was gone. I took occasion next morning on Wednesday to talk with him concerning the letters of notification. He told me much the same thing as what is contain'd in his letter, that he had four large packetts of letters to the Suedish ministers abroad, and I think he named Hambourg, Ratisbonne, the Hague and Paris ; and that he did not doubt that the letters of notification from the Queen of Sueden to the King of Great Britain were in one of those packetts, for the Queen as well as the ministers of Sueden told him that these letters of negotiation were to be sent along with him. He designs to go from here on Monday next and go's by the Hague. He brought to the King of Denmark a letter from the Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel, and a very obliging one from the Queen of Sueden to the Princess Sophia Hedewig, the King of Denmark's sister, wherein her Majesty shows her good inclinations to peace. He told me Monsieur Poussin at Hambourg had a large packett of letters from the Regent to him, and that he had a letter by express within these two days from the Regent pressing him to haste to Paris. I am much mistaken if he is not inclined to the Spanish faction. In discourse he told he had been sent along with the King of Spain by the late King of France, whom he always named the late king, my master, with some distinction. However, I have showed him all the civility and have insinuated myself as much in upon him as possibly I could, which, though possibly may do litle good, can do no harm. He was in conference to-day with the Danish ministers, and at court he told me, he had discoursed with them just as how he had said to me before he would ; that they had desired to know of him if he had any propositions to make to them from Sueden ; to which he answer'd that he had not nor was it possible he could have ; for that, tho' the King of Great Britain, the Czar and the King of Prussia showed a willingness that France should mediate in a peace for them, that they had never insinuate any thing like ; but that, however, if they took their measures aright with the King of France and the King of Great Britain, he did not doubt but a peace might be brought about, with which they ought to be satisfied. They said they'd make a report to the king of what had past, of which this is the substance.

"In order to sound him a litle what may be the views of Sueden and what projects he might have, I said to him that possibly the Danes may form their projects too high, but that there was one particular which all of us must certainly wish could be put to rights and that was what concerned the

Dutchy of Sleswick ; that it had always been and would be a perpetual source of quarrel betwixt the King of Denmark and the Duke of Holstein and which, of course, drew in the neighbouring and other powers concerned. He said that he hoped there might be a means fallen upon to adjust that matter ; that the Danes must not fancy that they can keep Stralsund and Rugen, which I thought he insinuate might be given with a part of the Dutchy of Holstein in the Empire to the Duke of Holstein in place of his part of Sleswick. I would not press, and he did not think fit to open himself further. He did not make any doubt of what concerned the yielding of Bremen and Werden to our royal master, and you may be sure I did not but talk't of that matter as a thing incontrovertable. I send you here the copy of a letter of the 7th February which I had in cypher from my correspondent in Sueden by one of the Count de la Marck's servants. It contains almost the same thing the Count de la Marck has said to us. He mentions propositions he had made to General Duker and therefore, that you might know what they were, I send you a copy of them. I read them over frequently to him, that he might remember them, for he durst not take a copy. You'll easily see that the design of the instructions was first to know the state of Sueden, and then, if possible, to hinder their throwing themselves into the hands of the Czar if foreign assistance should be needed.

"I told you in my last that I had had a discourse with Monsieur Wiebe which I had not then time to give you an account of. I see that he expected that I should give him some account of what had past the first night that Count de la Mark was with me. I told him what the Count had said of the state of Sueden and that there army was in good condition, above 50,000 men ; that Lillienstedt with Count Gyllenborg were named to continue the conferences at Aland, but that, however, I had ground to hope that, if we kept united and took our measures right together and did not loose too much time, they might get luckily enough out of this warr. He made many protestations of his friendship and good wishes and seem'd to agree that they could not choose any other measure ; however, talkt of there own great preparations and the low state of Sueden, which I would say nothing either for or against after what I had told the Count de la Marck had said. I send you here inclosed a list of the Danish squadron that is equipping and is design'd for this summer's service, and also a copy of Baron Goertz's sentence.*

"By the Count de la Mark's letters from Sueden the late King was buried the 21st, and the state swore allegiance to the Queen, the 26th. The coronation is put off for 3 or 4 weeks because of some necessary preparations for it that must be made. I have given almost the same account to the Earl of Stanhope, only I would not in a letter that

* A copy of this sentence is among the correspondence.

is to be kept in an office say any thing of my thoughts of the Count de la Marck's inclinations to any side, nor have I mention'd my conversation with Monsieur Wiebe. I leave you to judge of the pleasure your postscript in a letter apart gives me. God Almighty orders everything to make our royal master easie and us his people happy. 'Tis a wonder that there should be any one so stupid and stubborn as not to see it."

LORD POLWARTH to MR. KENWORTHY.

1719, March [7] 18, Copenhagen.—Imparting some of the late news from Sweden. [There are also similar letters to Mr. Jeffreys, Mr. Tilson and Mr. Whitworth.]

JOSHUA KENWORTHY to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, March [8] 19, Dantzic.—". . . The Russes continue their march out of Poland, but they make it so slow that it is apparent they do not intend to reach the Czar's dominions as long as they can subsist in those of their neighbours. The King of Prussia still continues listing of men thro'out his dominions on this side, as if he knew of no certain number to which he would limit his army." 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, March [10] 21, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, March [10] 21, Copenhagen.—"Monsieur Westphal's printed letter was sent to me in a blank cover from Hamburgh, so by who it was printed I cannot guess. I only suspected that the courier sent by the Czar's ambassador might carry a copy of the letter you mention, and it is more than probable that it is so, which we may possibly know soon from Petersbourg. I had the Count de la Mark to sup with me on Sunday night that we might have some litle time to talk together, for the ministers and people of note of this court give him but litle to talk of bussyness for eating and drincking. General Bothmer, he and I were not well begunn till we were interrupted by peoples coming in; but yesterday morning he and General Bothmer came and drunck tea with me, when we had time enough to discourse together. He told us over again much the same thing he had done before, only he added that if the Danes took their measures in concert with the King of Great Britain they might expect somewhat by the peace, such as the having the affair of Sleswick adjusted in the whole or in part, in exchange with the Dutchy of Holstein or a part of it; but that they must not expect to keep any part of Pomerania or Rugen, which he talk't of as what must return

to Sweden. This differs from what he advanced upon other occasions. He said that Sweden would never part with that because it would preserve a vote in the diet of the Empire. He told us of a project sent by Mr. Fabrice by which Sweden was to have kept the lands belonging to the Doom of Bremen for that effect. He continued and said that he thought there would be no difficulty in what concerned the King of Great Britain, but that if the Danes did not take their measures right and be satisfied with what the King of Great Britain and the King of France could procure for them, they might very probably end this warr in a worse condition than they begunn it, for that Sweden, in place of giving up Bahus-lehn, if an equitable peace could not be made with Denmark, had views of finishing another way and enlarging their frontiers to the Riven Glumm in Norway. And in conclusion desired that I should write two things to England, (1) to let them know that he would haste to Paris as soon as he could, and that he was to make proposalls from Sweden, and therefore thought it might not be amiss to delay the dispatching of any minister to Sweden till matters might be concerted upon the proposalls he had ; and in the (2) place, that the minister when sent might have powers to finish what might be projected as soon as possible in Sweden that the negotiations with the Czar may not prevent it ; and that he believed he would make but a very short stay in France. I would not say anything to him, nor need I remark to you the good reasons there are against that manner of treating and the litle hopes of bringing others into it and of success. I can easily observe that his views and wishes are to be the minister by whose negotiations a peace shall be made. He has offered his good offices to the King of Denmark and his ministers, who caress him very much. He is gone to-day along with the King of Denmark to Fredericksbourg and do's not return till Thursday or Friday. He told us that he was endeavouring to adjust the exchange of prisonners and the affair of the beacons, and spoke a litle too of the Danes entring into the Quadruple Alliance and of the French King's giving the King of Denmark the courtesy of Majesty, which he hoped might easily be brought about. The King has only with him the Count of Callenberg and Monsieur Gabell. He said he had a large packett of letters to Monsieur Cronstrom, the Suedish minister at Paris, in which he did not doubt the letters of notification from the Queen to the King of Great Britain are inclosed. This confirmed me very much in a suspicion I had before that he has the letters of notification, and would not give them to me to transmitt, but would keep them till he got to Paris and till he laid the proposalls he mention'd before the Regent, or for the reason allready mentioned. I do not take the least notice neither to the Danes nor him of anything of all this. I commend them much for their civility to him and show all the kindness and

confidence to him that possibly I can, wishing that he may return quickly to finish so good a project as he has hitherto been employed in.

“The passports for Colonel Bassewitz and Colonel Lewenöhrn were brought here yesterday from Sweden. We have not yet got these passports to go from here and the passage of his letters adjusted, nor shall not now till Friday that the King returns from Fredericksbourg. Monsieur Brand, the new Prussian minister to this court, arrived here yesterday. I am extreemly senceible of the friendship that you have always honoured me with, especially what you have been pleased to show upon this occasion, and the many obligations I lye under to you. I have sent here inclosed a letter of thanks to the Earl of Sunderland; and indeed any words I can use do but very faintly express my real sentiments and what I owe both to you and to him. My father always had the greatest regard for milord Sunderland, and I can assure you my lord shall always find me and mine perfectly devoted to his service and all his interests.”

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF SUNDERLAND.

1719, March [10], 21, Copenhagen.—“I must begg your lordship may allow me to return my most humble and hearty thanks for ye great kindness you have been pleas’d to shew to my Lord Marchmont and me in the affair of the Scotch peerage. I am afraid all I shall ever be able to do shall go but a very litle way in making any suitable return to so great an obligation. But I must assure your lordship that, as I know my father has ever been, I shall always be entirely devoted to your service and shall wish for nothing more earnestly then an occasion to advance it and of showing that I am, etc.”

PAUL JURGENS to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, March [10] 21, Stockholm.—“I have had the honour to write my lord from Gottenburg via Amsterdam, and under the 7th past along with one of Comte de la Mark’s domesticks, wherein I acquainted my lord of one thing an another in the desired affaire. This I have an oportunity to send along with General Lieutenant Ranck, who is in the service of the Landgraff of Hessen Cassell, and will return homewarths, I believe, via Copenhagen; and, as much I heard of General Ducker, he’ll to that purpose desire a passport of the King of Dannemarc. Said gentleman is a very great friend of General Ducker and will be able to give a true narration of all the matters passed in those parts in case your lordship could get an oportunity to come in an intimate discourse with him. The senators here are dayly assembled and works diligently to get everything in a good forme again. The late king were burried in 26 past in very great pomp and the Queen will be crowned the 16 instant at Upsala. Baron Goerts was

executed the 20 past, and of Counte van der Natt there is as yet little or no talk, so that he'll probably come free. We had a raport here some days ago that the Meklenburgers were beten by the Emperor, and that in Muscow was begun a rebellion of great notice." 2 pp.

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1719, March [10] 21, St. James.— . . . It is annoying that M. Bassewitz should stay so long at Copenhagen. I have also received from M. Bothmer the project for the northern peace. We have had it for some time and it is printed in the Daily Courant to-day . . . It is well that M. Bassewitz be told plainly of the character of M. Lowenör and whose creature he is. I do not think either will do anything in Sweden and their journey will be profitless. I am surprised that the Queen of Sweden has not yet notified us of her brother's death. I see that M. Gabel wants to be a braggart with his bravados and his plan of besieging Gottenbourg. He will only hasten Sweden's concluding with the Czar and then they will fall on Denmark with their whole force. Denmark's policy is to secure Sleswick, Stralsund and Rugen by good alliances and guarantees . . . The great thing is to have a congress at Brunswick and there settle together what terms will be most advantageous for the Northern allies. Denmark is in no condition to make preparations for carrying out M. Gabel's schemes.

I shall keep before them the matter of the hunting horses for the Prince Royal, but you can easily believe that in the hurry consequent upon the expected invasion our ministers have no leisure for anything else. They have done nothing yet with M. Holsten, and that Count is greatly desirous on behalf of his master to offer us troops and to make an article of the treaty conform to what I wrote you.

If our fleet reaches Lands End before that of the enemy and covers St. George's Channel I think the whole affair will end in smoke and that they will retire; for I cannot imagine they will go to Ireland where we can shut them up both by sea and land. A short time will show. Our Admiralty have manifested an almost incredible diligence. . . . *French.* 3 pp.

C. V. GABEL to THE SAME.

1719, March [11] 22, Fredericksburg.—Intimating that the King and Prince Royal has accepted his lordship's invitation to dine with him at Sorgenfrey on Friday. *French.* 1½ p.

C. WHITWORTH to THE SAME.

1719, March [11] 22, The Hague.—“Monsieur Colster the ambassador of the States General designed for Spain, left this place some days ago. He is to wait on the Regent in his way to receive his orders and to concert with the French

minister the necessary measures to be observ'd at the Court of Madrid. He is to make the most pressing instances for persuading the King of Spain to accept of the conditions offer'd him by the Quadruple Alliance in the term of three months which the States have reserved to themselves for employing their good offices before they come to an actual execution of the alliance, that they can admit of no other negociation than on the footing of the said treaty, that they can never depart from any of the conditions in it, nor from their allies, and that the term of three months once elapsed without effect they shall be obliged, tho' with the utmost regret, to join with the other Princes concerned for maintaining the Quadruple Alliance and preserving the peace of Europe. T'is hoped this firmness of the States will have a very good effect on the resolutions at Madrid since the last advices from thence say they begin to soften allready. Several letters from France bring advice that the Pretender had been seized at Voghera and carryed prisoner to the Castel of Milan, but others from Turin say it was only some of his retinue, viz : the Lords Perth and Mar. The Spaniards in Sicily have set a negociation on foot for evacuating that island, the people of the country being turned against them ; but it is believed the Emperor will listen to no proposals of that nature, except they agree at some time to sign the treaty of the Quadruple Alliance. I am very much obliged to your lordship for the honour of your letter of the 28 past. I shall be glad to hear the Suedes agree to a general congress for settling the affairs of the North." 4 pp.

ROBERT TIGH to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, March [12] 23, Elsonore.—“ These few lines serves only to acquaint your lordship of Count de la Mark is this day about 3 o'clock arrived here from Elsinborg, which Mr. Hannecken wrote me to give your lordship notice of by one express, as I herewith in obedience to your lordship's command performe.” 1 p.

J. HALDANE to THE SAME.

1719, March [12] 23, Cassel.—“ . . . We have hithertoo nothing from Sweden and the occurrences of these quarters are seldome worth much attention. If General Ranck is not on the road he is unexcusable for not writing to his master. The Prince may have his reasons, and we begin to think his designs go beyond bare lying with a Queen. I shall not trouble your lordship with our speculations on that subject. Perhaps we are too sanguine, but if his Hignesses hopes of being declared king by the States are not well grounded, it is not easie to comprehend what politick induces the Sweds to delay the notification of her Majestys accession to the throne. The omission of that civility may be taken ill, and one would think they ought to loose no time in gaining those

whose interest it is to support them, if they would act like reasonable people. Count de la Mark will certainly lett your lordship into those misterys, and it will be very agreable to the Landgrave to know his sentiments and how he comes to leave Sweden at so critical a juncture. I read your lordship's last letter to the Landgrave who desir'd me to return you his thanks for your endeavours to serve him. He was glad to know Baron Gortz's fate from so good a hand. I hope Monsieur Lillienstedt is sent to Aland only to know how the Czar talks of changes in Sweden. It is not to be imagined that the Queen's accession will have moderated his demands, and it would be strange if those who had treated Gortz as a criminal pursue his measures and pernicious designes in relation to foreign affairs. The Landgrave continues in such dispositions as we could wish with regard to his Danish Majesty, and Councillour Hein will be instructed as I had the honour to acquaint your lordship. The Landgrave has wrote for a pass for Generall Sparre. It's to be hoped his Danish Majesty will grant it to encourage his Highness, and that we may be rid of a very troublesome old fellow. You may be assur'd he is not capable of doing hurt in Sueden, and he has done us abundance of prejudice here."

P.S.—"The Prince of Bavaria was chose Bishop of Munster and Paderburn on the 14th by a majority of four votes. His promotion has cost him a swinging summ." 4 pp.

ROBERT TIGH to THE SAME.

1719, March [12] 23, Slagelse.—"This morning I received your lordships most acceptable of the 11th whereby I observe your lordship takes notice of having sent a letter from the comissioners of trade. Said letter was not yesterday as yet come to Elsenore, which, as soon as I receive it, shall not fail to give the needefull answer. The 5th came the King's running footman downe to Elsenore with letters for Sweden, who were forwarded over the next daye. Friday last as the 10th came some letters over againe from Sweden to the Comendant of Cronenborg, which were from Count de la Marke, according to report, and that he intended to have come over as that or the next day following, as were not performed by the account I had last night from my servant from Elsenore, who writes me at the same time the Sound was that day wholly cleared of ice and that there was no more ice to be seen ; which makes me belive Count de la Marke will doubtless come over as this day in case it has not been to stormy and blowing weather. Whenever he comes I have taken that care that it will imediately be given your lordship notice of, conforme to your lordships former comand. My being at present in these parts is for bringing my wife home lately married unto, and would very heartily have sent your lordship a letter of invitation to my wedding, but my feare was so great that such my bouldness would not be well taken

up; wherefore I have desired Mr. Ross to make my most humble excuse to your lordship on that account, as I hope he will have performed. I hope your lordship will have been so kinde as to have spooke one word at the proper place about the affront don me by the Burgomaster of Elsenore, and such without the least reasson; if not, then I most humbly beg your lordship will be so kinde as to do it whenever your lordship shall see a proper opportunity for it, els there will hardly be any living at Elsenore under such unreasonable magistrates, when they finde they can do what they please.”
3 pp.

M. BOTHMER to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, March [12] 23, Copenhagen.—Informing Lord Polwarth that the letters for to-morrow’s post are to be sent to Lunby, and that a passport is necessary for M. de Bassewitz to save his being arrested. *French.* 2 pp.

GEORGE TILSON to THE SAME.

1718–9, March 13, Whitehall.—Sending the Office Circular.
3 pp.

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1719, March 13–24, London.—“Mr. Bothmer affecting to negotiate with Count Holsten I can not doe so much in that business as I could wish. That Count is very civil to me. I have drawn the plan of a treaty betwixt the King, as King of Great Brittain, and the King of Dennemarc. It is now in milord Stanhop’s hands. They will now very soon lay the hands to worck, and I beleeve this juncture of the aproching invasion will make our English ministry *plus facile* in relation to the subsidies, especially if Count Holsten agrees to promise troops by an article of the treaty, in case we should want them, of which I have writt to your lordship. General Bothmer writes to me butt very short and indifferent letters, and nothing about Count Holsten’s negotiation. I suppose he writes to his brother about it, who never shows me any letter at all. This is all, Mylord, for you alone. I wish you would burn it. I thinck Bassewitz’s journey to Stokholm will be of no use att all. They say att Cassel that Queen Ulrica will send Baron Sparse to Aland. If it be so then she is in earnest to conclude with the Czar, which we know to be Count la Mark’s schemes, tho’ he pretends the contrary.” [Written on the back of the Court circular which states as follows:] By letters from Paris of 18th March and from Italy of the 7th it appears that it was Lord Mar and Lord Perth who were placed under arrest in the Castle of Milan with a person named Paterson. The Pretender only embarked for Spain at Nettuno on the 19th of February and had instructed these two lords to proceed with all diligence to Scotland through France to raise the Highlanders while

the Duke of Ormond was making his descent on England. The Imperial officers believed that the Pretender was along with these two lords, not thinking that they would leave him, and this gave rise to the rumour which went abroad. There is no certain news that the Pretender has arrived in Spain, but the Duke of Ormond will not await him. This Duke left Madrid on 25th February for Corunna to embark there on the frigate *Hermione* and join the convoy from Cadiz when it passes that point. That convoy is due to sail on 9th or 10th March. Notwithstanding this, Admiral Norris sailed the day before yesterday from Spithead westwards with nine ships of war, of which five or six were among the largest, and Admiral Barclay is expected to follow him next Lord's day with eight large vessels. The raising of the six regiments of dragoons and six battalions is suspended and meanwhile only twenty-two companies of infantry and ten of dragoons will be raised to strengthen the army already on foot. Troops continue to march towards Bristol so as to have there a force of five or six thousand men, four battalions being brought from Ireland. The troops in that kindgom and those in Scotland are ordered to encamp and all the officers must return to their posts as well as the generals who are to command them. The Duke of Bolton has left for Ireland and has taken his measures so that within a few days, in case of necessity, he can bring over four or five Dutch battalions and eight Imperial which are in the Low Countries with 1,000 horses or dragoons. *French.* 3½ pp.

JAMES JEFFERYES to THE SAME.

1718-9, March 13, o.s., St. Petersburg.—The Czar will leave to-morrow or next day to see how his fleet is progressing at Cronslot. He will pass one or two days at a country house on the Cronslot Road called Peterhof; but it is thought this journey will take only a few days. The Duchess Dowager of Courland is on the point of leaving for Mietau, the States having pressed her greatly to return. Although M. Osterman's instructions are all ready and he has sent off his baggage towards Abo, it is not yet certainly known when he will go himself, and some think that he will remain here until he receives word that Baron Lillienstet, who goes as first plenipotentiary from Sweden to Aland, has arrived there. Baron Mardefeld, the Prussian ambassador, is likewise preparing for a journey, some say to Courland, but most think that he will make a second trip to Aland, for which he received instructions from his Court a considerable time ago.

The canal which they are making along the Ladoga will be vigorously prosecuted while the season permits. They have earmarked for that work 1,200,000 roubles and 20,000 workers. They hope for a double benefit from this canal, avoiding the dangerous lake of Ladoga on which very many ships have perished, and the easier furnishing of the fleet

of his Majesty with the wood of Charpente and other naval requirements.

The body of the late Field Marshal Czeremetoff is to be brought to this town by order of the Czar and buried here with all the distinction and magnificence due to his rank. The Generals and other distinguished officers who are in the province are to assemble here to assist at the solemn ceremony. *French.* 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, March [14], 25, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, March [14] 25, Copenhagen.—“I never made the least insinuation to the Danes of the expedient of giving Livonia to the Duke of Holstein. I always was of your opinion, that that is a proposition impracticable, that Sueden cannot yield to.

“General Bothmer told me yesterday that his brother had writt to him that projects of a treaty with Denmark were soon to be transmitted to me. I am extreemly sorry for it; not that I grudge my pains nor that I am so selfdenyed to be indifferent of the honour of transacting what may be for my master’s service, but because of the very good reasons I have already writt to you, that the Comte de Holst having already full powers and other mean of getting over difficultys that he might rencountre, there is all the reason in the world to expect that matter might have been finish’d to mutual satisfaction; whereas I foresee, a great many difficultys in transacting here. How they shall be got over I know not. I should have been much better pleased to have denyed myself the honour of negotiating before I had risk’d the success of my master’s service. I wish the foreseen difficultys may not have engaged those I thought in the fairest way to get over them to slip their neck out of the collar. I am very suspicious of it; but all this to yourself.

“The King of Denmark, the Prince Royal and the Comte de la Marck, etc., returned yesterday from Friedericksbourg and did me the honour to dine with me at a country house on the way a few miles from here. His privy counsellours mett him with their dispatches. General Bothmer and I spoke to his Majesty to press the expeding Colonel Bassewitz’s passport. His Majesty told us he had already given orders for it, but added that he thought he should not press matters too fast; upon which I took occasion to remark to his Majesty that matters were not indeed to be press’d too fast, but, however, that no time was to be lost because, for what I understood, Sueden could not be brought to give up what was demanded on all sides; that the treaty with the Czar

was continued and depended alone upon the Suedes quitting Reval to him, which with many other inconveniences made him master at pleasure of Livonia ; that if that was granted, his Majesty could not expect so good terms ; but that if his Majesty would be pleas'd to make his demands reasonable and moderate and loose no time he might get very honourably and well out of the war. His Majesty made no answer, but what was said seem'd to make impression. I have resolved to send one to stay at Helsingbourg to recieve what letters Colonel Bassewitz shall send and bring them safe to General Bothmer and me. I spoke of it to his Majesty who said he would be very willing to allow it if Sueden did. Colonel Bassewitz must try when he passes if it can be allowed. I hope he may be going from here on Monday next. 'Tis a great loss that he is not gone sooner. The King told us, too, that he had accounts that the Czar had given orders to equip all his fleet to be ready to put to sea so soon as the ice is gone. Mr. Jefferyes writes the same thing, and mentions 30 ships of the line and frigatts. The King asked me if I had yet received any project from Britain for a treaty. I told him No ; that I had had this post no letters from the Secretary of State.

The Count de la Marek talks of going from this towards Hamburgh on Monday next. He said to General Bothmer that he had along with him all that Sueden could be brought to for making a peace ; and added that, by what he understood, the Danes would not stick at making a separate peace. This was maybe to push us on. However, the gentlemen here shall not miss to have it in their dish at time and place convenient. The Count told me to-day at Court that people here had been talking to him of what they desired by the peace, which is a great dale more then he thinks it practicable ; then ask'd me if there was any treaty by which our master was guarantie to the Danes for the Dutchy of Sleswick and for Rugen and that part of Pomerania that they possess, and that the Danes had said to him that there was. I told him that I had never seen the treaty, but that often in reasoning with the Danish ministers they spoke of a mutual guarantie for the Duchy of Bremen and Verden and the Dutchy of Sleswick betwixt our master and the King of Denmark, and which I always took for granted. He then continued and said that the properest way he thought to bring the Danes into a peace was that the King, our master, and the Duke Regent should concert together what is proper and practicable and then tell the Danes plainly that that they may have, which, if they do not accept of, they must take what measures they think best. Letters from Sueden along with the passports bring account that Eckleff and Hagen, two of Goertz's creatures, had lost their heads. This Court go's into mourning to-morrow for the King of Sueden. The Comte de Schack, who you know is lately at the head of finances

here, wishes to know if his brother, the Baron de Schack, is in the King's service or has any pension from his Majesty."

LORD POLWARTH to M. JEFFERYES.

1719, March [14], 25, Copenhagen.—Acknowledging his letters and giving him current news. *French.*

C. WHITWORTH to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, March [14] 25, The Hague.—“As all the gazettes are full of the intended invasion from Spain mixt with very different and false reports, I thought it necessary to give you some little account of what we have learnt here from the best hands. His Majesty was informed of this design some time ago, but it appeared so wild and extravagant that thinking men could hardly believe it to be real or imagine that the Cardinal would hazard a little squadron and a small body of troops in the very midst of his enemies, and where they had no possible retreat in case of any storm or action at sea, or of any disaster at land should they ever get so far. But it seems the Cardinal resolved to venture this last desperate throw before he gives up the game. Should it meet with success unaccountably, he thinks of sending another body of troops after them from the Corunna, and the Pretender is to be at the head of these last. But we have yet no certain advice of his being in Spain, and it is sure he had not left Nettuno, a port in Italy, before the 19 or 20 February. He was there with Cammock. The troops, most of them Scotch and Irish, who are now embarking at Cales are to be under the command of the late Duke of Ormond, who set out from Madrid on the 25 February to put himself at their head. But the advices differ as to their number. Some say they are only six battalions and others 12 with a regiment of dragoons. They are to be convoy'd by 7 men of war, but all the ships were still behind the Puntal at Cales on the 27 February, and it was thought they might be ready to sail about the 8 inst. (n.s.), in which case our seamen are of opinion that if they have a tolerable wind they may be on the coast of England about the 4 of April (n.s.). His Majesty has order'd a good squadron to be got ready to receive them. Sir John Norris is sailed from Portsmouth with six men of war, and my Lord Berkley was to follow as to-day with ten or twelve more; so that if they are met at sea, they will certainly give us no trouble at land. However, we are prepared for the worst. The Regent has sent 10,000 men who are to be at Havre de Grace, Calis and Dunkirk. He has order'd shipping to be ready for them there, and they are to obey his Majesty's commands on occasion. The Marquis de Prie has sent 6 battalions to Newport and Ostend, and a regiment of dragoons of 800 men is to follow them, if necessary, for the same service; and yesterday the States General order'd two thousand men

to draw towards Willemstad to go on board at an hour's warning. In short the King has met with all the sincerity and all the zeal in his allies which possibly can be expected, and these succours will sufficiently awe our malecontents at home as well as battle our publick enemies. Earl Marshall designs to land in the West Isles of Scotland with fifteen hundred men." 6 pp.

JOSHUA KENWORTHY to THE SAME.

1719, March [14] 25, Dantzic.—“The Russes continue their slow marches. Wolkonsky's regiment or division of cavalerie march towards Smolensko and Repnins for Courland. We have a report here that the Duke of Mecklenburg pass'd this place the 22d, but cannot get any certainty of it. However, I am assur'd that the Dutchess came hither yesterday and is here still, but very private. She enter'd the town under a fictitious name, as must the Duke if he be really past. The Konigsberg letters are arriv'd but no letters from Petersburg.” 2 pp.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1719, March [15] 26, Dantzic.—“The Russes continue their slow marches, yet were they in earnest to evacuate Poland, as I scarce think they are, 'twould be June or July before they could reach their frontiers. They devour all before 'em. By letters of the 10 from Warsaw the Polish nobility were hastining to Frawenstadt to meet the king, and they write that the Czar's minister, Dolhoruky, had received some dispatches from his Majesty which he had immediately communicated to the Primas, and thereupon resolv'd upon a journey to Frawenstadt likewise, which 'tis suppos'd he till then did not intend. I doubt not but this concerns the longer stay of the troops in the dominions of the republick.” 2 pp.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to THE SAME.

1718-9, March 17, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Entry Book 5.—*Public Record Office*.]

GEORGE TILSON to THE SAME.

1718-9, March 17, Whitehall.—Sending the Office Circular.
3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, March [17], 28, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, March [17], 28, Copenhagen.—“We have spoke to the ministers concerning the 4,000 or 5,000 foot which may be sent from Jutland or Norway upon the same conditions the

6,000 Hollanders were formerly sent. We hope to know what resolutions will be taken in that affair before next post. The King of Denmark longs mightily for the project of an alliance, which he has been told was to be sent hither, and seems surprized that he cannot expect a squadron of ships here soon. It seems the Count de Holst has writt that our ministers had told him, no squadron could be sent to the Baltick this year. I rejoyes at the good news of the Pretender's being seazed. I hope the Duke of Ormond's projects will soon go into smooack.

The Count de la Marck went from here this morning. He told me just before he went away that he had a packett of letters with orders for him from the Regent at Hamburgh, and that he did not know but he might return hither very soon from Hamburgh without proceeding any further. He said yesterday, when he took leave of me, that he had told Monsieur Schestedt that the Danes could take no measures but in concert with the King of Great Britain, and that his Majesty and the King of France would procure better terms for them then it was possible they could expect any other how; and that Monsieur Schestedt had answer'd him that that was what they had already resolved upon, and that they had already sent instructions for that purpose to the Count de Holst to London. Colonel Bassewitz proceeds on his journey to Sueden upon Thursday. His passport is expeding. I send you here inclosed the substance of Colonel Lewenohrn's instructions, who is to go along with him from here. General Bothmer and I were called yesterday to a conference with the privy counsellours where they read over the instructions to us."

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, March [17] 28, St. James.—I fear the sending of your merchant to Stockholm will be useless seeing they will not allow his letters to pass. It will probably be the same in the case of M. de Bassewitz, so it scarcely matters whether his going be sooner or later. So long as we await the invasion we cannot send the two frigates to your seas. We have more need of them to cover the mouth of the Clyde and protect Glasgow, for it appears that the two frigates sent for the west of Scotland will go by the north of Ireland. I think that this invasion will end in smoke and then we shall have ships for the Baltic, which they appear disposed to send and for which M. de Bernstorff presses strongly. Instructions are sent for Mr. Whitworth to go to Berlin and we are about entering in earnest on business with M. de Holsten. As we have at last received the notifications, though from the Prince of Hesse only, Lord Carteret is preparing to go to Stockholm shortly after Easter. . .

Our daily Courant is full of the execution of Gortz and takes note of the firmness with which he met his death. His secretary,

Stambke, is at Petersburg and is kept out of sight by a person called Banier, a Dane, to whom he has confided that it was the Russian court which first suggested at Alland to Baron Gortz the invasion of Norway, assuring him that while the King of Sweden was so engaged the Russians would give him no trouble. This is a certainty and M. de Bernstorff thinks you would do well to whisper it to the king, but to none of his ministers save M. de Holsten. Let General Bothmer know of it. The 8,000 Russians who are advancing on Uma are only doing so to induce the Swedes to continue the congress at Alland, and they will retire as soon as their resolution to do so is known and that M. de Lillienstedt will go there. It will be better that he go than Baron Sparre. He and Count Horn are two great friends of France and of Count de la Marek, and their being at the head of foreign affairs in Sweden bodes no good for us—for assuredly they do not love us, and Sparre is all for the Pretender. It is certain that Count de la Mark is a creature of Torcy, Uxelles, and of the last administration, no way friendly to us, and has used all his efforts in Sweden to bring about a peace with the Czar and Prussia in preference to all others. It is certain also that he has received instructions from France to remain in Sweden or, if these orders have not reached him there, to return thither either from Copenhagen or Hamburg. If therefore in spite of such precise orders he has taken upon him to go to France there is reason to believe that he has agreed with Sparre and Horn upon such a plan for peace as France will consent to, and he goes there with it to press for its acceptance. This plan can only be a peace between Sweden, the Czar and the King of Prussia, followed by an alliance between them into which France will enter. Denmark will be the victim of all that and we, too, will be greatly ignored if that ambassador has any say in the matter. We must see how he is received at Paris and if his projects are relished by the Regent and the Abbè du Bois. We must also see what success Mr. Witworth has at Berlin. That the Queen of Sweden has promised that for three months she will conclude nothing at Alland has nothing to do with us. She simply awaits the reply from France to see if that Court will support the proposals of the Count de la Marek,—to guarantee the treaty of Westphalia, and cause Sweden to regain her footing in Germany and what she is disposed to do to that end. If Sweden wishes to break off all negotiations with the Czar nothing would be easier than to come to a perfect understanding with this prince and through him obtain on this side all the restitutions she desires; but I greatly doubt that this is not what Count de la Marek has to propose. It is well, however, that this Count has spoken in such a way to the Danish ministers as to bring down their grand ideas and exorbitant expectations. That will do them good. We will speak in the same style to Count Holsten when we enter upon matters with him. He is very impatient

about it, and he has cause to be. Count de la Mark could quite truly assure the Danes that the Czar will cheat them. What says M. de Wiebe to that?

I have no doubt the Danish ministers will give you satisfaction about the beacons in the Categat. We shall not be surprised to see a Swedish minister at Petersburg and a Russian one at Stockholm. . . . "It is the most unaccountable thing in the world that the Emperor hath released Mar and Perth without any previous concert with his Majesty. That will make ill blood here." *French.* 5½ pp.

JOSHUA KENWORTHY to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, March [18] 29, Dantzic.—" . . . The Dutchess of Mecklenburgh departed from hence for St. Petersburg the 25 inst. She left the Duke at Stetin, who is expected here in a few days, which I have from good hands. The Russes, according to letters from Warsaw of the 29, mend their pace as if they were resolv'd to evacuate Poland in earnest. The King of Poland and Electoral Prince of Saxony left Frawenstadt the 20 as by letters from thence the 24 inst." 2 pp.

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1719, March [20] 31, St. James.—This morning's post from Holland brings me your letters of the 18 and 21 curt., with the letter from your man sent to Stockholm, the four heads of wise instructions which you gave him (which are approved by the ministers here), the letter from the Count de la Marek, the list of the squadron which the Danes are preparing, and the sentence on Baron de Gortz (which we already have). There is something very captious in what Count de la Marek said and wrote to you about the letters of notification by Queen Ulrica to his Majesty. I think that he has caused them to be addressed to the Ambassador Crompton at Paris and made him the bearer so as to delay the departure of Lord Carteret, believing that his Majesty would not send him until he had received these notifications, and hoping that by this delay he would have more leisure to make his plan for peace which he has arranged with Messrs. Sparre and Horn agreeable at Paris. These little ruses disclose the meaning and also the affectation with which he told you that we should not send Lord Cartaret to Sweden until he himself had reached Paris and had proposed the scheme with which he is charged. Add to that that if the Regent, who ordered Count de la Marek to remain in Sweden, has written to him to come to Paris, this change can only have arisen from what that ambassador has informed him of the peace proposals concerted in Sweden and that it was necessary that he should have oral instructions as to the side and measures the Court of France would take. In short that makes things more suspicious. I think, however, that we will not hurry Lord Carteret's departure. . . .

From what this Count has said to you we may well conclude that the opinion at Paris will be that Denmark need not flatter herself on keeping Stralsund and Rugen. Perhaps they will wish to restore them to Sweden, perhaps to give them to the Duke of Holstein to make up for his loss of Sleswig, but in the latter event Sweden will not retain a vote at Ratisbonne unless it might be in virtue of the Cathedral of Bremen according to the plan sent by Mr. Fabrice. As for the rest Denmark must keep Sleswig and also her part of Holstein, which gives her a vote at Ratisbonne for Gluckstadt. That is what the King of Denmark would not lose. . . . I see that the Count de la Marck has made the Danes understand that he had nothing to say to them as to peace with Sweden. The good hopes he gives us regarding Bremen and Vehrden ought not, I think, to be understood merely upon the basis of an hypothec; rather the condition he would attach thereto is that we should abandon Denmark and cause her to restore Stralsund and Rugen to Sweden. . . . As to the powers to be given to Lord Carteret they have not yet been considered here. We would like to know first how Mr. Witworth succeeds at the Court of Berlin whither he will go in fifteen days, as he cannot presently leave the Hague during the sitting of the Estates of Holland, and we would also like to know the nature of the proposals which the Count de la Marck brings to Paris. I see that this Count affects to be the grand minister and agent of the peace of the North. I am perfectly sure we shall not find ourselves the better of it. However, we greatly approve the civilities you showed him and that you ascertained so much of his mind. . . .

As to the giving of the title of Majesty to the King of Denmark I wish that M. de la Marck could effect that. We have laboured for it and Lord Stair had orders from the King to speak of it to the Regent as a thing which his Majesty would esteem a favour. But the reply was that he could not introduce such a change during the King's minority, but that after his majority he would willingly endeavour to procure the title for the King of Denmark. He added that as Queen Ulrica was only queen by election he did not think that his Most Christian Majesty could give to her the title of Majesty which he had given to her predecessors. *French.* 6 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, [March 21] April 1, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to M. ROBETHON.

1719, [March 21] April 1, Copenhagen.—“I proposed to his Majesty the King of Denmark and his ministers that at this conjuncture the Comte de Holst might have orders from the King, his master, to stipulate in the treaty to be made that

the King of Denmark shall send over 4 or 5,000 foot upon the conditions the Dutch formerly did when my master should require them. The answers will very much surprise you as they did me. After I had laid out the proposition as clearly and plainly to his Majesty as I could, he answered that he was very much surprised at what I proposed, and added, *Pas un seul homme jusqu' à ce que j'aye le noir sur le blanc du traité à faire.* I was so surprised that I answered not very civilly, Sir, we do not want your men at present, but if your Majesty wants our money it is but reasonable we have something for it. He said again that I should have an answer from his ministers ; and in order to have it I waited of Monsieur Sehestedt to whom I formerly made the same proposition, and told him what his Majesty had said. He then told me that he had made the proposition to the King as I desired, that his Majesty was surprised at it, that he was under uncertainty and did not know how he stood with Great Britain ; that he could not end matters there nor with others. You may guess the others are the Czar and the King of Prussia, tho' I cannot yet learn what proposals are made by either of them. I answered only to him that what I had proposed was only to facilitate the treaty the Count de Holst was amaking, and that, if they did not relish the proposalls, I had no more to say. Next day meeting with Monsieur Wiebe at Court, for tho' I endeavour'd to speak with him before I could not, I acquainted him with all that had past. He did not offer a word against what I had proposed, and indeed I believe he could not, only said he had not heard it before tho' he had been the person spoke of it to the king and advised his Majesty no doubt in it. A litle after I spoke of it to Monsieur Gabell. He came to my house next morning and I went fully through with him both what I had proposed and what might have been expected from Denmark even tho' a treaty had not been depending. He said in the end that he would go and endeavour to redress that matter, and told me that Monsieur Wiebe had been with the king and as he came out had said to him that all was spoil'd in England, that they were neither to expect ships nor money, and that in place of sending either we asked men of them. All I said to him upon that matter was that it seem'd very odd to me that a minister would speak to his master and advise him upon a subject that he did not know ; and that he himself own'd he had not so much as heard. Whether the news of the descent and the debates in the Parliament, which last they are made believe by their accounts from there to be of the last consequence, had any weight in their resolutions I know not. However, I have heard no more of that matter, and all the gazetts by last post being full of the invasion upon Britain I would say no more of it, lest they should think we could not subsist without them. However, I am informed that upon second thoughts the Count de Holst is to have

orders to make a compliment that the King of Denmark will come himself with his whole army if our master needs his assistance and if he is put in a condition to do it. I have given you the trouble of this long account that his Excellency, Baron Bernstorff, may consider from it what is to be expected from this side if it should be needed. I wish those that are negotiating with you may not give the handle to spoil here what might be put to rights there. I am mistaken if making silly conjectures and second-hand relations of what is not understood be the way to remove difficultys. All this to yourself. I need not repeat what I have further writt for I send you a copy of my letter.

“General Dewitz has been here this three days; but is kept abed with the gout. Justitz-Rath van Hagen has been with me this minute from the Council, who were order'd by the King to acquaint me that upon the propositions I had made to his Majesty of offering 4,000 or 5,000 foot to be transported to Britain, if needed, upon the King our master's requisition, his Majesty had sent orders by this post to the Count de Holstenbourg to make the offer, and either insert it in the treaty he is about to make or to put it in a separate article. I have given you a full account of this matter both that you may see upon what foot we stand and with what difficulty the negotiations even of matters most advantageous to Denmark are carried on. I do not trouble you with any account of Colonel Bassewitz's letter from Helsingbourg to General Bothmer, because I do not doubt he has sent you a copy of it and you have the substance in Milord Stanhope's letter.”

LORD POLWARTH to MR. HALDEN.

1719, [March 21] April 1, Copenhagen.—“I have heard nothing of General Ranck of late, and I could not learn from the Count de la Marek if the Hereditary Prince of Hesse Cassel had any views or hopes of attaining the Crown of Sueden. He told me he had several packetts of letters to the Suedish ministers at Hamburgh, Ratisbonne, the Hague and Paris, with letters of notification of the King of Sueden's death and the Queen's accession to the crown, and particularly with one to our royal master. But I do not remember he spoke of any to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel. As to the negotiations in Aland they are continued, but I can assure you from a very good hand that no other advantage is expected from them by the Czar but barely that they may hinder a peace with the King of Great Britain, by which you may guess of the Czar's views which can be no less than of keeping Livonia and Reval. By the same hand I understand, and can assure you the truth of it, that one Monsieur Neglin is with the Czar from the Duke Administrator of Holstein with a commission to endeavour to induce his Czarish Majesty to espouse the interest of the young Duke of Holstein and to sollicite the Czar's protection for him. Monsieur Schaffiroff said, how

true I know not, that Neglin having brought with him no letters of credence his Czarish Majesty had given no attention to his proposalls, but that he, Schaffiroff, did not know what the Czar might do in caice Monsieur Neglin obtains such full powers as are requisite. Colonel Bassewitz and Colonel Lewenöhm are both gone to Sueden. The one past the Sound on Thursday and the other on Friday morning, and we have account from Hambourg that Monsieur Kniphaussen was expected from Berlin to conferr with the Count de la Marek and then to pass this way to Sueden."

[Also a letter to Mr. Whitworth to the same effect.]

LORD POLWARTH to MR. JEFFREYES.

1719, [March 21] April 1, Copenhagen.—"Colonel Bassewitz and Colonel Lewenöhm are both gone to Sueden. The one past the Sound on Thursday night and the other on Friday morning, and we have account from Hamburg that Monsieur Kniphaussen was expected from Berlin to conferr with the Count de la Marek, and then to pass this way to Sueden. I doubt not you have heard of a visit the late Duke of Ormond designs to make us either in England or Ireland with some say 6, others 12 batallions of Irish and Scots and a regiment of dragoons. We have made everything ready for their good reception. Sir John Norris is sail'd from Portsmouth with 6 men of warr and Md. Barekley was to sail the 25th with 10 or 12 more to endeavour to intercept them, and, in caice they should land, the Regent has order'd 10,000 men to be under our master's command to Havre de Grace, Calais and Dunkereck with shipping to transport them. The Marquis de Prie has sent 6 battallions to Nieuport and Ostende and a regiment of dragoons to follow them if necessary and the States General have order'd 2,000 men to Williamstadt to embark at an hour's warning. You see if the late Duke of Ormond thinks fit to land, he won't want good company."

GENERAL BOTHMER to LORD POLWARTH.

[1719, [March 21] April 1.]—Narrating his interview with the King of Denmark, which was similar to that of Lord Polwarth, and sending him a copy of a letter from M. de Bassewitz. *French.* 4 pp.

Enclosure.

COL. DE BASSEWITZ to GENERAL BOTHMER.

1719, March [20] 31, Elsingbourg.—Immediately on my arrival two majors presented themselves to accompany us by order of the Queen to Stockholm, and were not to allow M. de Lewenoer or me out of their sight. If their other measures are like this a correspondence will be difficult. By what the officers of this place tell me they have no provisional order regarding

correspondence during the absence of the commandant. The coronation of the Queen took place last Monday, the 16, old style. She granted pardon to all criminals. The Estates are again assembled at Stockholm. They are not yet in agreement and it is even said that they have some great disputes among themselves. . . . The nobles allege that they are not bound to billet troops, and the country people and ecclesiastics oppose this, fearing that the burden will fall on them. One fears the effects of these. It appears that the army is discontented, especially the Germans. In addition to General-Major Lentrum, General-Major Trautvetter has also left. The Hereditary Prince has had some disputes on the subject of his title of Royal Highness, I have not ascertained the cause. I think that it is against the right of election. . . . The number of senators will be 24. As they still want eight and up till now Oerenstedt has proved unwilling, they have named 24 because the Queen chooses 8. They are not yet certain whom she has taken. Pfeiff, Mullern and Lilienstedt are not yet accepted. They will only have Swedish born people, excluding even Livonians. This cannot fail to create discontent. *French.* 4 pp.

COL. BASSEWITZ to THE SAME.

1719, [March 21] April 1, Helsingbourg.—I hope the General sent you my letter of the 31st. . . . The commandant of this place returned last night. He is a polite man and lives well. He says he has orders from Court to send us our letters from Kronenbourg to whatever address you wish without opening them, but as for those coming out of the kingdom he has no instructions. He will send an express to Stockholm for instructions as to this and also about the servant whom you were good enough to lend me. He must be left here as he is not comprised in the passport, and the commandant told me very civilly that he did not care to draw down a reprimand on himself for not obeying his orders, so I shall send him back to you. . . . We expect to be in Stockholm in ten days or so. . . . The two majors will not leave us, . . so we travel together in the same conveyance. *French.* 4 pp.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to THE SAME.

1718-9, March 24, Whitehall.—1 p.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5*.—*Public Record Office.*]

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1719, [March 24] April 4, Copenhagen.—“You have seen by my letter of last post that the Count of Holstenbourg has the orders you wished for concerning the offer of troops. I hope and am perswaded that, before the treaty is finished,

we shall not need them much. I shall be sorry his Majesty shall be diverted from his journey to Hannover. I hoped to have the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand and of seeing you there. I cannot believe but this ridiculous attempt of the Duke of Ormond will be very soon over, and tho' the King's journey may be somewhat later yet it may happen this summer, in which case I must begg that you'll procure me liberty to come to Hannover. I communicated your letter of the 21st of March, which I got yesterday, to Generall Bothmer, as you desired.

"You may be sure, we gave Colonel Bassewitz all the lights we could and let him sufficiently into the character of his companion. You'll certainly have now in a litle time the letters of notification from the Queen of Sueden. I have already writt you my suspicions of the reason that you had them not sooner.

"Rear-Admiral Tordenshiold lyes ready to sail from here the first fair wind with 4 men of warr and 3 frigatts in order to block up Gottenbourg. The Comte de Holstenbourg has orders to speak of that matter in order to prevent the British commerce with that town. They will no doubt lay hold of the article of the treaty of commerce by which trade with a town besieged or block'd up is forbid. However, the King of Denmark nor his ministers have not communicated the least of that matter to us here, and therefore I shall say no more of it. The servant I sent with Colonel Bassewitz to Helsingbourg is returned. The commandant, having no orders for it, could not allow him to stay there. Having litle or nothing of consequence I have not writt to the Earl of Stanhope by this post."

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, [March 24] April 4, St. James.—I have read your letter of 25 March to M. de Bernstorff and M. de Bothmer. Both bid me tell you that they had no intention of charging you with the negotiations which are afoot with Denmark. We shall send you for your own information all we transact with Count Holsten but it is with him that we expect to conclude the treaty negotiations here. It is right that it should pass through his hands. He has come here for the purpose and it will facilitate success, so that you need have no fear of difficulties. . . . You have good ground for informing the King of Denmark frankly that he has no time to lose if he wishes to declare that he will accept moderate and reasonable conditions, or else the Czar will prevent him. He blindly deceives himself if he thinks the Czar will honestly agree with him to enter Old Sweden from the coast of Finland while the Danes do so at Scania. He should remember that it was from the Russian Court the suggestion came to Sweden to invade Norway. Then how will he fare with an ally like that? Besides should the Czar some time become master of

Stockholm he would be a pretty sharp fellow that would get him to quit it; and I do not think it would suit the Danes to see the Czar master of all the Baltic and of the Swedish fleet. Let them think twice before they embark on such an agreement with the Czar. . . . I see that Count de la Marck pretends he has in his pocket the Swedish ultimatum for a peace in the north. The mutual guarantee which we have with Denmark is by the King as Elector. We must see if by the treaty which is presently in hand with M. de Holsten, his Majesty will be willing to give the like guarantee as King of Great Britain. I can tell you nothing of Baron Schack. He keeps so much in the background that we do not see him. He is not in the King's service. His brother should write to himself. It appears by our letters from France that the Count de la Marck gives out that the French Court desires that Sweden should regain a footing in the Empire, and to that end should have Stralsund and Rugen. Those of the Swedish senators who love money and hope for a French pension will take that view, as they know well France will not give them a sou if Sweden has no voice in the Empire, seeing she could not then be serviceable to France. *French.* 3 pp.

THE SWEDISH CONSTITUTION, 1719.

1719, [March 24] April 4, Hamburg.—Extract of the form of the present government in Sweden established in 1719 by the Assembly of the Estates at the house called the Knights House at Stockholm.

1. Sweden shall be henceforth an elective kingdom and not hereditary.

2. Should the Queen have children they will be the nearest heirs to the Crown.

3. No prince shall hereafter be declared major nor obtain the Crown before he has reached the age of twenty-one years.

4. No gentleman shall be reckoned major until he has passed the age of twenty-one years.

5. None of the principal offices of the kingdom shall be given to any but Swedish born and of sufficient capacity.

6. Councillors of the realm shall have the care of the government conjointly with the Queen.

7. These councillors will be chosen by the body of the nobles and confirmed thereafter by the Queen.

8. The grand governor or over-stadhalter of Stockholm shall only possess his charge for three consecutive years and then another shall be put in his place.

9. There shall no longer be governors-general. The fiefs shall be governed only by land-shofftings or grand bailies, and Malmoe and Christianstadt shall be two governments.

10. All baillages near the frontiers shall be governed by men experienced in warfare.

11. The Court shall be placed again upon the footing of 1669.

12. All the newly created judges shall be dismissed, and only those who formerly held office will remain.

13. The Court of Justice of the Court will remain as it was formerly.

14. Neither the nobles nor the commons shall have power to impose taxes and customs without the consent of the Estates.

15. Those of the nobles will be entirely restored in their ancient privileges and immunities.

16. No taxation shall be imposed without the consent of the Estates.

17. The Queen shall not issue orders to the field-marshal and down to the colonels inclusively without first conferring with the Estates. *French copy.* 2 pp.

JOSHUA KENWORTHY to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, [March 25] April 5.—“Having the enclosed letter from Mr. Jefferies to forward I would not omit acknowledging your lordships favour of the 25th past and assuring yow that I dispatchd the letter recommended to my care without loss of a moment's time. We have now no news but the Poles are come into the jurisdiction of this town with some companies of souldiers and demand contribution, and we expect dayly the troupes which are driven out of Mecklenburg [so] that this people have no peace to expect. The Russ troops under Repnin continue their slow march and are now in the dukedom of Lithuania. They strip the poor inhabitants of all as they go, provision, catle, horses, etc.” 1½ pp.

THE COUNT DE LA MARCK to [THE SAME].

1719 [March 26] April 6, Hambourg.—I found on my arrival here several letters from the king, my master, directing me to labour always and very actively for the interests of the King of Britain, but as it appears that nothing tangible can be done in Sweden before Lord Carteret's arrival I think it more convenient to pursue my journey to Paris to consult with the Regent at once, and he will inform the King of Britain so as to carry him along in the measures necessary for the peace of the North and enable also such a plan to be formed at London as they shall think fit. If on my arrival at Paris I find anything fresh I shall let you know by letter, unless I return sooner myself. *French.* 2 pp.

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1719, March 27–April 7, London.—Intimating that the post has failed and he has nothing to write, and sending the Court Circular, in which occurs:—An express from Lord Stair came two days ago with letters of 2 April in which it is stated that the Cadiz fleet did not sail till 13 March and had only 4,000 men on the 25 or 30 transports. The

two frigates which sailed from Port Passage on 12 March had not the Duke of Ormond with them, but Lord Tullibardine, Earl Marischal, Lord Seaforth and some others with 200 soldiers and some arms. They sailed for the North of Scotland. It is said that Lord Mar and the Duke of Perth, who returned from the Castle of Milan to Rome, resolve to go to Scotland by way of France, but the Regent has promised to keep a watch for them there. These letters also state that the Duke of Richelieu and the Marquis of Saillant have been sent to the Bastille for having designed to hand over Bayonne to the Spaniards, having their regiments in that garrison. They have confessed everything and we shall have particulars soon.

We are still in uncertainty as to the Cadiz fleet save that a Dutch merchantman is reported in passing Spithead to have told a lieutenant of one of our warships that she had passed that fleet making for St. George's Channel. He reported the matter to Admiral Norris, but it is said that the report is not trustworthy. That Admiral has not yet written. We hope that he has now been joined by the *Medway*, a ship of 60 guns, as the wind for the last two days has been favourable for ships leaving the river. We expect every moment to hear that they have joined Admiral Barcklay and that he has gone westwards with ten or twelve big ships. We believe the four Irish battalions have arrived at Bristol and we expect the five Dutch battalions in a few days. *P.S.*—We have since received letters from Admiral Norris stating that the news about the Dutch merchantman is false and that he has no word of the Spanish fleet. He is still at his station near Lands End. *French.* 3 pp.

JAMES JEFFERYES to THE SAME.

1719, March 27, o.s., St. Petersburg.—M. Osterman left three days after the Prussian ambassador, namely on the 22nd of this month, for the congress at Aland in the character of the Czar's plenipotentiary, where Baron Lilienshetz, senator and plenipotentiary of Sweden, should have already arrived. General Jergoezinsky likewise holds himself in readiness to leave on the breaking up of the ice, but whether to attend that congress or to convey the condolences and congratulations of this Court to the Queen of Sweden we do not know. Prince Menczicoff will assume command of the troops in the Ukraine in place of the late Field Marshall Czeremetoff as soon as he returns from Oloniz, whither he will go shortly to take the waters for the restoration of his health. His household will remain at Moscow while he goes to the army; and it is also rumoured that his Majesty intends to take up his abode with the Court at the palace of this prince until his summer house, where he usually passes the warm weather, has been rendered more habitable. His Majesty has received last Saturday a friendly letter from the King of Persia, and the commissioners who brought it also brought several presents consisting of

some pieces of rich stuff, a set of six carriage horses and four saddle horses of surprising beauty, two lions, two tigers, a panther and some linen. There came here some time since an exceedingly strong man, who exhibits himself for money. The Czar and all the Court have been several times to see him to see if his strength is real, and they appear to be satisfied that it is so. Last Lord's day there was put upon the stocks a ship of war of seventy guns, taken in hand by a French constructor, who has bound himself strictly to finish it in six months. . . . You see, my lord, M. Osterman has gone back to Aland. He boasts that he will return in six or seven weeks crowned with olive branches; but it is not the first time that men as far-seeing as he have been deceived. M. Jagoshinski goes to Sweden, we understand here, on behalf of the Czarina to compliment the Queen. Preparations are going on here at full speed both on sea and land. The winter is greatly relaxed, the snows begin to melt, and we are on the verge on a campaign which will be decisive for peace either in favour of Russia or of ourselves and others. . . . It seems to me our true interest to bestir ourselves and aid Denmark with our fleet and support her with our money. I am sorry for the poor Hanoverians who have been so cruelly treated in Meclenburg. They pretend that the Russians have done wonders, but we shall see whether they are not singing their triumph before victory. *French.* 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719 [March 28], April 8, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, Vol. 41.—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, [March 28] April 8, Copenhagen.—“I know very little of the Count de Holst's negotiations either from the ministers here, or from General Bothmer; only that he is very impatient and complains very much that our ministers do not enter upon bussyness with him, and that the accounts he writes of our matter's are the same as is usual from people that understand nothing of them; and for that reason in my opinion he had much better let them alone. I can see no good reason for peoples having particular and by-views in their negotiating. If what is done for our master's service succeeds, that is sufficient; at least it shall always be so to me; and if any separate measure is taken, I wish our master's service don't suffer by it. For what happens to Denmark in that caise, I am not much concerned.

“Rear-Admiral Tordenshiold sail'd from here on Wednesday evening with four ships of the line and 3 frigatts, and four of the line more are soon to follow. It is reckoned that he is now before Gottinbourg which place he is to block up. I know not if the Count de la Marck is yet gone from Hambourg.

I told you before the suspicion I had why he did not send the letters of notification. If he has form'd any scheme of his own that is still a better reason; but all the discourages that he has had here, so farr as I am able to learn, have not the least tendance to that way. However, that may all be a blind, and you must know better how he has proceeded hitherto.

"He carried with him letters of notification from the Queen of Sueden of her brother's death and her accession to the Crown, to the King and Queen of Denmark, which were given by the Suedish minister at Hamburgh to Monsieur Hagedorn, the Danish resident, and came here last post. I cannot guess at the reason why he never spoke of those letters while here, which he must certainly know he had, if it is not that, before they were spoke of or delivered, he was to try people's inclinations here, and in all appearance having found them as desired, the letters are now delivered."

[Similar but shorter letters to Mr. Jeffereys, Mr. Kenworthy, Mr. Wick and Mr. Whitworth.]

ADMIRAL TORDENSHIOLD to GENERAL MOERNER, Governor of Gottenbourg.

1719, [March 28] April 8, On board the ship *Laland* before Elsbourg.—Since the King, my most gracious master, has sent Colonel Lewenöhr, one of his aides-du-camp, to Stockholm, this is to inform you that I am not come here with the squadron entrusted to me to pursue hostilities but only to prevent commerce and correspondence in this direction and it depends upon the answer the Senate resolves to give to Colonel Lewenöhr what measures we will take in the future. I may inform you at the same time that we have already made all necessary preparations either for continuing a sanguinary war or re-establishing a solid peace. Moreover I have learned with much regret that so much merit and honour should be exposed to such persecution and malice, and I can only regard it as a slander by the enemy of the excellence of one whose faithful services to Sweden deserve greater acknowledgment. Nothing will be more agreeable to me than to be able to manifest to you with what respect I am, etc. *Copy. French.* 2½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, [March 31] April 11, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark, Vol. 41.—Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, [March 31] April 11, Copenhagen.—"I had no letter from you last post, only the letters from the office, which I think I should have had the post before. You'll easily believe that I am extreamly uneasie not to have letters at

this conjuncture from Britain, tho' I know not if I should since it is the easterly wind that occasion'd it. I had last post a letter from the Count de la Marck of which I here send you a copy. We have as yet no letter from Colonel Bassewitz. We expect to hear now every day. But by what we have from Hambourg and otherways affairs in Sueden seem to be upon a very odd and unsettled foot.

"I know not how the Count de Holst's negotiations go's on. Those here most concerned in them seem not to be very well satisfied. Maybe it was said to allarm us, but I was told there had been already some thoughts of his asking his recreditifs. It is said here as a thing certain that the King of Prussia had made his peace with the King of Sueden, no doubt in conjunction with the Czar ; and that he is inconsolable at the turn affairs have taken. But you must have more intelligence of this matter. I have writt but a short letter to Milord Stanhope of which I send you a copy."

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, [March 31] April 11, St. James.— . . . We wish you had not pressed so strongly for the assistance of the troops. We have never been readier than we are this year to send a squadron into the Baltic. [Referring also to the Peerage Bill and that the Earl of Findlater had been making influence to be one of the twenty-five to the possible exclusion of Lord Marchmont but that Lord Sunderland had assured the writer that would not succeed.] *French.* 1½ p.

C. WICK to THE SAME.

1719, [March 31] April 11, Hambourgh.—"I am very much obliged to your lordship for your favour of the 8th instant, as likewise for the advice you are pleas'd to communicate [to] me of Rear-Admiral Tordenschiold being sent out with a squadron to block up Gottenbourg. Its certain our Hamburgher merchants might suffer if they were not informed of this news and it will be of use to give them a hint of this matter. I wish I had something in return to lay before your lordship, but wee are very barren of news at present. I hope that the storm we are threatened with from Spain will easlye blow over. However, I beleive this bussiness will hinder his Majesty from coming into Germany this summer." 1 p.

J. HALDANE to THE SAME.

1719, April [2] 13, Cassel.—"I return your Lordship my most humble thanks for the letter you did me the honour to write to me of the 1st inst., and the curious advices you was pleas'd to communicate to me. They will enable me to judge of General Ranck's sincerity, who is expected here every moment. The Landgrave receiv'd letters from him by last post but they contained nothing new, being dated in the month of

February and before B[aron] Gortz's execution. The King of Prussia's chamberlain, who has been some time here to endeavour to accommodate by a treaty the differences about the Prince of Orange's succession, is ordered to return to Berlin. His fair offers, which were only design'd to amuse the Landgrave and to gain his assistance in Sweden, were not to be harken'd to, and his Highness will find his account much more in the decision of the Courts of Judicatory. The Emperor's delay in redressing the hardships impos'd upon the Landgrave by the commissarys for the execution of the sentence concerning Rhinefelds, has obligd his H[ighne]s to make use of his own troops for that purpose. Three regiments of foot and one of dragoons are on their march towards the County, and, as the Landgrave is to take possession only of what the Emperor has ownd to belong to him, and has promis'd to restore the country belonging to the Princes of Rotenburg quich he seiz'd by way of repraisal, I do not believe that this step, tho' somewhat irregular, will be taken amis." 3 pp.

GEORGE TILSON to THE SAME.

1719, April 3.—“. . . Sir J[ohn] Norris writes of the 30 March that a ship had been spoke with by his squadron which had seen, the 19th, some of the Spanish ships disperst and disabled about 70 leagues to the westward of Cape Finisterre. Sir J[ohn] judges that they may have made the Groyn, but thinks they will have been so ruffled as to be scarce able soon, if willing at all, to come out again our way, so we hope this notable expedition may happen to be quite blown over." 1 p.

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1719, April [3], 14, St. James's.—The letters from Denmark came this morning but there is nothing from M. Bothmer and consequently I have nothing from you. He must have sent his packet too late for the post. M. Bernstorff is really angry that this should happen so often, and he begs that you would drop a word to him about it. I have nothing to write to him as M. Bernstorff has not yet spoken to the King as to the risk of permitting General Poniatowsky to go to Sweden. Be good enough also to tell General Bothmer from M. Bernstorff that Count Holste has received quite satisfactory instructions from the King of Denmark regarding the offer of the assistance of his troops (which assistance will form one of the articles of the English treaty) to the extent that the King of Denmark (although with expense and inconvenience) is willing to leave his troops a little longer in Norway in case we may require them, as they can go from thence to Scotland more readily than from anywhere else. Please thank his Majesty for this. There is reason to believe that we shall require neither these nor the Imperial troops, as we flatter ourselves that the Spanish fleet has been dispersed

by the storms and scattered by the east winds. The circular will inform you as to this. His Majesty has approved the plan both of the English and the German treaties and they will be completed and given to the Count de Holsten by the ministers in a day or two. I hope he will be satisfied with them and that this business will end well and promptly. M. Bernstorff thinks that we will be able to give you the details by the next ordinary mail. I cannot do it for, although it was I who drew the first plan of the English treaty four or five weeks ago, and they have grounded on that, I have since been shut out from that business. General Bothmer will therefore have to look to his brother for information, which he will no doubt supply. You will have heard that the son of Count de Holsten had the smallpox, but he is now believed to be out of danger as this is the twelfth day. His father was in great concern for he is a very pretty and likeable child.

French. 2 pp.

JA. JEFFERYES to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, April 3, St. Petersburg.—The Court has spent Holy Week in the usual devotions and during Easter the Russian ceremonial has held sway at Court as well as in the town. The ancient customs of the country are sufficiently curious to deserve notice, and I cannot refrain from mentioning them briefly to you. Easter in Russia endures for a whole week during which one must be abroad before sunrise to find them sober, for they now pay each other the visits which were withheld during Lent, and wine, hydromel and brandy are drunk unsparingly. Those who meet one another during the days of the feast use peculiar salutations. The one says 'The Lord is risen,' and the other replies, 'Yes, it is truly so.' They then kiss each other and exchange coloured eggs. This manner of salutation is practised irrespective of sex, and even strangers under this pretext of the token of Christian love may thus salute Russian women without giving offence to their husbands, who are usually very jealous. After a Lent, as long as it is rigorous, their appetite is so ravenous that there are few houses where they do not commence feasting at the very arrival of Easter day and go to such excess that many make themselves ill and have to keep their beds while others are amusing themselves. Those who keep well have no time to think of keeping sober, so they let themselves go all the time of the feast.

The Czar who delights to conform in some measure to the wishes of his subjects has been paying visits to all the grandees of his Court, but as soon as the festivities are over he goes to Cronslot where the preparation of the fleet goes on with all imaginable eagerness, so that it may be in readiness to put to sea as soon as the ice gives way. There have been delivered to the bakers of this town 160,000 sacks of meal to make into biscuits and loaves for the necessary support of the troops

by sea and by land. They have actually provided 1,200 ovens in this town to bake the said bread and it is fully expected that all that is necessary for the equipment of the fleet will have been done by the beginning of next May.

M. Negelin left this about eight days ago and, although we know that he was sent here by the Duke Administrator of Holstein to ascertain the intentions of this Court in the affairs of the young Duke, still some people believe that his chief mission was to secure the papers concerning the Congress at Alland which M. Stamke carried with him from that island. While Baron Mardefeld is at the Congress of Alland, his place at this Court will be supplied by a gentleman named Livonien, a gentleman of the chamber of the King of Prussia, but as he will only act during the Baron's absence, he is not as yet provided with a letter of credence.

Last week there were enrolled in the Council of War fifteen foreign captains and lieutenants who have been here a very long time without having entered the service. These poor fellows have no reason to be satisfied with the great change that has been made in the pay given to foreign officers, as they will only have the half of what was formerly given. . . . I hear that M. Puskin has gone to your Court with important letters from the Czar. *French.* 4 pp.

PAUL JURGENS to THE SAME.

1719, April [3] 14, Stockholm.—“I have the honour of my lords acceptable of the 22nd March with Colonell Bassewitz, who'll, I suppose, write my Lord at large what here passes, and confirme the coronation of the Queen Ulrica and all other usesuall ceremonis, whereof last Saturday pass'd the last, and by which the oath of fidelite of all her Majesty's subjects where maid. According to the lettre of recommandation I had to Comte de la Mark and the promises of Generall Ducker I have begunn to pursue the debtors of Mr. Robert Aston and persuade myself of good success, for which reason I'm obliged to continue here some time, and I hope your lordship will gracesiously be pleased to remember the affaire of Mr. Aston in Copenhagen and to see justice done to him, for which he'll have to your lordship an eternel obligation. In case I can be any ways serviceable by my being here to your lordship or Colonell Bassewitz, it shall be executed with all the readeness imaginable.” 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, April [4] 15, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, April [4] 15, Copenhagen.—“I send you inclosed a copy of my letter to the Earl of Stanhope, and I need not

repeat the same thing. The King of Denmark has turned out the Count de Callenberg, his marechall, and has given his place to Monsieur Munch, great master of the household to the Queen, a very honest gentleman of Hesse-Darmstadt who has been a long time in the service of Denmark and a good friend of mine. The Comte de Callenberg is made Amptmann of Pinneberg. There are more changes talk't of ; and I am persuaded, and all our friends assure me of it, that if matters go well betwixt our royal master and the King of Denmark, the unreasonable opposition which we have always found to what we have proposed even for the interest of Denmark will be entirely removed. They have play'd all their litle engines upon every, even the least occasion, to anger and disgust us, in order to make a breech betwixt our masters, tho' hitherto, thank God, to litle purpose. They are still playing, I hope, their last, which may have the same effect.

"I need not tell you, how much pleasure and satisfaction it gives me that what I am able to do is of any use to my master's service and that you are pleas'd with it.

"I begg you'll make my humble compliments to his Excellency, Baron Bernstorff. Colonel Bassewitz deserves very well all the kindness I could possibly show him ; and you may be persuaded that whoever Monsieur Bernstorff has any concern in may be allways assured of all the service that I can do them. I was sorry that I was provided and could not accept of Mesnard's offer, and indeed, I did not answer his letter nor yours sooner, because I was endeavouring to make way for him. I should have been very glad to do him a kindness. General Rank arrived here yesternight, and I went and waited of him this morning. After the usual compliments I took occasion to say to him that I hoped everything went well in Sueden and to the liking of his Royal Highness, the Prince of Hesse Cassel ; that I had had orders from my royal master to advance his Royal Highness's interest and service upon every occasion that should offer here, which I had not failed to do. He made me some compliments upon it, and then gave me a long detail of his journey to Sueden by Dantzick, Pillow, Riga, Reval and Petersbourg and over Finland to Stockholm, with the difficultys and lets he had met with in that voyage, which I could easily see was affected to make a sort of excuse and give a reason for his having been so long at Petersbourg and with the Czar. All the answer that I made to it was, that he had had a very long and troublesome journey, such as I should not have wish'd to have made. I dined with him at General Bothmer's. You'll see by the copy of Milord Stanhope's letter all I have been as yet able to learn from him. At parting I told him that it happen'd some times that people's letters were taken up from the post house and open'd ; that it might not improbably happen so with his, being newly come here ; and therefore if he desired to have

any letters sent safe, I offered to put them under my packett to Hambourg. He said he had nothing of consequence to write but, however, that he would send me a letter. I hope this will make him have a litle confidence in me and give some true account how matters stand."

LORD POLWARTH to MR. HALDEN.

1719, April [4] 15, Copenhagen.—Mentioning the arrival of General Ranck, and adding: "Rear Admiral Tordenshiold, who is before Gottenbourg with a small squadron, has taken three prizes, one loadind with bombs, powder and other ammunition, one with tare, and the third with fish."

[There are similar short letters to Mr. Tilson, Mr. Jefferyes, Mr. Kenworthy and Mr. Tigh.]

C. WHITWORTH to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, April [4], 15, Hague.—"Colonel Huske, aid de champs to my Lord Cadogan, is now at Willemstadt to receive into his Majesty's service the five battalions which have been granted by the States. The ships for their transportation are allready there. Three battallions will be sent directly to the Frith of Edenburgh, and the two others to London. These last will sail too-morrow morning if the wind be fair. The States still offer to send a further succour of troops in vertue of their alliances with his Majesty, if there should be occasion, but I think there is little appearance of it at present. My Lord Stairs in his letters from Paris of the 10th instant says there was then no certain advice of the Spanish fleet since they sailed from Cales, but that it was generally believed they had been forced into the Corunna or some other port of Galicia by the contrary winds. My Lord Berkley being sailed from Portsmouth to join Admiral Norris, they will probably soon look out for the enemy. On the 27th past the Pretender made his publick entry at Madrid in the King of Spain's coaches and followed by his guards, and the *Spanish Gazette* gives him the title of King James the 3d. This insolent step of Cardinal Alberoni will in all probability hasten the confusion of his measures. Count de la Mark arrived here yesterday in his return from Sweden, and will continue his journey to Paris too-morrow. I had the honour to drink your health yesterday with the Count de la Mark."

3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, April [7] 18, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, April [7] 18, Copenhagen.—"I shall be very glad to hear that you are entered in negotiation with the Count de Holstenbourg, and yet much better that you have happily

finish'd it. I have been several times with General Rank, but can hitherto learn nothing certain or solid from him ; he differs so much in the accounts he gives of the views and resolutions of the Suedes ; only I find both he and the Comte de la Marck have been endeavouring to persuade the Danes to make a separate peace, even without us. But this was too ridiculous to go down, tho', if it was possible to come at it, the way they treated the Comte de la Marck while here, so little according to their usual custom, would make me suspect them. General Rank dined with me upon Sunday last, and after dinner I told him apart, and in order to make him speak, that my master was resolved to send Milord Cartrite to Sweden so soon as the Queen's letters of notification were delivered. He did then indeed speak but in such a way as did extreamly surprize me. I had flattered myself that no body would have so mean an opinion of me to have done so. He said, he hoped the letters of notification would be soon delivered ; but, continued he, can there be no means fallen upon to adjust that matter of Bremen and Verden ? We know, sayd he, that this is an affair of the Elector of Hannover, and that you English are perfectly unconcerned what happens in that matter. I was so surprized that I stood and look'd at him a litle ; but being resolved not to disabuse him, but hear what he would say further, I only said, pray, what means will you propose ? He said, that was to be thought of. I then continued and said to him, you may be sure we English would do all that we could to establish and maintain a ballance here in the north, and if they, the Suedes, did not take their measures aright it would be their own fault. I would not speak of their negotiations with the Czar in clearer terms. He said he must take another opportunity and talk with me, tho' I am very much persuaded he avoids me, for since that time it has been impossible for me to get him to talk with."

GEO. TILSON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, April 7, Whitehall.—"Your lordship will see by the proclamation that we open trade with Sweden again. Perhaps in Denmark they may take umbrage but there is no more in it than this. The prohibition expires with the Act at the end of this session, and it became the King's honour rather to do himself what would have hapned of course in a very short time. What thoughts have you at Copenhagen of the Czar's great armament ? Can he mean no mischief to the Empire ? "

1 p.

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1719, April [7] 18.—" . . . Seeing Count Holsten loose so much time I drew a plan of our English treaty 3 weeks ago of my own accord and gave it to Mr. Bernstorff, whose approbation it had. Upon which he had 2 or 3 meetings with the English ministers and, after some alterations and additions made, they had the King's aprobation, and the plan

(together with the German plan) was delivered to Count Holsten, butt I never was admitted to any of those meetings nor doe I know what alterations hath been made in the plan. Mr. Bothmer manages the whole matter, and never takes notice to me of any affairs. Mr. Bernstorff seems also very much altered towards me of late. All this, my lord, between you and me. I think those gentlemen find fault that the English ministers are so much my friends. Att least I can guess no other cause and I shall not inquire. All this is to make you see that I am not in a condition to write to your lordship any particulars about Count Holsten's negotiation, and I dare not see him much. I spoke to him but once of affairs since his coming. He will not have Seulendahls to share in this negotiation, and I think he is very much in the right, as much as I saw of late of Seulendahls behaviour. The King's journey to Hannover is very uncertain. If it goeth on I shall not fail to procure to your lordship the liberty of coming to Hannover.

"Count de la Mark's behaviour is full of mysteries. He is none of our friends. He goeth to Paris in spite of the contre ordre which he found at Hamborough. Two mails just come from France bring nothing of the Spanish fleet. We think it quite dispersed by contrary winds.

The Pretender is att Madrit . . ." 4 pp.

JOSHUA KENWORTHY to THE SAME.

1719, April [8] 19, Dantzig.—"The Russ troops continue their march towards Riga. Repnin is at Kunen in Lithuania. Their march is but slow, viz., about a mile each day and they rest every other day, and they strip the poor people wherever they come both of provision, horses, catle, etc. Since the 15th 2 couriers passd this place for Berlin and Petersburg, and Nogelein, of whom Mr. Jefferies will have writ you as being sent by the Administrator of Holstein to solicit his affairs at the Czar's court, arriv'd here 2 days ago and is still here. The Russ friggats which have been so long here are now leaving us. They pretend for Petersburg but 'tis suposd rather to cruise upon the trade to Sueden." 2 pp.

JAMES JEFFERYES to THE SAME.

1719, April 10 (o.s.), St. Petersburg.—The Duchess of Meclenbourg arrived in this town with a small retinue last Saturday and complained with tears in her eyes to the Czar of the violence done to her husband on account of which she had been obliged to seek refuge at his Court; but notwithstanding the tears of this princess and the efforts made by the secretary of Count Golofkin, whom the Czar sent to Berlin to procure the King's protection for the Duke, it does not appear that it will be granted.

Brigadier Le Fort is on the point of leaving for Stockholm to condole with the Queen on the death of her brother and

congratulate her on her accession to the throne. General Jagoczinsky, who goes on the same journey, will not leave until the breaking up of the ice, but what his mission exactly is, is not stated. M. Buschin is also leaving with important despatches for the Danish Court.

While the Czar was walking the other day upon the ice on the river he met a man who looked like a peasant who said to him, "Stop, my father, I beg of you." The Czar at first paid no attention but as the stranger persisted, he stopped and asked what he wanted. He replied that he wished only to say two words to himself in private. The Czar answered, "All whom you see with me are my friends and you can say boldly what you have to say before them." The stranger, however, would not, so the Czar, seeing that he wished to speak to him without a witness, left his retinue and seizing hold of the man's right hand to avoid any surprise, went with him a few paces from the others and asked again whence he came and what proposal he had to make to him. The man replied that he was a Christian and came to ask the Czar what reason he could have for so completely abandoning Moscow as his capital as it was going to ruin through his having forsaken it. His Majesty then asked him what interest he had in the matter and who it was that had sent him to make these remonstrances ; but he refused to make any further explanation. Some of those who were with his Majesty seeing that this adventurer spoke in a somewhat disrespectful tone and that he always kept his left hand under his cloak, went nearer to observe him the better, but he did not stir. As soon as his Majesty left him he was arrested and he is presently under examination. It is believed that this stranger had sinister intentions against his Majesty's person ; but we shall soon know if anything has been discovered of this nature.

A Dutch merchant named Lips who established himself at Moscow and has made nearly a million of roubles, found means to withdraw himself from this country with all his goods but left his family at Moscow. He has now demanded passports for them, but has instead received the reply that if he wishes to see them again he must be prepared to pay 80,000 roubles, which will be about a tenth of his fortune . . . Our ships brought up at Reval by the Czar's cruisers, have been confiscated in form, or rather out of form, for not the least notice was given either to me or any of the merchants here of their proceedings. . . Count Gollovin is gone from hence to Reval to command (as 'tis supposed) the squadron fitted out there, that as soon as the harbours be open he may run out to sea and bring more grist to the mill. *French.* 3 pp.

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, April [10] 21, London.—The two Swiss battalions have arrived in the Thames . . . Lord Cartaret is to be sent to Berlin on a mission which will occupy only four or five weeks.

He will then return here to prepare for his ambassage to Sweden. He cannot be sent before we know the nature of the plan for the northern peace with which the Count de la Marck is charged. [Written on the back of the Court circular in which occurs :—] Two days ago there arrived an express from Lord Stair with letters of the [4] 15th of April, bearing that the news from Madrid of the previous day was that the Cadiz fleet, not being able owing to contrary winds to double Cape Finisterre, had returned to Vagos, and at Madrid the enterprise is regarded as futile. They had 4,500 infantry and 800 cavalry on board. The Duke of Ormond awaits it at Corunna. The Pretender has gone to stay at Valadolid. All the officers will leave Paris for their regiments as the campaign against the Spaniards is expected to begin about the begining of May. Already twelve battalions and twelve squadrons are in motion on the coast of Bayonne to attack the fort which the Spaniards have built on the river Bidassoa, after which they are to burn the ships which the Spaniards are building at Port Passage. There are only eighteen battalions and 2,000 Spanish horse in the Pyrenees. Cardinal Alberoni begins to feel the want of money. He still owes 300,000 crowns to the ships of Genoa and Leghorn which transported the troops from Spain to Sicily. We are informed by an express from Naples of 31st March that the Spaniards are preparing to raise the siege of Melatso and have already sent their guns and bagge to Messina. All is ready for the attack on Sardinia by 8,000 Imperial troops and Savoyards who embarked at Genoa, and after the reduction of Sardinia part of them will go to Sicily. Admiral Bings with his squadron lies at Port Mahon to assist the expedition. M. Cammock escaped to Palermo whence he will proceed to Spain.

Admiral Barckley proceeded with part of his fleet as far as the heights of Cape Clear at the extreme point of Ireland to obtain news of the enemy's fleet, but, finding he could learn nothing, he has returned to his station near Land's End, where he has been joined by Sir John Norris. There are altogether thirteen big warships and four small ones. They expect in a day or two the return of the two cruisers which were despatched to the coasts of Corunna and Vigo to see if the fleet had returned thither. . . . *French.* 4 pp.

GENERAL BOTHMER to THE SAME.

[1719, April [10] 21.]—I have no letters from England though there have been two posts. Jacob Schmit at Hambourg thinks that the fault lies in Holland, and that the letters have been sent by mistake to Hanover. Count Holst tells that nothing is as yet concluded with him. The news from Petersbourg is that the Czar has sent Ostermann and Jagosinsky back to Ahland and that Brusse will return. I am told that the King of Prussia has sent a minister to

Sweden from the regency of Cleves, and that his Mardefeld has orders to accompany the Russians to Ahland . . . M. de Ranck left this afternoon. He flattered the Danes that they might keep Slesvic by giving up Stralsund and Rugen ; so they would have me believe. *French.* 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

[1719,] April [11] 22, Copenhagen.—“I had no letter from you by last post, tho’ I had of the 7th and 11th (n.s.) from the Secretary’s office. I have very little to write this post, and therefore have not writt to Milord Stanhope.

“General Rank may be a good officer but he is but a very indifferent minister. He was so unwilling to speak with me that he neither [returned] my visit nor thank’d me for the civilitys I showed him. He continued his journey to Cassel yesterday. I have advertised Mr. Holden of what I had reason to think of him. I find he has made the Danes believe that they may have Sleswick upon quitting Stralsund and Rugen.

“I sent a servant of mine, who is a Suede, to Helsingbourg yesterday with a packett of letters which General Bothmer had received for Colonel Bassewitz. After having given in the letters to the post at Helsingbourg he is returned again to-day. The commandant durst not allow him to stay having received, it seems, no orders for it. We have as yet had no letters from Colonel Bassewitz since he got to Stockholm.”

THE SAME to MR. HALDEN.

1719, April [11] 22, Copenhagen.—“Lieutenant General Rank has been here some days. I waited on him the day after he came and had him to dine with me, but could learn nothing from him of any projects or views the Suedes might have for a peace. I doubt not you will learn from him what you can, but my master’s service obliges me to tell you that his carriage here gives me good ground to suspect he is no friend to it ; so you’ll be upon your guard, without showing any suspicion, for that will only serve to make him a greater enemy. The King of Denmark, after having review’d some troops here on Tuesday, went to review some others on this island, Laland and Falster, and is to return hither again in ten days or a fortnight.”

THE SAME to MR. TILSON.

1719, April [11] 22, Copenhagen.—“I hope our fleet which is now at sea will give us a good account of the Spaniards if they venture to come upon our coasts. I can scarce believe they will be so mad now that we are in readiness for them. General Rank went from this yesterday to continue his journey to Cassel. I have heard nothing lately from Sweden.”

C. WHITWORTH to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, April [11] 22, Hague.—“On the 19th inst. Monsieur Preiss, the Swedish Secretary, presented a letter from the Queen of Sweden to the States General, notifying the late King's death and her accession to the Crown; and yesterday he gave me another for his Majesty. They had been brought from Sweden by Count de la Marck. On the 18th inst. one batallion of Suiss sailed for London from Willemstad, the other four arrived there next day and begun to embark the same evening. The Danish resident, Monsieur Grüs, has acquainted the States that his master had block'd up Gottenbourg and the other Swedish ports in the North Seas, and would suffer no neutral ships to trade thither. Monsieur Preiss has likewise informed them on the other[hand] that the Swedish privateers had orders to molest no neutral ships except such as carryed counterband goods or were bound for Riga, Revel, Narva, Petersburg and Wyburg, to which places the Queen had forbid all commerce. The States General are very uneasy and perplexed about these restrictions whereby their trade to the North Sea and Baltick is liable to the same vexations as ever. Letters from Paris of the 17th inst. bring an account that by the advices from Naples of the 31st past, the Spaniards before Melazzo had withdrawn their cannon, and were sending away their baggage to Messina; by which their army seem'd to be upon the point of breaking up from before the place. The hostilitys are probably now begun betwixt France and Spain. Lieutenant General de Silly was to march on the 14th or 15th inst. to attack a fort the Spaniards are making on the river [Bidassoa] and afterwards to burn some men-of-war they [are] building at Port Passage. The Regent is preparing to begin the campaign about the middle of May, and to act with great vigour.”

“Letters from Madrid of the 3d. inst. say the Spanish fleet had passed Cape St. Vincent but had not been able to double Cape Finisterre. It is believed they are at Vigo; but we may look on the Cardinal's design against England to be entirely disappointed. The Pretender was gone to Valladolid. The King of Spain had treated him as king, dined and supped with him in publick and given him the hand everywhere.” 3 pp.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to THE SAME.

1719, April 14, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5.*—*Public Record Office.*]

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, April [14], 25, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Vol. 41, Denmark.*—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, April [14] 25, Copenhagen.—“You will have seen by my former letters that General Bothmer and I took that matter

of the offer of troops and spoke of it both to the King and his ministers in the same way and upon the same foot you desired ; that is, we made it evident to them that we spoke of it only because it might be for their interest ; and indeed so much pleasure and satisfaction there is in negotiating at this Court that a minister has more difficulty to bring them to what is evidently for their own interest then there is at some other courts to persuade to measures where foreign interest prevails ; and I need not tell you that all my endeavours to keep them right and in a good temper towards us has been more to hinder their doing us a prejudice by throwing themselves into a bad side then for any assistance or other service I ever expected from them. They have neither the will nor the power. You'll think my negotiation is very much akinn to the worship of some of the Indians ; but that I cannot help. I do not fail upon occasions to lay home to friends the unreasonable steps are made when they are so palpable that they are to be felt, tho' even that is to little purpose, for that does not hinder the same thing upon the next turn. I writt to the merchant at Stockholm by Colonel Bassewitz. It is probable enough that he may bring letters from the Colonel. We have had none from him as yet. . . .

“ I long to hear a further account of the destruction of the Spanish fleet. I hope, if it is entirely ruin'd, I may yet have the happyness of seeing you at Hannover this summer.

“ I shall be glad to know if I should follow the King of Denmark when he goes to Sleswick. I am told he is to go thither soon after his return from Falster and Laland.”

LORD POLWARTH TO THE EARL OF STAIR.

1719, April [14] 25, Copenhagen.—“ By the time this comes to your Excellency's hands the Count de la Marck must be at Paris. As he past this way I showed him all the civilitys I could. He said he had orders from his Royal Highness, the Regent, to serve the interests of our master, and while here seem'd to me to act according to them, tho' I have been told he insinuated to some of the ministers here that they might make a separate peace with Sueden, even without us. He no doubt carried with him a plan for a peace here in the North. I could not learn from him what it might be ; probably he would say nothing of it till he had communicated it to the Regent ; only he told me that he had prevail'd with the Suedes that they should not finish any treaty with the Czar for two or three months, that he the Count de la Marck might have time to go to France and return again, and I could easily see he wished the peace might be made in Sueden by his negotiations. I know not if that be possible. General Rank past here going from Stockholm to Cassel last week. I could learn nothing solid from him ; the account he gave of matters at different times was so incoherent,

"There is one Madame Formond, an English gentelwoman, a widow, gone from here to Paris, to look after a patrimony or inheritance. She begg'd of me that I would write to your Excellency in her favour, and, knowing your willingness to help those that need your assistance, I the more easily undertook it, which I hope you will have the goodness to pardon."

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, April [14] 25, St. James.—. . . I do not think that the Czar concluded a secret peace with the late King of Sweden but only that he was on the point of doing so. Everyone here, both English and German ministers, understands how important it is for us to be in close friendship with the King of Denmark and to send him a good fleet. . . . We expect that you or M. Bothmer will follow that king to Sleswig if he is to stay there any time. . . . Lord Carteret is to leave this in three weeks for Sweden and goes direct to Gottenbourg in a ship of war. We hope that the King of Denmark will order the Danish warships which blockade that place to allow that ship with Lord Carteret to pass. It goes immediately thereafter to join our squadron in the Baltic. Please take measures in good time so that there may be no stoppage. In addition Lord Carteret will send a merchant ship direct to Stockholm by the Sound with his baggage and servants under a passport from his Majesty. Please obtain the necessary orders for the free passage of this ship so that the Danes will not stop her. Unless we take this precaution there is sure to be some extortion. The Peerage bill must be dropped. It will not be sent to the Commons. *French.* 3 pp.

JOSHUA KENWORTHY to THE SAME.

1719, April [15] 26, Dantzic.—Forwarding a letter from Mr. Jefferies. He adds "Repnin's division left Wildat the 8th inst. and past the river Wilia, marching directly for Courland." 1 p.

GENERAL BOTHMER to THE SAME.

1719, April [15] 26, Copenhagen.—The Count and Baron who on Saturday last went from Helsingbourg to Elsinore are two gentlemen of the court of the Duke of Holstein who wish to travel, as they tell me. The one is called the Count de Sperling, and the other Bidlike, a brother of Captain Bidlike here. They went straight from Rothschild without touching Copenhagen. The ministers tell me that they came with M. Ranck as far as Helsingbourg, and having obtained a passport here and sent it to them by one of their servants, they did not wish the servant to land, so they only took the passport for these gentlemen who, for weariness, had gone to Lund. There are here the same reports of the preparations and threats of the Czar, but they wont admit that they are

impressed by the truth of them, though they are only too true. Yesterday there came a post from Norway and they tell me it mentions that Tordenschiold had taken two English merchant ships and a Dutchman because they had their bills of lading for Christiana and wanted to enter the port of Gottenbourg. He tells that the Swedes are fitting out all they can and have brought 2,000 seamen from Carlserone; and he does not think that he can remain unless he is reinforced. Perhaps he likes better to cruise against merchant ships or finds it more profitable than remaining before the harbour of Gottenbourg. *French.* 3 pp.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, April 17, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5.—Public Record Office.*]

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, April [17] 28, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Vol. 41, Denmark.—Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, April [17] 28, Copenhagen.—“I hope our first letters from Britain will bring us the good news of the ruin of the Spanish fleet, and also that the treaty with the Count de Holstenbourg, as he is now call'd, is finish'd. The King of Denmark returned to this place yesterday and I took occasion to-day to thank his Majesty very humbly for the succours of the troops he had offered at London to the King, my master, in caice of need, which my master look'd upon as a particular mark of his friendship. The King appeared very grave at first and only answered, ‘Yes, but that is under some conditions.’ I smiled and told his Majesty that I did not know what conditions he had proposed, but that I hoped we would find a way to fullfill them; that I understood by my letters from Britain that a project of a treaty was before this time put into the Count de Holstenbourg’s hands, where-with I hoped he would be satisfied. His Majesty then became in better humour and seem’d pleased. I then continued and told him that as to the troops I had reason to believe my master should not need them no more than the Emperour’s, we having accounts that the Spanish fleet had suffered by a storm, and that my master’s fleet was now at sea. He laugh’d and said: ‘If the fleet can meet with the Spaniards, they’ll no doubt give a good account of them.’ He added, ‘I hope the first letters will bring us good news.’”

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, April [17] 28, St. James’s.—. . . M. Bernstorff tells me that the Count de Holste has sent the plans of our two

treaties to his Court. I earnestly hope that he will receive orders to sign them and I have no doubt but that you and M. Bothmer will use all efforts to this end. He will know the state of affairs from his brother. It is assuredly the interest of the King of Denmark to do this. We are thinking seriously of fitting out the fleet for the Baltic, which will consist of at least twelve ships. That is the view of our ministers and even of Admiral Barclay, whose return here was purposely to accelerate its despatch. Lord Stanhope wanted fourteen ships. We are to press the Dutch to send ships also to act in concert with us.

We expect that the King will go to Hanover in a month. He mentions it in his speech. If the King of Denmark goes to Holstein I think you could follow him and this would bring you more within the reach of his Majesty on his return from the Waters of Pirmond to Herrehausen. I shall accompany the King to Hanover and shall keep you advertised of our movements. Lord Stanhope also goes.

There is scarcely any longer doubt that the Spanish fleet has been partly lost and partly dispersed. God has fought for us . . . [This letter is accompanied by the Court circular in which occurs as follows :—]Admiral Barclay has returned here, having left the fleet on the 24th at Lands End under the command of Admiral Norris. The two cruisers sent to reconnoitre the French ports had not then returned. On the 22nd Lord Barclay detached Vice Admiral Mighell with three ships, one of 70, one of 60 and one of 50 guns, to cruise for fifteen days towards Corunna, with orders to seize what they could of the Spanish vessels. We believe that their fleet has been partly sunk and partly dispersed, and that the survivors have been forced to take refuge either in the Canaries or the Azores. That is the opinion even in Spain itself. An express arrived from Lord Stair yesterday with letters of the 24th which report that by letters of the 10th from Spain the Regent had been informed that the Spanish fleet had not been heard of either at Cadiz or the ports of Galicia or Biscay. Two sailors of the frigate, the *Sedgwick* (which left Cadiz for London on the 11th March), who were taken in passing and put on board Lord Barclay's fleet to strengthen the force, have confirmed the news that the Spanish fleet set sail on the 7th. They also stated that while at Cadiz they made frequent visits to the two English transports to see their sailor friends, and that upon the one there was 500 men and 70 horses, and upon the other 300 men and 40 horses ; while they had only supplies to last them three weeks. One can therefore judge to what straits these people are now reduced. These two sailors further said that the winds had always been contrary and frequently stormy in their passage. The master of a ship which arrived at Rochelle made a similar report and stated that he had been frequently in danger of sinking.

As the King has at length received from Mr. Whitworth, his ambassador at the Hague, the notification from Queen Ulrica, which the Swedish Secretary, Mr. Preigs, had communicated to that ambassador, preparations are being hastened for Lord Carteret's departure for Stockholm. He will probably leave in three weeks. Mr. Whitworth will have instructions to proceed to the Court of Berlin in seven or eight days.

The King of Spain has caused all the effects of our merchants in the West Indies to be seized. He shows the Pretender all possible honour, treating him as king and giving him the same entertainment as the late King James received in France. Twenty French battalions are ready to march under Lieutenant General Silly with some cavalry, to commence hostilities against Spain by attacking the fort on the river Bidassoa, and the Regent is determined to push the war with all vigour. . . .

Three Dutch battalions have landed near Newcastle and will march thence to Edinburgh. *French.* 7 pp.

JAMES JEFFERYES to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, April 17 (o.s.), St. Petersburg.—Count Gollowin left this on the 8th by orders of the Court. He is accompanied by twelve marines and has secret orders which he is not to open until he reaches a certain place assigned for the purpose. He has gone straight to Revel. Some say that he has certain important commissions to execute at a foreign court, but it is more probable that his orders relate to the squadron which is in preparation at Revel and which, by common report, is intended to cruise under Commander Hooft, a Dutchman, against ships bound for Sweden. The Naval Council has at last decreed the confiscation of twenty-five ships, English and Dutch, but mostly belonging to the Hanseatic towns, and also their cargoes. These ships were captured during last year and 1717 going to Sweden. . . Brigadier Le Fort left on the 12th for Aland where he will receive his passport and then go to Stockholm to congratulate the Queen. Major General Jagoczinski will not leave until the ice breaks up and then, as they say, it will be for the Congress at Aland as second plenipotentiary for the Czar. We have reliable advices that Messrs. Osterman and Mardefeld have reached Abo, but we are not so certain that Baron Lilienstet has arrived at Aland.

The body of the late Field Marshal Czeremetoff has been brought hither from Moscow by order of the Czar, and on Saturday evening last they bore it with great state to the church of the convent called Nevskogo, where in presence of the Czar and his whole Court, which had followed it, the funeral ceremonies were gone through just as if it was being buried, though it was only being deposited. The body is to be buried soon at Kiow in the ancestral tomb in terms of the wishes of

the defunct. All this has been at the Czar's expense. It will cost about 8,000 roubles.

The incessant cold which we have had here during the winter raises hopes in the people of a warm summer and consequently of a better harvest than they have had for the last two years. For want of corn the poor villagers around this town have been reduced to eat a kind of bread made from sorry roots and cut straw with the bark of trees ground to a powder, of which they die like flies. . . . It is believed here that Captain Hooft has received orders to make a descent on Oeland and pillage it, and to capture all prizes he can. *French.* 3 pp.

G. TILSON to THE SAME.

1719, April 17, Whitehall.—“ . . . Our apprehensions from our invaders are indeed almost dispers'd because we are in a good posture, but we know not positively yet where there fleet is. Seamen say that if the contrary winds forc'd them to keep out at sea with such short provisions as they had, they must have perished. What Spain will do with their new guest I can't imagine; methinks they are hastily got into an ugly scrape.” $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

[Written at the end of the Office circular.]

JA. PAYZANT to THE SAME.

1719, o.s. April 18, Whitehall.—“ By letters from Paris of 26 inst., n.s., we have an account that the French army is now formed about Boulon, [and] the Spanish army about Gironne, much weakened by detachments sent to secure the Mediterranean coasts and strengthen severall garrisons. The Dutchess of Berry was very ill. Four ships laden with arms were stop't lately at Brest. The Cardinal de Noailles had been publickly excommunicated at Rome. . . . His Majesty goes this afternoon to the House to dismiss the Parliament.” 1 p.

J. HALDANE to THE SAME.

1719, [April 20] May 1, Cassel.—“ . . . If General Ranck has not alter'd his opinions since he left Cassel we may depend on all the bad offices he is able to do us. I oppos'd his going to Sueden as much as possible, but his being stop'd in returning might have been of bad consequence in this juncture, especially since the Court of Prussia and the Czar favour'd his passage. My only comfort is that he has lost any litle credit he had in Sweden by his endeavours to save Gortz, and his favour is much diminish'd here by that behaviour and his extraordinary negligence in writing. General Leutrum arriv'd here some days ago, and brought letters from the Prince to the Landgrave. They are general and referr to General Ranck's dispatches, whereby his Highness is to be empour'd to make us propositions of peace. I wish they may be as resonable as he expects and as General Leutrum assures me

they are. He is positive that the seperate peace with the Czar will come to nothing, and that in any case it is impossible to come to a conclusion before Christmas. This, with the state Sweden is in, give some ground to hope; and the miscarriage of the Prince's designs which he is resolv'd to pursue at the first general diet, ought to make him favour those who are able to assist him in the execution of them. The Danish and Swedish restrictions in relation to comerce render the trade to the Baltick liable to the same inconveniencys as ever. However, the resolution of the States General upon Monsieur Grüs's memorial must have a bad effect if it is not follow'd with a declaration of the same nature to the Sweds and supported by a strong squardon this summer. General Poniatowski had had a pass to go to Dresden, and it is believ'd he will obtain his pardon from the King of Poland. Mr. Wallrode, the King of Prussia's chamberlain, is return'd to Berlin, finding no probability of success in his commission of quhich I gave your lordship an account."

"I give your lordship joy of the event of the Cardinals' enterprise, the wind that continues to blow very strong, must render it now impracticable. . ." 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to MR. TILSON.

1719, [April 21] May 2, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, [April 21] May 2, Copenhagen.—"I have not indeed as yet made any complaint of my letters being seized by the Commandant of Cronenbourg nor of several other things that have happen'd both to myself and to my master's subjects, nor do I even write of those matters to you till I see there is no redres to be had, because I endeavour all I can rather to remove misunderstandings than to make them greater, being persuaded that it is my master's interest at this conjuncture to manage a litle this Court. Besides that, for some time past they have been in a fret and uneasie that there was nothing concluded in the treatys that were depending betwixt the two crowns, and in that situation complaints are but in vain. So soon as I see that they are pleas'd and satisfied in those other points, then I shall speak out and may hope to have things amended.

"General Bothmer had letters from his brother by my last post with an account of what has past as to the project of the treatys at London. The difficultys which the Count de Holstenbourg has made, I see, are upon the points (1) of the Danes recovering Bahu-Lehn; (2) of the Suedes paying the Sound dutys; (3) of the stipulation of the 4,000 men to be sent from here in caice of need, which difficulty I look upon as extreamly ridiculous; (4) as to the duration of the

treaty. I was with some of our friends yesterday in order to clear these difficultys. The Council were to-day to consider of the project with the Count de Holstenbourg's relation upon it. I know not yet what resolution they are come to, but our friends hope the difficultys will be got over.

"There came an express on Sunday last with letters from Colonel Bassewitz to General Bothmer, and the General dispatch't an express yesterday to Hambourg with a packett he had from him for Great Britain. I had no letter from him, and there was no great matter in that he write to General Bothmer, only there appeared a great willingness at Stockholm to put an end to the warr, and that the Comte de Horn, having ask'd of the Queen his dimission, it was immediately granted him. You have certainly a full account of all those matters by that packet.

"I shall be sorry if the bill of the peerage fails ; but, if that should happen, I hope some other way will be fallen upon to do us justice. I shall trouble you to write after this upon that matter and hope you'll be so kind to advise upon it with the Earl of Sunderland, who honours me with so much favour and who I look upon as one of my best friends.

"I have not writt to Milord Stanhope by this post, having nothing material to say."

THE SAME to MR. JEFFREYS.

1719, [April 21] May 2, Copenhagen.—"I cannot tell you if there are any further advances made towards a peace with Sueden on this side then that both they and we show a willingness to send ministers to a congress. Where or how soon that will happen, I know not. My Lord Cartrit is to go soon ambassadour to Sueden from Great Britain ; but his journey is put off till it is known what plans for a peace the Count de la Marck may have carried with him to France, and I am told my Lord Cartrit may probably make a turn to Berlin in the meantime. Your preparations there make great noise. Can you learn no other project the Czar has but to force a peace with Sueden ? Mecklenbourg is now quite evacuated, the Duke's troops disbanded and the Muscovites gone home. If the last have no other wonders to brauge of then what they performed there they'll make but an indifferent figure in history."

THE SAME to MR. WHITWORTH.

1719, [April 21] May 2, Copenhagen.—"I cannot understand by what rule neutral states can be hinder'd to trade with Sueden, but methinks Monsieur Gries had done as well to have made his declaration sooner, and better, may be, it had not been made at all. The King of Denmark is taken up in reviewing his troops and the officers have received orders to prepare their equipages and be ready to march, tho' I see not to what purpose. The Czar makes great preparations

both by sea and land. He gives out that it is to force Sweden to a peace. I think the King of Spain's and the Cardinal's way of treating the Pretender at Madrid does our master good service. I can not see what they can project to themselves from such a step. It must stop the mouths of some who might otherways have appeared for them."

LORD POLWARTH to MR. JURGENS.

1719, [April 21] May 2, Copenhagen.—"I thank you for your letter of the 14th of April, which came in Colonel Bassewitz's packet. I had no letter from him. I wish you would write to me, as you have occasion, what happens there and you think of any consequence. I should be glad to know how Colonel Leuenorn is liked and what the Suedes think of the blockade of Gottenbourg. I reckon I need not tell you that my master has emitted a proclamation declaring the trade with Sweden free to all his subjects."

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, [April 21] May 2, St. James.—. . . M. de Bernstorff begs that you and M. de Bothmer also will make certain if it is true that the Count de la Marck has advised the Danes to conclude a separate peace with Sweden to our exclusion, and if it be true that M. Ranc has done the same. Considering that the latter hates us as strongly as the late Gortz did I am not surprised that he spoke as he did regarding Bremen and Vehrden; otherwise he is the most spiritless man I know and utterly incapable of dealing with matters of state. I understand that the Duke of Holstein has little to do in Sweden. He will be allowed to travel. I congratulate you on our good news from Spain. These two frigates which left Port Passage had with them several transports which have landed twelve or fourteen hundred men in the north of Ross. For these it will be no joke, as in addition to the three Dutch battalions which are on their way to Edinburgh, we have sent thither the two Swiss battalions and two regiments of dragoons. I expect that when these rebels learn what has befallen the Cadiz fleet they will be eager to get on board again. In Ireland all is quiet. The Duke of Bolton writes on [12] 23d April that Lord Lucan and the other rebels who landed there, finding they could do nothing, went on board again.

It seems that his Majesty is going to Hanover in five weeks.

They have wood at Port Passage for building twenty ships yet. They are sending all that to Bayonne. Not a Frenchman has deserted. The Regent thinks of a new siege. We shall send him some ships. Alberoni will have enough to do. Everything goes against him in Sicily. So Admiral Bings writes us from Naples on 13th April where he has returned from Port Mahon with his fleet. He says that the Count de Mercy will enter Sicily in the first week of May with 10,000

men and that everything is arranged with the King of Sardinia, who has given over to the Count the places he still holds in Sicily. So, you see, we shall have no need of Danish troops. In promising them they engaged themselves to nothing. However, it will facilitate the conclusion of the treaty which I hope these gentlemen will be wise enough to sign. . . . Lord Stair writes on 20th April,—It is expected that the project for the northern peace brought from Sweden by the Count de la Marck will be communicated in writing to-morrow. I shall send it by an express as soon as I receive it. The Count is to dine with me to-morrow. *French.* 3½ pp.

JOSHUA KENWORTHY to THE SAME.

1719, [April 22] May 3, Dantzic.—“Having the enclosed from Mr. Jefferies to forward, I take the freedom to acquaint your lordship that on Sunday last the 4 Russ frigats left this road, and on Monday 2 Sueds men of war came in search of 'em, and proceeded immediately away as we supos'd in pursuit of 'em; but by letters this day from Pillow, we are inform'd that they are upon that road, and that they are come to protect the ships bound from thence to Sueden and that a 3d ship had joyn'd 'em—are of 30, 36 and 50 guns. The Russes are still upon their march towards Riga, and strip the country as usual. Those Russes which come out of Mecklenburg are within 4 German miles of Posen.” 1 p.

GEORGE TILSON to THE SAME.

1719, April 24, Whitehall.—“ . . . We have nothing new from Scotland where no great mischief can be done especially since the great project in the south is disappointed.” [Written at the end of the Office Circular which is as follows :—] “Patents are passing the seals for creating the Earl of Manchester, Duke of Manchester; the Earl of Carnarvon, Marquis of Carnarvon and Duke of Chandos; the Duke of Argyll, who was Earl of Greenwich, Duke of Greenwich.

“Collonel Berkeley is made captain and collonel of the 2d. troop of Horse Granadier Guards in the room of the Lord Forrester, who succeeded the Earl of Dondonald in the command of the 4th troop of Horse Guards; Collonel Cadogan is made collonel of the regiment of Foot whereof Collonel Berkeley was collonel, and Collonel Howard, son to the Earl of Carlisle, is made captain of a company in the 2d. regiment of Foot Guards in the room of Collonel Cadogan.

“The three Dutch battalions that put into Burlington Bay are on their march to Scotland. The Lord Cobham's and Collonel Kerr's regiments of dragoons are ordered to march to Newcastle. Letters from Lisbon of 11th (n.s.) tell us that four transport ships of the Spanish fleet were come into that river. One of the masters reports that on the 28th past the fleet, consisting in all of about 27 saile, being then fifty leagues of Cape Finister, met with a violent storm which

lasted 48 hours, that the '*Commodore*' lost all her masts, and threw over board the guns of the upper and quarter deck. There were two men of war more of 50 guns each, and two small ships of about 20 guns each. The forces on board the fleet consisted of about 5,000 men." 3 pp.

JAMES JEFFERYES to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, April 24 (o.s.), St. Petersburg.—The rumour which obtained here that Prince Menzicoff would succeed the late Field Marshal Czeremetoff in the command of the troops of the Ukraine is unfounded, as four days ago the Czar appointed General Adam Adamewicz Weide to that post, and by what they say that Prince will be Field Marshal of the whole infantry, and General Weide of the cavalry. The Governor of Casan has offered to the Czar to furnish for several years in succession sufficient wood for the construction each year of twelve great warships for 160,000 roubles each year his Majesty takes delivery. The proposal has been favourably received, and they are resolved to make every effort to complete the canal along the Ladogo to facilitate the transport of the wood.

The ice on the great river called Neva only commenced to break up last Lords day, but his Majesty has already crossed it several times in a small shallop of four oars. The fearlessness of this King is remarkable as well as his natural liking for the water. Even when he forbids others to cross the great river for fear of disaster, he makes no scruple of exposing himself to the greatest dangers.

The councillors and other members of the colleges newly set up by the Czar are greatly troubled at the terms proposed to them, viz. that they engage themselves for the whole term of their lives and give their oath of fealty thereupon. The reason assigned for this is that in the exercise of their offices they are bound to acquire considerable knowledge of the internal working of the State, and which, if they left the service, they might afterwards disclose to the prejudice of the interests of the Czar. Some of these gentlemen have accepted these terms, but the greater part are inclined to try to escape from the service. It is understood that the same terms will shortly be imposed on the greater part of the foreigners in the service of the Czar. The Court here is somewhat disquieted at the great warlike preparations at the Ottoman Porte, although the common report is that these are against the Emperor and the Republic of Venice. *French.* 3 pp.

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1719, [April 24] May 5, St. James.—. . . Our last letters from Scotland say that the troops landed in Rosshire consist only of four or five thousand Irishmen who came from Port Passage. However, to restrain the Highlanders, the thousand Swiss troops who were in Essex are marching to Scotland,

and from the west the regiments of Evan's and Kerr's dragoons are on their way. The three Dutch regiments have already passed Berwick, and Cobham's dragoons, which were at Newcastle, will follow. . . . *French.* 2½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, [April 25] May 6, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, [April 25] May 6, Copenhagen.—“ . . . I wish with all my heart matters were finish'd with the Count de Holst. I am told the greatest difficulty here is upon that article concerning the Sound dutys. I have fully represented it to our friends that it is our interest as well as theirs that those dutys be paid by the Suedes ; therefore they ought not to doubt of our endeavours for it ; but that no body could think it reasonable to insist upon that point so as to oblige the Suedes to make peace with the Czar, and that I could not guess what might be the reason for making so many difficultys and striking so close to this point now, since it was not so much as mentioned in the project that was communicated to us and transmitted to Great Britain, if it was not from the offers now made by the Czar and others, which indeed I believe is the caice ; for Monsieur Brand talks of the considerable offers he is to make to them ; and one Monsieur Tusgin, an officer of the Czar's Guards and son to one of their first boyards and senators, as I am told, is expected every minute with a commission of consequence to this Court.

“ The King of Denmark go's on Monday or Tuesday next to Fredericksbourg and soon after to Holstein. My good friend the Great Marechall Munich told me he believed the King of Denmark would be satisfied that I waited on his Majesty thither, so I shall prepare for it. I will be the nearer Hannover, and if my master have bussyness for me here, the journey to return is not long.”

C. WHITWORTH to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, April 25–May 6, Hague.—“ The States of Holland have been assembled this week to deliberate about the methods of redressing their finances and to name an ambassador for Sweden. They are as yet come to no resolution on either of these points, and will separate too-morrow for some days, the Emperor having sent orders to exchange the ratifications of the Barrier Convention. This difficulty, which has hitherto chiefly hinder'd the States from acceding to the Quadruple Alliance, being now removed, I hope our great work will be finished very soon ; but I shall leave it to be taken care of by Mr. Dayrol and set out for Berlin on the 8th instant. Letters from Madrid of the 17 past say the Spanish fleet had been

entirely dispersed by a storm. Guavara, their Admiral, was returned to Cadix. Some ships were put into Lisbon, some to Vigos and others to the Corunna, all very much distressed. The inclosed extract will acquaint you with the great success of the French troops at Port Passage. 'Tis supposed they will soon besiege Fontarabie, the Spaniards having no forces on that side. The German troops were to be embarked at Naples for Sicily as this week. Sir George Bing's letters are of the 13th past from the Bay of Naples. He writes that every thing was adjusted with the King of Sardinia's minister for the evacuation of the places his master yet had in Sicily." 3 pp.

[*Enclosure.*]

Extract of a letter from the Marishal of Berwick to Lord Stairs.

1719, April 26, Bourdeaux.—In short the project against the passage is accomplished. The Marquis of Cilly has made himself master of the port and forts. They found upon the stocks six large warships and destroyed them, as, though well advanced, they were not in a condition to be launched. They also found an enormous quantity of masts and other wood which, it is said, was for building twenty ships of war. They are sending this wood to Bayonne. They have made 200 men and 20 officers prisoners and taken two colours and 70 guns. 500 men were sent from St. Sebastien to relieve the forts but our troops drove them back with their heavy musket fire. *French.* 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, [April 28] May 9, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office.*]

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, [April 28] May 9, St. James.—. . . His Majesty will go in fifteen days for Hanover and for the first three weeks will go to Pyrmond to drink the waters. This gives me the opportunity of asking permission to go from this to Paris to see my family. I shall remain there a fortnight, then go to Hanover where I expect to arrive about a month after the King, and about that time you may be coming around. If it be more convenient for you that you should follow the King of Denmark to Holstein and General Bothmer also does this, as the King has given him permission to do, you must together take good precautions for the safety of the letters which may come from M. Bassewitz and Lord Carteret, as well as of those which we send to them. This will oblige you to leave Mr. Henneken at Copenhagen for this purpose, besides that it will be well there is some one in that town when Admiral Norris arrives in the Baltic with his squadron so that he may

know where to send his letters. Such orders I expect you will have from Lord Stanhope . . . Since writing the above I have spoken with Lord Stanhope, and it has been arranged with the German ministers that General Bothmer (to whom I have written this evening) will follow the King of Denmark to Holstein and that you will remain at Copenhagen to take charge of the correspondence with M. Bassewitz and Lord Carteret, and to be there when Admiral Norris arrives with his squadron. When M. Bothmer returns to Copenhagen with the King of Denmark you will then be free to come to the King either at Hanover or Göhre, upon which you will correspond with Lord Stanhope . . . Lord Stanhope and M. Bernstorff will accompany his Majesty to Germany and M. Bothmer will remain here as usual. *French.* 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1719, [April 28] May 9, Copenhagen.—“You may be sure General Bothmer and I have not been idle in the matter of the depending treaties. The Count de Holstenbourg had the King of Denmark’s resolution upon them the very next post after they came here, and which is such as our friends are persuaded the treatys will be finish’d. I wish with all my heart our squadron was here. You cannot imagine how uneasie the Czar’s minister appear’d, when he heard they were acoming.

“I spoke to the ministers for a passport for the ships that carries Milord Cartrit’s and Mr. Jackson’s domesticks and baggage to Stockholm, and also intimate to them, to prevent any incident or misunderstanding, that my lord and Mr. Jackson were themselves to go to Gottenbourg aboard of one of the King’s men of warr. Mr. Secretary Sehestedt told me that they had made a report to the King that his Majesty had order’d the passport as desired, and wish’d that Milord Cartrit would rather go ashoar at Maerstrand, which is within a few leagues of Gottenbourg. Mr. Sehestedt added, that the King had writt to the Count de Holstenbourg upon that matter. I told him that it was very probable that Milord Cartrit might be sail’d before their letters may get to England, and that my Lord’s equipage and bagage being gone strait to Stockholm, it would be very incommodious for him to go ashoar at any other place than Gottenbourg, and therefore desir’d that they would let Rear Admiral Tordenshiold know that such a ship was acoming. He promised that they would take care of it.

“I am heartily glad of the fate of the Spanish fleet. I send you inclosed a copy of my letter to the Earl of Stanhope and I can add nothing to it.”

G. TILSON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, April 28, Whitehall.—“’Tis wonderfull nothing comes to your lordship from Stockholm; even your man seems to be

dead and buried. I wish we had proper ministers there, but if the correspondence is not free I think at the same time they cannot be of so great use.

"Surely our little cloud in Scotland will soon disperse. Providence, with the wind, has broke the great scheme, and the under plot can not be of much consequence." [Written at the end of the Office Circular, which is as follows:—]

"General Carpenter has received his instructions and will set out for Scotland in a few days. A yacht is appointed to carry over the Earl of Cadogan to Holland, and his lordship designs to set out from hence some day next week. A man of war is ordered to come from Plymouth to carry the Lord Carteret to Gottenburg, from whence he is to proceed to Stockholm. Preparations are making for his Majesty's journey to Hanover, and 'tis said his Majesty will be going thither the latter end of the next month. Letters from Paris of the 6th of May (n.s.) say that the French forces were marched to besiege Fontarabia." 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to MR. TILSON.

1719, [April 28] May 9, Copenhagen.—"I am glad your apprehensions from Spain are over, and I cannot believe the Cardinal will be able to hold out to another season. What he'll do with his new guest, I know not. He must send him back again to Rome. . . ."

THE SAME to MR. HALDEN.

1719, [April 28] May 9, Copenhagen.—". . . General Rank must be with you before this time. I know not what plan he brings to you; but while he was here, I am told he was endeavouring to persuade the Danes to make a separate peace, that they might keep Sleswik if they quitted Stralsund and Pomerania. I cannot learn that his reasonings took great impressions. By what I hear Milord Cartrite and Mr. Jackson are to come very soon on board a man of warr to Gottenbourg. If they were once at Stockholm we might know a little of the Suedes' views.

The King of Denmark with all the Court is gone to-day to Frederickbourg and in a week or two the King go's to Holstein.

Rear Admiral Paulson is sail'd into the Baltick with the four ships that were in the road. There are now other 4 ships gone out to the road, and they are at work upon 4 more." 1 p.

THE SAME to MR. JEFFREYS.

1719, [April 28] May 9, Copenhagen.—"The gentleman you mention, Monsieur Puskin, arrived here two days ago. He brought a letter in general to the King of Denmark and referring to the proposalls he is to make by word of mouth. He had a conference with the Council to-day, but I have

not yet learn't what his proposalls are. I expect a British squadron here very soon. . . ." 1 p.

[M. DAYROL] to LORD POLWARTH.

1719 [April 28] May 9, Hague.—M. Whitworth left yesterday for Berlin and as, in his absence and that of Lord Cadogan, I am charged with the conduct of the King's affairs, I hope you will favour me with your correspondence meanwhile and honour me with your commands if I can do anything here to further his Majesty's service or in any other way serve you.

Now that the Court of Vienna has consented to exchange ratifications regarding the Barrier Treaty convention without further delay, we hope that the Estates of Holland will come to a favourable resolution upon the secret and separate articles of the Quadruple Alliance, and that the town of Amsterdam, which alone of all the provincial towns holds back, will agree to consent or do what will enable us to conclude this business. They have instructed their admiralty here to concert measures for the safety of the northern trade, but for two reasons they cannot make any considerable armament this year. One is that the season is too far advanced, and the other is the want of money. To all appearance there will not come in your direction this year any stronger fleet than the Amsterdam convoy, which consists of two or three ships of war.

By a plurality of votes the Estates General nominated M. de Bormania, the deputy for Frise, as ambassador to Sweden; but as the town of Amsterdam had one of their magistrates, M. Hasselaer, in view for that appointment, the Estates of Holland opposed that nomination and created a division on the subject. It was then proposed to obviate the difficulty by sending both, but up till now the Estates of Holland have refused to consent to that, insisting that M. Hasselaer only should go. They are once more speaking of sending M. Ittersum to Copenhagen, but it is evident within the last few days that M. Goes has been soliciting privately that he be sent there again. *French*. 3½ pp.

CAPTAIN CHADRICK LISTER.

1719, [April 28] May 9, [Copenhagen].—"The Report of Captain Chadrick Lister, master of the ship *Ann* of Lond[on] who arrived att Copenhagen the 9th of May, 1719, n.s.

"That in the Categate he spoke with a ship from Glasgow in Scotland, the master whereof told him that on the 8th of Aprile last (o.s.), as he can but remember, two Spanish ships of warr of about twenty-four guns came up with him off the Isle of Sky, to which place they carryed him, together with another ship which was with him in company, and, after having detained them for four or five days and takeing from them some provisions, discharged them, giving them a bill in the

Pretender's name, and as he thinks, sign'd Tullibarden, for the payment of what they had taken from them; that their was severall Scots and Irish gentlemen on board and that they expected to be joyn'd by the rest of their squadron every day; that in order, as he believed, to make the people rise in that country they gave out that the Duke of Ormond was landed in the west of England with a considerable force." 1 p.

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, May 1-12, St. James.—They have told me nothing of the negotiations with Count Holsten or of what Bassewitz has written. They are, however, well-pleased that I have found a way whereby what is due to Prince Charles may be paid. Our English ministers have consented, I mean Lord Sunderland, Lord Stanhope and Mr. Craggs, and I think that our German ministers also are satisfied. *French.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

JAMES JEFFERYES to THE SAME.

1719, May 1 (o.s.), St. Petersburg.—Last Saturday, the 25th ult., the Czarowitch or hereditary prince, Peter Petrovich, died at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the age of four years, having only been ill for four or five hours. What his trouble was could not be ascertained before he died. The body of the young prince was buried next day, Sabbath last, in the convent called Nevs Kogo. His death has caused the utmost consternation at Court, especially to the Czarina, who is not with child, as has been rumoured for some time. On Monday last the Czar visited the Grand Duke of Russia, the son of the late Czarowitch, Alexius, and as his majesty caressed him greatly and made him several presents, it is supposed by some that he has favourable intentions towards this young prince, who is of the same age as the deceased Czarowitch and likewise very loveable.

Last Sabbath a decree was published here by which the Jesuit fathers who came to this country by the recommendation and under the protection of the Roman Emperor are ordered to leave these dominions within the next three days. They will be escorted to the frontiers by an officer and guards. The manifesto states that the Czar has found himself obliged to show his resentment at the Emperor's expelling his resident from Vienna and also to make reprisals upon these people who, in addition to their ecclesiastical functions, interfere with the affairs of the State. Some correspondence and papers of the Jesuits here have been seized and examined by the authorities. The Jesuits who were at Moscow are likewise expelled, seeing they were also under the protection of the Emperor; and it is believed that another proclamation is being printed for the expulsion of all the subjects of the Emperor as well as all those who enjoy his protection.

Last Tuesday there was launched here a ship of war of ninety-six guns, built by an Englishman. His Majesty entertained

everybody of distinction here upon this ship and after resting upon it until after 4 o'clock in the morning he went straight to Catherinhoff, his country house some versts from this, but returned hither yesterday. There have since arrived four infantry regiments intended for service this campaign upon the galleys. General Weide is preparing for his departure to take command of the troops in the Ukraine. *French.* 2½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, May [2] 13, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, May [2] 13, Copenhagen.—I waited upon Monsieur Sehestedt and desired to know from him if Monsieur Puskin, the gentleman lately come express from the Czar, had brought any proposalls to this Court, and what they were. He told me, that Monsieur Puskin had been in conference with them; that he did not know if he had any special proposal; that he had hitherto talk't altogether in the general of making of concerts and carrying on the warr against Sueden. The King of Denmark return'd thither yesterday from Fredericksbourg and go's towards Holstein the beginning of the next week. I can add nothing to what is above, which I have writt to the Earl of Stanhope, only my good friend General Dewitz is gone for two or three weeks to the waters at Wissbaden. I am told that he is to be sent to Brunswick, if the Congress is there. There is a talk that they are to go to Norway. I cannot yet learn that there is any certainty for it and it appears to me so unreasonable at this conjuncture that I cannot persuade myself that it can be true. However, I shall follow his Majesty to Kolding that I may be within reach to obey what orders shall be sent me, which I hope shall be to come to Hannover that I may have the happyness to see you there.

THE SAME to MR. JEFFREYS.

1719, May [2] 13, Copenhagen.—“The story of the unknown Christian that accosted the Czar is particular. . . . Mr. Whitworth was to set out from the Hague for Berlin, where he is only to stay a few weeks, the 8th of this month.”

THE SAME to MR. KENWORTHY.

1719, May [2] 13, Copenhagen.—“I am sorry the Russ frigatts were gone out of your road before the Suedes came. I should have been glad to have heard how they behaved. . . .”

MR. HALDANE to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, May [4] 15, Cassel.—“One good reason of General Ranck's secrecy to your lordship is that he had nothing agreeable to communicate to you. We expected a plan of a

peace by him, but the Landgrave must content himself with the excuse that Ranck's haste to return made it impossible for the Queen to explain her sentiments fully in relation to a peace. By what I can judge the Sweds are resolv'd to conclude with the Czar. Besides the common reasonings that were made use of to induce the late King to that measure, which its needless to repeat, they seem persuaded that the Czar is eagerly bent on a peace and has made such proposals as Sweden in the present circumstances cannot reject. I cannot see that they have any view of carrying on the war, or of recovering at present in a hostile manner the other losses they have sustain'd, but, in hopes to gain the Emperor by submissions, they seem inclin'd to make him judge of their disputes in the Empire; and, tho' they own his Majesty may take such measures with the King of Danemark and Prussia as will render any decision of that nature fruitless, they say it is better to lay out of the possession and wait a favourable opportunity of doing themselves justice than to loose the whole, and more honourable to be oblig'd in a regular way to yield their rights (quhich is the worst that can hapen to them) than to submit to the will of those who have us'd them ill. For this purpose it's believ'd that an ambassador is allready dispatch'd to the Court of Vienna; and, besides other reasons that makes me judge the Landgrave recons this the Queen's intention, his Highness has declared to me that the Queen cannot treat upon the intire cession of any part of her German provinces; and the utmost she could be brought to is to morgage a certain part for a summ of money. Your lordship will be able to judge if this is the real designe or if these reasonings are intended only to blind. But in any case I think we have nothing to fear if Mr. Whitworth succeed in his negociation, for I recon the King of Danemark will find it his interest to act in concert with his Majesty; and it is to be hoped he will, since the Sweds seem resolved not to yield Stetin to the King of Prussia. G[eneral] Poniatowski is return'd from Dresden, having obtain'd his pardon from the King of Poland. He talks of going to Sweden and expects a pass from the King of Danemark. Its to be wish'd he would give over thoughts of that jurney, for he is a dangerous person, and will do us all the mischief that he is capable of. He is without doubt knowen at the Court of Danemark." 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to COUNT D'AHLFELDT.

1719, May [5] 16, Copenhagen.—Intimating his intention of leaving the house in which he is living presently at Michaelmas, as he has taken a lease of the garden of Sorgenfrey. *French.*

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, May 5, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign Entry Book*, 5.—*Public Record Office.*]

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1719, May [5] 16, Copenhagen.—“I cannot say certainly that the Count de la Mark or General Rank advised the Danes to make a separate peace without us, because I did not hear them; but our friends told me they did; and General Rank in all his discourses with people here said they might easily have their peace upon giving back Stralsund and Rugen, and might keep the Dutchy of Sleswick, but that the King of Great Britain could not keep Bremen and Verden. I had the very same opinion of General Rank’s capacity first and last sight of him that you have. I am extreemly glad at the good news from Spain. The descent in Scotland will be soon over. It can have no other effect, but the ruin of those that shall be so mad to stirr in it, and that I look upon as no loss.

“The King’s speech must please every body that has either sense or honesty. You may believe I am very curious to know the Count de la Mark’s plan for a peace in the North. I wish we may find our interest in it. I shall add nothing to the copy of Milord Stanhope’s letter; only I shall follow his Majesty, the King of Denmark, to Jutland or Holstein, that I may be within reach, whatever his Majesty’s orders to me may be; and I begg you’ll procure me leave to wait of him at Hanover. I shall, so soon as I know his Majesty’s journey is fixed, write to Milord Stanhope for that purpose.”

THE SAME to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, May [5] 16, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, May 5, London.—“Your lordship’s goodness will pardon me in giving you this trouble in my private affaires. The person who will have the honour to give you this, is Captain Grahme, my gentleman of the horse, whome I send to Copenhagen to pay for some mares which Baron Bothmer has bought for me, and he being to conduct them to Stockholm with all convenient speed, I take the liberty to desire your lordship to put him in the way to get the proper passports for that purpose. Mr. Robethon tells me that he has writt to your lordship asking the same favour of you in my behalf. The man of war which carries me to Gottenbourg is to convoy a merchand ship with my baggage up to Stockholm. The noise that the Danes had block’d up some ports of Sueden makes our Court take that precaution. I have apply’d to the Count de Holst, the Danish minister here, who says every thing will be easy if your lordship will do me the honour to speak about it. Upon the publick matters I shall keep a constant correspondence with your lordship. It being part of my instruction so to do makes it unnecessary to say it is my

inclination. The King will set out next week. In a few days after I shall sail, and tho' I shall not have the pleasure to see your lordship in going to Sueden, I hope that I shall have the honour to wait upon you at my return." 3 pp.

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, May 5-16, St. James.—His Majesty's journey is fixed for next week. I shall not go by Paris as I had wished, his Majesty being unwilling to permit me, as there is so much to do, so I shall go straight to Hanover with M. Bernstorff. . . .

Count Holsten has received from his Court a counter project for the English treaty and has handed it to M. Bernstorff and Lord Stanhope. They will meet in a day or two to see if they can agree. I foresee difficulty for (1) Our English ministers will not allow these words in the second article that his Britannic Majesty engages to make no peace nor truce with Sweeden save in concert with Denmark, because our King, not being at war with Sweden, cannot so express himself. I think that M. de Holste will give way on that point. (2) Our English ministers do not wish mention to be made of article 3, as to the exemption of the Swedes from the Sund toll, nor that his Majesty should engage to obtain that that exemption should be abolished by the proposed peace. Not that we should refuse to strive for that then for we should even be well-pleased if Denmark achieved what she wished in that respect, but they are not to be obliged thereto by a treaty. (3) As we have no intention of using the Danish troops, and the article with regard to that was only inserted for securing the passage in Parliament of the subsidies granted to the King of Denmark, our English ministers cannot leave that clause standing which provides for the payment of thirty-seven crowns for every man who may be lost either at the hands of the enemy or otherwise, for that would make the treaty to appear too onerous here, seeing that on the one hand we are to furnish subsidies, and on the other to pay the said troops and the cost of their transport, as it appears by this article. If ever we should require the help of Danish troops we can then either make a treaty or regulate the price of the men killed on the footing customary in such cases. (4) Lord Stanhope continues unwilling to grant more than 50,000*l.* sterling of subsidies, to which he will add the 10,000*l.* for Prince Charles, which will make 60,000*l.* in all. I hope that if Count Holste does not now sign on that footing, they will send him to Hanover to complete the business by signing the treaty there with Lord Stanhope, who will follow his Majesty. I believe Lord Carteret sets out in a fortnight. . . . *French.* 3 pp.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1719, May [8] 19, St. James.—The departure of his Majesty remains fixed for Monday next, the 22*d.* I go with him to

Hanover. The three hundred who landed in Scotland have withdrawn to the island of Lewis.

Sir John Norris has brought back to Portsmouth the ships requiring to be refitted and comes hither to take over the command in the Baltic, where we shall have a squadron of twelve good ships, which are to be ready by the end of May.

Matters respecting the treaty still remain as they were. *French.* 1 p.

COUNT CHARLES C. D'AHLEFELT to THE SAME.

1719, May [8] 19, Grafenstein.—Regretting that Lord Polwarth is leaving his houses at St. Michel. *French.* 3 pp.

[JAMES JEFFERYES] to THE SAME.

1719, May 8, St. Petersburg.—The Czar having returned hither the Court is transferred to the garden of the Summer Palace for the warm season. The Duchess of Mecklenburg left the same day to rejoin the Duke, her husband. Shortly before her departure the Czar presented her with a very beautiful house which once belonged to one of the brothers Saloffioff, which made her think that she was staying here longer than she ought.

The twenty-two galleys which are still upon the stocks, of which the chief has forty-two oars, and others are all much larger than they usually make them in this country, cannot be launched until the end of this month, and, as the warships at Cronslot will not be ready for sea and put in the road until the beginning of June, there is every appearance that the commencement of the campaign with us will be very late; and besides, scurvy is very prevalent among the troops who are appointed to man these ships and galleys and disables the greater part of them to be of service before then. That trouble is very common here, although the rigour of the climate and the exercise of a little care when these poor people are first attacked with it would make the cure very easy.

As the Queen of Sweden has again commissioned privateers to prey upon all ships trafficking in this direction and in other conquered places the Czar has declared that by way of reprisal he must prevent all manner of trade with Sweden and seize all ships going to or coming from that country. From Reval we are informed that at the beginning of last week five or six ships of war set sail under command of Captain Com. Hooft, but it is not yet known what direction they took. Some say that Count Gollowin, who carried certain secret orders to that commander, went with him from Reval, but others affirm that he still remains there. It is certain, however, that the rest of the squadron is at the said port awaiting orders. The Court will be in mourning for the late hereditary prince about six months. The Jesuits are still here in uncertainty about their final dismissal and their papers. *French.* 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to MR. TILSON.

1719, May [9] 20, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, May [9] 20, Copenhagen.—I took care to write to Mr. Haldon how General Rank carried himself here, that he might be upon his guard, tho' I perceive he did not want that warning. I am glad we have the confirmation of the Spanish fleets being dispersed. I wish'd them a worse fate. The descent upon Scotland must be very soon over. They'll wish themselves more than once back again in Spain. I shall be sorry if they escape.

"I long very much to hear that the Count de Holst has finish'd his negotiations. The King of Denmark and Prince Royal returned yesterday from Fredericksbourg hither. I am told that he certainly begins his journey for Jutland on Tuesday next. They talk still of his going to Norway. You see by General Bothmer's letter last post how that journey was put off; but how it can be made or thought of without money, what to eat, and a fleet to secure the superiority on the sea, I do not comprehend. Your letters come always very safe and quick, save once or twice that they came a post too late. It is possible it may be for the reason you mention. I have not writt to Milord Stanhope this post, having nothing of consequence. I have only writt to Mr. Tilson."

THE GRAND MARSHAL MUNICH to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, May [10] 21, Copenhagen.—The King's journey is fixed for the 24th of this month which is next Wednesday. I had a good opportunity yesterday to do what you desired me, and his Majesty replied that he hoped by the first post to receive a satisfactory reply from the King of Great Britain; and that as for his journey he is only going from province to province to see his troops and has not yet resolved how long he will be. *French*. 2 pp.

COUNT BASSEWITZ to GENERAL BOTHMER.

[1719,] May 10–21, Stockholm.—As this occasion is uncertain I write you at some risk and briefly to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of 19th April and 7th May. Please continue sending mine through the Commandant of Helsingbourg. They will be sooner delivered; and though they bring them first into the Senate they do not open them. They have not yet been able to obtain permission to send a courier. After the departure of M. Leuenohr they allowed us to correspond and to have for that purpose a man at Helsingbourg, provided that the condition of affairs on your side continued to permit of it.

Count Sparr has made certain proposals of peace by order of the Queen and the Senate to M. Leunohr upon his refusal to take the initiative. The proposals are, (1) that the King of Denmark shall restore without delay that part of Pomerania of which he is in possession; (2) that he will repon the Duke of Holstein in all his duchies and not retain the smallest part; and (3) that he will make good the losses caused by the aggressiveness of Denmark. They have declared openly and even on oath that they will relax nothing of the two first articles, not even to an inch of territory, though it should ruin Sweden, though as to the third they were willing to negotiate. I was not present at that conference but M. Leunohr told me about it. Since the last dispatches from Copenhagen he has been quite frank with me, excusing himself for not being so formerly because the Swedes had not informed him of anything although he had waited on them from morn till night without any refreshment. Will your Excellency make my acknowledgments to the ministers for this mark of their confidence through M. Leunohr, at which I am much gratified, and assure them that I will sincerely respond to it. I am very sorry that he cannot remain longer here. He begged me to return with him but I told him I must await instructions from London before leaving, which it would give me much pleasure to receive soon. I did not know the day of his departure as he wished to confer again with Count Sparr upon these proposals.

There has appeared here a man named Max, calling himself councillor of the Regency of Cleve, with a letter from the King of Prussia to the Hereditary Prince and which his Royal Highness has communicated to the Senate and to the Secret Ausschuss. Thereupon they judged it proper to send him his passport by a lieutenant who is to conduct him as far as the fort of Dahlem to wait there a Konigsberg ship. He is sent back without any reply.

Herewith enclosed I send you a note of the position of the affairs of Count Von der Nath, but I should observe that Eckleff, knowing that he will be hung when he has rendered his accounts, has travelled very slowly, and so the process of Von der Natt will not be finished for some time. Chamberlain Schulte thanks your excellency for the passport by sea which you procured for him. He regrets greatly that he cannot pass through Denmark to pay his respects and make his acknowledgments. If you could send him another you would do him a great service, as his eyes cannot stand the sea . . . *French copy.* 3 pp.

[*Enclosure.*]

1719, May [3] 14, Stockholm.—The Land Mareschal Leuenstadt is not president of the commission for the trial of the imprisoned ministers, but it is Major General Cronstadt. Their process is protracted and they

may not be liberated yet for some years. The Count Von der Nath, however, has been before the commissioners. The actor, Fehman, produced an autograph letter in which he warned the late Baron Goertz of a plot by several Swedes of distinction, whose names he did not give, but who had formed the design of killing him when he returned to Stockholm from the King, and that M. Goertz might tell his Majesty if he found it necessary. The Count acknowledged the letter saying that it was the minister Brenner who disclosed the plot to him in presence of two Finns, who were to have been participants in the plot. This Brenner is himself a Finn and was formerly minister of the Muscovite garrison at Asoph. After the rendering of that place to the Turks he was minister to several Swedish regiments and when they came to Bender he discharged the functions of the ministry at the court of the late King. When this Brenner was confronted with the Count he alleged he did not know him and had never seen him before, but the Count's valet who had admitted him being called and questioned if he knew the man replied that he was the minister Brenner whom he had admitted to the presence of the Count, his master, with other two persons, and that they had a lengthened conference with him, but as they were apart and in a casement of the window he could not hear what was said. The minister then said that he now recognised the Count, but that at first he did not owing to the change upon him by being in prison, and that it was true that he had taken these two Finns to the Count to plead for them [in a special matter]. Some of the clergy who were present pressed him on his conscience to tell the truth as to what he had said to the Count and at last this minister confessed, under the seal of the confessional, that, led away by the hope of a little gain, being very poor and necessitous, he had entrusted the pretended plot to the Count but it was quite false. Thereupon the Count was acquitted of this particular of his indictment. . . *French copy.* 2 pp.

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, May 11-22, St. James.—Monday . . . His Majesty leaves at 11 o'clock this morning . . . Sir John Norris is here. He will sail for the Baltic in ten or twelve days with twelve good ships of war. We are sending a squadron to the coasts of Biscay in connection with the operations of the Duke of Berwick. The 300 men landed in Scotland have retired to the Isle of Lewis, also those which were in Skye. I hope our three ships which have ascended the Canal St. George will entrap them.

M. Halsten left without signing the treaty as he had orders not to waive the Sound toll with respect to Sweden, and it is an article which our English ministers will never pass in a treaty. In return I think that they will grant the 60,000*l.* sterling of subsidies and in addition the 10,000*l.* destined for Prince Charles, 70,000*l.* in all, but nothing will be concluded if the King of Denmark does not oblige himself by an article of the treaty to seize no more of our merchant ships; for how can he expect that we here can justify a treaty granting him subsidies and a fleet while he continues to take our ships, as he continues to do. If he wants to prevent entrance to Gottenbourg by a blockade let him do so otherwise, but it is unbearable that he should seize them.

I expect that before the King of Denmark leaves for Holstein you will have received my letter directing M. Bothmer to follow him, while you remain at Copenhagen owing to the approaching arrival of our fleet, except that you will come to see us in September when his Majesty is at Göhre when M. Bothmer will be at Copenhagen. I am curious as to the offers which the Czar's ambassador has brought and also as to those of Mr. Brandt. The thirteen cabinet councillors are appointed regents. . . . *French.* 4 pp.

COLONEL BASSEWITZ TO THE SAME.

1719, May [11] 22, Stockholm.—. . . As they understand that the Russians are making preparations for a descent and that in Norway there is also a design to make some attempts, the Queen and the Senate have given order to the staff and all the officers to hold themselves in readiness to march. Senator Gyllenstiern will command the army in Scania and Senator Rheinschild that in Bahuslehn, having under him Lieut. Gen. Strömfeld, who left to-day for Udwalla. His Royal Highness with Senator Dücker will observe the Russians. They are placing themselves here in a good posture and so far are they from showing fear of their enemies that they are more resolute than ever. His Highness the Duke of Holstein has arrived at Ystadt and awaits there a favourable wind for Rostoc. From the enclosure herewith you will see the reasons for this. Of those who were proposed as senators by the States the Queen has appointed Admiral Spar, the grand master of the Artillery, Horn, Major General Eckeblat and the Landshöfding Creutz. But, besides these also, of those proposed by the States the Queen, it is said, keeps in reserve Land-marchal Leuenstadt and Baron Lilienstadt who are first to proceed to Aland. Some ships are already sent thither with their clothes and they follow next week to resume the negotiations. We await here with impatience the coming of Lord Carteret of which a happy issue is expected, as there is a particular confidence in the King of Great Britain. Please tell me what you know as to this. The Queen and the Senate out of consideration for the King and the English people have

liberated ten English naval officers who were seized five years ago by Swedish privateers in the Baltic all engaged in the service of the Czar. A few days ago an English ship laden with lead and on its way to Riga was seized and made a prize. *French*. 5 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to MR. TILSON.

1719, May [12] 23, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 4, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to MR. HALDEN.

1719, May [12] 23, Copenhagen.—“I cannot easily persuade myself that it is the interest of Sweden to make a peace with the Czar and yield to him Reval and Petersbourg, and consequently the footing he has got in the Baltick, tho’ it seems very evident by all that I see that that is the measure they are following. It is certainly the interest of the King of Denmark to act in concert with the King, our master, but, tho’ that is evident enough, I dare not promise that he will not be taken with the Czar’s fair promises and make steps that in the end may not be for his advantage. I expect Sir John Norris with a squadron of 14 or 15 men of war here very soon, and I doubt not you know our master will be very quickly at Hannover. I hope to procure liberty to wait of him while he is there. The King of Denmark goes from this to-morrow, but I cannot tell you positively if it is only to Jutland and to review his troops in the provinces or to make a longer journey, some say to Norway.”

[Similar letter to Mr. Jefferyes.]

THE SAME to M. DERIROL.

1719, May [12] 23, Copenhagen.—. . . I know not what measures the Dutch may take for the safety of their commerce in the Baltic nor what will be the fate of some of their ships and ours which have been taken by Tordenshiold who is blockading the port of Gottenbourg and sends them here to be tried. . . *French*.

THE SAME to MR. TILSON.

1719, May [12] 23, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, *Denmark*, 41.—*Public Record Office*.]

JOSHUA KENWORTHY to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, May [13] 24, Dantzic.—“. . . Repnins division is now upon the frontiers of Courland and Wolkowsky’s horse are quarter’d about Minsk and ’tis thought will march towards Kiow and Smolensko. About 1,500 Poles are in the town and jurisdiction, and we daily hear of small skirmishes betwixt ’em and the people. The magistrates have sent out against ’em.” 1 p.

M. DE BASSEWITZ to PRIVY COUNCILLOR FABRICE.

1719, May 14-25, Stockholm.—I forgot in my last of 24th April to mention that Count Horn, president of the Chancery, having asked his demission from the Queen unless certain conditions were implemented, her Majesty took him at his word and accepted his resignation, and all his attempts since to gain readmission to the Senate have been futile, even the intervention of his friends. The secret Ausschuss before which the affair was brought sent it to the Senate saying that it was not their business; and this body were shut up to act by way of petition seeing that Count Horn placed himself in the Queen's will, believing that she would consider his services essential for the welfare of the country. There the matter rests.

The Land Marshal of the nobility died on 25th April of a violent apoplexy which struck him down in a moment while he was engaged with Count Moerner on a plan intended to strengthen liberty for which he was very jealous. His loss will be greatly felt particularly by the nobles whose prerogatives he defended carefully. He was buried on the 29th. In his honour the wives of the first senators wore scarfs and ruffles. The senators themselves placed the lid upon his coffin. Sixteen colonels then took charge of it and carried it to the tomb. A doctor of theology made the funeral oration and gave him great praise. M. Leuenstadt, formerly Hochster Ombuthmann, has been elected by plurality of votes, and he and Baron Lilienstadt have taken seats in the Chancery to assist as councillors to Count Spar who continues to act as president. Senators Ducker, Taube, Eric Spar, Bonde and Banier have been made Counts.

Majors general Kirbach and Trautvetter have returned, the former to Prussia and the latter to Saxony, charged with commissions which show the good disposition of Sweden towards peace. Count Welling has orders to draft a scheme and submit his opinions on this important matter to the Queen and Senate. A proclamation has been issued regarding freedom of trade and for its promotion. They design thereby to attract foreigners by offering a new plan of imports so as to obviate the difficulties which grew up under the late reign. It contains three articles—(1) All persons shall henceforth be at liberty to dispose freely of their goods both by sale and purchase and to transport them out of the kingdom. (2) Merchants may export plates of copper, seeing that other merchandise may not suffice to bring in those things of which the country has need, and no one shall be obliged to give caution either for the exporting of these plates or other goods. (3) All the new imposts are abolished leaving only those of an ordinary nature formerly in use.

As the Queen and Senate have received information that the Czar is preparing for an invasion of Sweden, orders have been issued to those officers who do not belong to the Estates

to return to their regiments and put them in a capacity to march if necessary. In the Secret Ausschuss they have discussed how to find money to replenish the magazines on the Russian frontiers which are nearly empty. Letters from Aland urge the departure of Baron Lilienstadt, and state that the ministers of the Czar have let it be known that their master is more than ever disposed to grant good conditions of peace in the present conjuncture, as the Emperor and the King of Poland have made an alliance which has greatly incensed him. They have therefore resolved to send him thither in three weeks to reopen the negotiations. They wish to gain time and by that means to stave off the threatened invasion and gradually to replenish the magazines with all requisites. The Senate has declared that they will not admit Baron Mardefeld, the Prussian minister, to the conferences, as he is not a Swedish subject. M. Le Fort, who comes to congratulate the Queen, will receive a good welcome. They are to write Prince Eugene as to the reason of this journey so that no umbrage may be taken thereat by the Imperial Court. The heads of regiments have been instructed to send in lists of all their officers, specifying their seniority and their services, noting also the supernumeraries, of whom they wish to form a corps of "Trabans" three hundred strong who will be upon the same footing and have the same rank as they had under the previous reign but only half the pay. The other officers who refuse to join will be discharged. The cavaliers of the squadron of the corps which the late King drew from certain regiments will be restored to them.

The sending of General Alfendeil (Albetil) to England which was proposed in the Senate on the 3rd of this month was opposed by some of the senators, and the matter was left in abeyance; but it raised the question of the extent of the royal authority in the sending of ambassadors to treat for peace. The form of government should decide that point, but there seems to be a necessity for a clearer understanding hereon.

For long efforts have been made to reduce the counters (Munt-Teken) and the Estates have taken great trouble in the matter. The country people declare that on account of them they cannot pay the taxes. They are considering how to give currency to the notes by which they are to redeem them. They have finally determined, and the Queen has issued an edict dated 23rd April (o.s.) of which the substance is—That all persons shall bring their counters and their notes of hand (Muntzedelr which have the same privilege) to the offices appointed throughout the kingdom to receive and take account of them. These are to open on 1st June (o.s.) and remain open for some days until the peremptory date has passed and then they will return them to the same persons to serve as money, of which the value will be two sous, with a bill for the entire sum of each, the counter at fourteen sous,

so that they have put sixteen for thirty-two sous. The Queen and the Estates of the realm have engaged themselves to pay these bills as soon as their means will permit without fixing a term. Their value also will be proportioned to what they find has been paid. For they do not compel them to be taken in payment. Their course is voluntary and without constraint.

Some days ago Dr. Swedberg, Bishop of Schara, in a private interview with the Queen, advised her Majesty to make friends with the clergy who were able to control a good part of the towns people and the whole of the country people, whereas the nobles would seek to confine the royal authority within very narrow limits. This was overheard and reported to the nobles by M. Ribe, the Court physician, who maintained it in face of the Bishop, and the latter made off secretly on the eve of a great fast-day, the 5th of May. But the nobles would not rest and demanded his prosecution by the fiscal as a man who had given pernicious counsels to the Queen and as dangerous to the public peace. The nobles recalled the fact that it was precisely the clergy at the feast of the country people who had introduced the sovereignty. As the Court sides with the Bishop it is doubtful if there will be any prosecution.

The Queen and Senate have sent a letter of notification to the Grand Sultan. It is addressed to Mr. Stiernhoeck at Vienna with a copy to be shown to that Court.

On the sixth current several expedients for finding money were proposed in the Estates. That which found most favour was the taking of half of the bells of all the churches, of which there are 18,000 in the kingdom, and making of them plates of copper, as also of all the trophies which are here, which would make together three million plates. With this and the 2,200,000 crowns still in the Treasury they could continue the war for several years. They came to no resolution, but the simple contribution will go on.

On the 8th in the Secret Ausschuss they considered whom they would send to the foreign Courts and chose M. Tour Bieloke for Vienna, his brother Carl Bielake for France, M. Spar for Denmark, and M. de Lagemann Wrangel for England. He was formerly Secretary of Legation with Count Gyllenborg but left that post before the death of Queen Anne.

Recently the Queen has at her own hand promoted over twenty-six persons, both civil and military. Colonels Tour Bieloke, Hedworth, the two Koskouls, Count Brahe and Gustave Leuenhaupt are made majors-general. M. de Mombel, who was a lieutenant-colonel in the Swedish service, was dismissed in the same rank of general. As there are several colonels of longer standing than those here mentioned their promotion has created some discontent.

The new land marshal Leuenstadt is not president of the commission for the trial of the imprisoned ministers, but in the meantime Major General Cronstadt. Their trial is

being delayed and to all appearances they are likely to spend several years yet in prison.

The departure of the Duke of Holstein having been fixed for the 12th instant, Land-marshal Leuenstadt with a large number of deputies from the four bodies of the Estates on the preceding day went to his Highness and testified their regrets at the departure of a prince born and brought up in the bosom of their country and who was the last scion of the royal line. The Duke replied to them with great spirit and said that the royal blood which coursed in his veins had all his life led him to spend his whole strength for the welfare of Sweden and he did not think that they on their part would forget the services which his ancestors, the Kings of Sweden, had rendered to that crown. This he pronounced with a boldness and countenance which smote the deputies. The same day all the senators in a body and the principal persons went to take leave of the Duke. Next day he took leave of the Queen. She embraced him tenderly and presented him with a beautiful gold sword garnished with diamonds which she said both Charles the Eleventh and Charles the Twelfth had worn. Her Majesty also presented a ring worth 2,000 crowns to his privy councillor De Bassewitz, exhorting him always to give good counsel to the Duke and to keep in mind the fate of the late Baron Gortz whose position he now held but for the purpose of pursuing a different course. After dinner about four o'clock the Duke set out on horseback, accompanied by his Royal Highness, the Hereditary Prince, who gave him his right hand as did also those of the highest rank who were in attendance. His road was lined in several places with cannon which saluted him, and so did the guns of the fleet in the harbour. The senators had taken carriages and went in front until he was out of the town where they kissed hands and his Highness kissed them upon the cheek. The Hereditary Prince embraced him with marks of tenderness and took leave of him at a good distance from the town. More than seventy persons of the highest nobility accompanied him for a distance of over two leagues.

More than 160 ships have entered Swedish ports since they learned that they will be paid in cash. This draws them. Commodities are not allowed to be very dear by the scarcity of money, but notwithstanding that penalties are threatened the dearness still continues. They have been obliged to imprison some butchers and bakers who closed their shops and refused to sell at a fixed price, and they are still in prison. The price is not lowered and the discontent of the towns people goes on increasing.

There is news from Carlsrone that the Swedish privateers have take three or four prizes from the Danes laden with grain and herring and that they have sunk another. This comes very seasonably for the equipping of a squadron of eight warships with which they propose pursuing the Danish

fleet which is near Bornholm. The squadron of ships which is in this port is ready to sail within the next few days to cruise on the coasts of Finland and watch the Muscovites.

The exchange is settled. They have sent back the question—Whether the prisoners of Stralsund and Tonninguen are to be reputed such or not?—to the conferences between the auditors-general, who ignored the difficulties which presented themselves in those which took place between Colonels Leuenöhr and Adlerfeld. The King of Denmark has begun to send back some officers as an instalment. The exchange of those who were taken in Norway will be made later, about the end of June, at Suinford, and the rest on the Isle of Huen. They will take care that the debts have been paid on both sides. The Queen and the Senate have ratified and approved this exchange. When this affair was finished they asked M. de Leuenör if he had anything else to propose. He replied that he had orders from his Court to hear such proposals for peace as they might make. Thereupon M. Spar, who exercised the functions of the president, declared to him by order of the Queen and Senate, and strengthened it by an oath, that there never would be peace so long as they retained an inch of land unless on the following conditions; (1) that the King of Denmark immediately gave up that part of Pomerania which he holds; (2) that they repon the Duke of Holstein in all his duchies without any diminution; and (3) that they make good the losses and damage caused by their aggression. They might, M. Spar said, treat with regard to the last article but as to the others they would rather fight to the last extremity and until, by a stronger force, they were deprived of all means for continuing the war. M. de Leuenör replied that the demands of the King, his master, were (1) Scania, Halland and Bleckinguen; (2) Pomerania; (3) That Sweden should not interfere further in the affairs of the Duke of Holstein with whom his Court would treat separately; (4) Bahuslehn; and (5) the abolition of the privileges which the Swedes enjoyed in the Sund. Count Spar then made M. Leuenör understand that he could take his final audience as soon as he pleased and even this very evening, the 20th curt. Next morning the grand master of ceremonies went and told him that he should have his leave taken after dinner. The Queen regretted that his journey had not had a happier issue and expressed her satisfaction with his behaviour. M. Leuenör was again in conference on the 22nd. He withdrew his first demand and stated that if they were disposed to open up negotiations he would make certain more suitable overtures for the renewal of the conference. They have not judged it proper to hear them or to enter anew upon the matter, but on the 24th Lieut. Col. Weiher was sent to him with the necessary passports, and told him that he had orders to escort him as soon as it was possible for him to set out. This M. Leuenör will do to-morrow morning, the 26th.

There has come an express from Grieselham to ask a passport for Brigadier Le Fort, the Czar's ambassador, who awaits it at Aland, and will come forthwith to Stockholm. . . .

The Estates wish to concur in the efforts for peace and have appointed a committee of the deputies for that purpose, viz., six from the nobles, and four from each of the clergy and burgesses. They have appointed Senators Cronhielm, Taube and De la Gardie to assist in the Chancery in treating of foreign affairs. Count Spar has asked to be relieved of his post as president on account of his health and the Estates have begged the Queen to put Count Horn in his place.

The business which occupies the Estates at present is that the war officers should form the fifth body of the Estates in terms of a resolution of the year 1662 which was then approved by the Senate. This has occasioned great debate. His Royal Highness has issued orders to all the regiments to betake them each to their own place of rendezvous. There will be three army corps, and the largest will be in the neighbourhood of Stockholm, as it is supposed that the Russians will make their attack between Oregrund and Greiselham, about ten leagues from here. The hereditary prince will be in command with Senator Ducker under him. The second will be in Scania under the command of Senator Gyllenstierna, and the third in Norway under Senator Rheinschilt. The troops show great steadiness and are all impatient to see and to fight the foe. Several ships have left Carlseron to unite with the fleet in this port for the cruise off the coasts of Finland to observe the Muscovites. *French copy.* 12½ pp.

JAMES JEFFERYES to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, May 15, (o.s.) St. Petersburg.—As Baron Lilienstet has not arrived at Aland at the stated time and the date when he will come is still uncertain this Court is hinting that they have no great expectation of the success of the negotiations, and that they may recal their ministers if the Swedish plenipotentiary delays much longer to come. It is also said that this Court is somewhat afraid for the five ships which lately left Reval, having learned that there are already eight large Swedish privateers at sea with orders to cruise off the coasts of Livonia. Although it is the general belief that the Czar will go on an early day to Cronslot to see his ships placed in the road ready to sail with the first favourable wind it is, on the other hand, not unlikely that he will remain here until a ship of sixty guns, which is still upon the stocks and on which they are working day and night, has been launched. His Majesty has given orders to the captains of the fleet that during this campaign they are to employ no foreign gunner.

Some time ago a book appeared here printed in Russia, of which Vice-Chancellor Shafirov is the author, dealing generally with the history of the Czar and in special with his relations with foreign courts since the commencement of

this war. They are preparing translations of it in several other languages but they tell me it will be some months before these are ready. We are expecting here three regiments of infantry which, with four already arrived, will be employed during this campaign in the galleys. Among these four regiments is that of the famous General Le Fort who first placed the Russian troops on the footing on which they stand to-day. This regiment is composed of the old Strelitzes and is 1,500 strong. *French.* 2 pp.

PAUL JURGENS to THE SAME.

1719, May [15] 26, Stockholm.—“I [am] honored with your lordships most acceptable of the 2 current, which I should have answered along with Colonell Lewenörn if I had known of his departing. By his coming hither I paid him several times my respect and offered him all the services in my power, but he never spoke one word with me about any affairs of the least consequence, for which reason I thought that I might sooner trouble him than do him service with my going to him. He for his own person was very well liked, but as to his affairs I believe that this Court desired him to take his leave, which no doubt your lordship will know more at large before this. The blockade at Gottenburg is not at all liked for it occasions there dearth and scarcity of everything. It is here much talk of being attacked on the coast of Norway by the Danes and on the other side by the Muscovits, which, they say, stands with a body of 40,000 men, to make an invasion, against which they are here busy to form their army for defence; and it is said that our army here will be divided generally in three parts, the one about the coast of Norway and the other in Scanie, which both are to be commanded by Generall Reenkiold, and the third will come to stay some miles from hence where the Prince of Hessen will be himself and besides him commanded by General Duker and Hamilton.

“I can't say that here is happened anything of particulaire consequence. Here are daily abundance of disputes amongst the nobility, who amuses themselves more with domestique affairs than for matters of the greatest consequence, viz. how a peace may be made, and to see to get good alliance with England and Holland, upon which they however chiefly must rely. These disputes are also in such a multitude that it is impossible to give an account of them; besides one can not be so soon informed how one or the other comes to be ended, except one had daily occasion to frequent those people, and that requires a great deal of money by those deere conjunctures as also great reserve not to be suspected. Colonell Bassewitz has abundance of acquaintance, as well amongst the nobility as amongst the officers, for which reason he is the ablest to know all those affairs and will certainly give your lordship or General Bothmar thereof part. Count Horn was put out of all his postes for reprimanding the Queen

about an affaire of a ship which she was pleased to give free, and notwithstanding all his greatfriends, who imployed all imaginable interest for him, could not get him in again. He demanded to continue as the Queen's counsellor, but to no purpose. He is now gon to live in the country for some time. This affaire has been one of the greatest that has passed, for there were abundance that did not believe the Queen would carry the point to get him quite out. If there was one or another particular point your lordship would know, I don't question but I could be informed of it; but in generall to acquaint your lordship what happens I must needs tell to my grief, that I have not understanding enough, which your lordship self will know as well as I. However in the meantime I shan't fail when anything happens and occasion gives to write under Colonell Bassewitz covert, to acquaint it your lordship. I wrot your lordship a lettre from Gottenburg along with Mr. Blackwood, who is a Scotch gentleman and also engaged with Mr. Aston, but I don't know as yet if your lordship has received it. We expect now dayly to see the Muscowit envoy, Mr. La Forte here, and we long mightely for my Lord Cartrit, as also to know if Admirall Norriss' squadron wil act for or against us, which latter we flatter us of since Tordenshiold as yet has begun nothing at Gottenburg. . . ." 4 pp.

M. BOTHMER to LORD POLWARTH.

[1719], May [15] 26.—Just this moment as I was sending off the courier for Stockholm, I received another from the German Chancery of our King who left on the 16th with despatches for Colonel Bassewitz, and they have gone together. He tells me that Count Holsten has received a reply about the treaties, and that so far as the German treaty is concerned the points of variance might be settled in a quarter of an hour, and that if possible they would settle the English treaty at the same time before the King's departure, which was fixed for the 11th–22nd of this month; but my brother says that perhaps it will be delayed for two or three days but not beyond that week. *French.* 2 pp.

COL. BASSEWITZ to GENERAL BOTHMER.

1719, May 15–26, Stockholm.—Stating in briefer form some of the contents of his letter to Fabrice (p. 153 *ante*), and adding—On the 25th the Queen, to mark more strongly her satisfaction with the behaviour of M. Leuenör, sent him a very considerable present by the hands of Chamberlain Duben, but he did not think it prudent to accept it in view of the present relations between the two kingdoms. . . . Although Brigadier Le Fort, the Czar's envoy, is expected here in a few days, and Baron Liliensstadt is to leave for Aland immediately after the holidays, I fear nothing need be looked for from

the re-opening of these negotiations when the Russians are making a descent on Sweden. They will want first to seize a position. They are sending hence a considerable army to oppose them. We await with impatience the coming of Lord Carteret. . . .

It is not true that the Queen prompted Count Reventlau to lift the body of the late Baron Gortz, but they have found his coffin disinterred and full of water. Who removed it they know not, but great numbers of people have gone to see it.
French copy. 6½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, May [16] 27, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to MR. DE LA FAYE.

1719, May [16] 27, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to MR. JEFFERYES.

1719, May [16] 27, Copenhagen.—“I do not know what the strangers in the Czar’s service will choose but I think the proposal of taking an oath never to quitt his service very hard. I should be under no difficulty what to choose. The King of Denmark went from this on Wednesday afternoon. [He] is to pass the Whitsun holydays at Odensee, and goes from thence to Jutland. The talk continues that he is to go to Norway. I am informed Admiral Judicker, who is to command the Danish fleet this summer, is to go and view Gottenbourg and Mastrandt. If any attempt is made upon that coast all the effect it will very probably have will be to facilitate the finishing of the treaty of Aland. I hope the Czar will not in it forget allys that do’s him so good service.”

JA. DAYROLLE to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, May [16] 27, Hague.—The King arrived happily on Tuesday morning at Helvoetsluys and, as the wind was favourable he did not stop but went straight in his yacht to Striensas. There he changed into another yacht which was able to ascend the river and went by water as far as Waetz near Viane. There his carriage met him and he went by coach, going to sleep near Arnheim. Baron Bernsdorff and the ladies landed at Rotterdam and proceeded to Utrecht to follow the King. Lord Stanhope came to this place and will remain till Monday next. The Countess of Kilmanseck also came here to visit the Countess of Albemarle, but left again this morning to continue her journey for Hanover. We have also here the Duke Wharton, Lord March and Spencer, and several other English gentlemen.

Yesterday the Estates of Holland resolved to accede to the separate and secret articles of the Quadruple Alliance. The consents of some of the provinces have already arrived and to all appearance that matter will be finally settled in seven or eight days. M. Penterriedter has arrived here from England and will remain until this is settled. At the next meeting of the Estates they are to consider upon a fleet for the North. *French.* 2 pp.

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, May [16] 27, Hague.— . . . His Majesty crossed the sea in twenty hours, and was not at the Hague. I expect he will reach Hanover to-morrow and also M. Bernstorff. I shall follow next Wednesday. I do not think the King of Denmark will go to Norway. It is too absurd. You will have seen by my last that he is to agree by an article not to seize our merchant ships. I hope he will now sign. Lord Stanhope is here and goes for Hanover on Monday. . . .

The purpose of the Count de la Marq is nothing else than to re-establish Sweden in the Empire by the restoration of Stralsund and Rügen, giving Stettin and the district around to the King of Prussia, and to us the hypothec of Bremen and Verden for twenty years. This minister is a very good Swede.

At last they have permitted Dame Sobiesky to escape from Inspruk, and one, James Murray, son of Lord Stormont, has married her by proxy at Boulogne and taken her to Rome. *French.* 2 pp.

THE EARL OF CADOGAN to THE SAME.

1719, May [16] 27, Hague.—“ ’Tis no small satisfaction to me that at the same time I have the honour to renew my correspondence with your lordship, I can acquaint you that the States of Holland have acceded to the secret and separate articles ; and as Gueldre, Frize and Overysse had already consented to them and that the deputys of Groninque expect the resolution of their province for acceding on Monday, I hope everything will be ready for signing towards the latter end of the next week. Utrecht and Zealand are as yet divided amongst themselves, but by the accounts we have from Zealand, I think we may depend upon that province following the example of the rest. In the mean time their deputys cannot vote, and the other provinces are resolved not to stay for them, so that this great work will be compleated as soon as Monsieur de Morville and I receive our full powers. The King arrived at the Gore on Tuesday about nine in the morning, but it blew so very hard that his Majesty could not land at Helvoetsluys, and was obliged to go almost as far as Dort, from whence he went in one of the States yachts to Vaert near Utrecht, where his coaches waited for him. His Majesty proceeded on his journey on Wednesday morning.

The same day my Lord Stanhope came to this place, and his lordship designs to set out for Hanover on Monday next." 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, May [19] 30, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1719, May [19] 30, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, May [19] 30, Copenhagen.—I had not neglected to write if you had not desired me in that of the 9th to write no more till I had letters from you from Hanover. I shall stay here as you direct from Milord Stanhope, tho', now that the King of Denmark and Prince Royal are gone, I shall have very litle to do till you procure me liberty to come to Hannover. I have sent a copy of my letter to the Earl of Stanhope and have but litle to add. I think the difficultys that the Danes make in the treaty with us are very unreasonable, but that is no new thing. I know not what resolution the King of Denmark may take; but I cannot perswade myself, that he'll break off upon them. I have communicated your two last letters to General Bothmer as you desired. He is providing horses for my Lord Cartrit, as his brother, the Count de Bothmer, directed. We shall see to have a passport for them so soon as they are got, which will not be this three weeks yet, as he says. General Bothmer dispatch't a courier to Sueden on Monday last with the letters he had the same day by express from Britain, of which no doubt he has given you an account.

THE SAME to ABRAHAM ELTON.

1719, May [19] 30, Copenhagen.—"I have received some time ago your letter of the 11th February concerning one Knowlman, master of your ship the *Abraham* which was runn aground near Dragoe. Knowlmann is gone to Britain and Mr. Voss has sent you an account of the ship and cargoe. I shall be very glad if I can be anyways serviceable to you on that or any other occasion."

M. DE GABEL to the DANISH COUNCIL.

[1719], May [19] 30, Engard.—I very humbly delivered the letter with the inclosed from your excellencies to the King. His Majesty wishes that the Council should inform Lord Polwarth that if he can give assurances that Tordenschild's prizes will not go to Sweden they shall be immediately released, but if Lord Polwarth inclines that they shall go to

Sweden then the sentence of the Admiralty concerning these ships must be awaited. *French translation.* 1 p.

CH. DE LA FAYE to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, May 19, Whitehall.—“ . . . A petition is put into my hands of 7 masters of ships who, going for Sweden, have been taken and carryd into Copenhagen, to be laid before the Lords Justices who will probably direct that it be recommended to your lordship to support their claims so far as they shall appear to be just and reasonable, which I doubt not but they will obtain of your lordship upon their own application. [Written on the back of the Office Circular which contains the following]:—

“Admiral Norris is to sail in few days for the Baltick with the squadron of 12 men of war under his command. The Lord Carteret is to set out in two or three days on his embassy to Sweden, and Mr. Jackson, who is appointed his Majesty’s resident to that Court, is to go with his excellency. Yesterday Mr. Boscawen, comptroller of his Majesty’s household, set out for Hanover. . . .”

J. HALDANE to THE SAME.

1719, May [22] June 2, Hanover.—“I am honour’d with your lordships of the 23 May. Having nothing to do at Cassel I came here to receive new orders and had the honour to kis his Majesty’s hands and sup with him last night. He looks, God be thanked, as well as ever I saw him. Sweden seems resolved to sound the inclinations of all its enemys before it takes any resolution with regard to a peace. Count de la Mark has brought us no proposals; and by Rancks discourses the Court seems inclind to a peace with the Czar, and the Landgrave will facilitate it notwithstanding his fair promises. He has sent Ranck to Berlin under pretence of informing the King of the state of affairs in Sweden, but in reality to be a spy on Mr. Whitworth and to oppose his success. If your Court is as easiely blinded with the Czar’s fair promises we have nothing to trust to but my Lord Cartrets success. Poniatowski is at present here, and since its to be hoped he has chang’d his system, having quit Stanislas, and will endeavour to serve us as he promises, his Majesty will, I believe, think fitt to facilitate his passage to Sweden and all possible civilitys will be shewen him here. If he has a mind he can do us great service. My Lord Stanhope arriv’d this morning, and this moment I go to wait on him. I shall be glad to kis your lordship’s hands at Hanover, and in the meantime to be honour’d with your commands. I had almost forgot to tell your lordship that Poniatowski is charg’d with proposals of peace by the King of Poland, and that the Queen of Sweden has continued the pension of 50,000 dollars to Stanislas and confirm’d the grant of a hundred as a portion to his daughter. P.S.—Mr. Robethon is expected to-morrow.” 4 pp.

CH. DE LA FAYE to THE SAME.

1719, May 22, Whitehall.—“ You will allow me to thank your lordship for your letter to Mr. Tilson of the 9–20 inst., he having obtained a recess from business for some time to recover his health.” [Written on the back of the Office Circular which is as follows :—] “ This day we received advice from Scotland that two of his Majesty’s ships that were sent in pursuit of the ships that landed the Spaniards, had attacked the Fort of Dunnall in the county of Ross, wherein were about 44 Spaniards with a captain, lieutenant and an ensign, supposed to be Irish, and they were obliged to surrender. In the Fort was found a good quantity of ammunition and provisions. Yesterday the Marquis de Corsiny, envoy of Tuscany, and the Baron le Beque, envoy of Lorrain, set out for the Hague, from whence they are to proceed to Hanover, for which place the Count de Holst, ambassador of Denmark, is likewise to set out to-morrow.” 2 pp.

JAMES JEFFERYES to THE SAME.

1719, May 22 (o.s.), St. Petersburg.—The Czar left this on the 19th for Cronslot to accelerate the preparation of his fleet, but many people think it cannot be ready to go to sea before the middle of next month. The galleys recently built here are nearly all finished. They began by launching five of them on the 19th and have been launching some more every day so that they will all be ready next week. When recently the Czar went to see these galleys on the stocks he asked the contractors how long it would take to finish them, and they said it could not be under a fortnight. Thereupon he threatened to hang them if they did not show greater diligence and this made them toil day and night to avoid such a fate. The galleys this year will amount in number to 165. From Reval we learn that the ships equipped there are now all at sea and some of them have transported three regiments of infantry from Reval to Abo in Finland intended for the service of the galleys presently there; and others have already taken and brought to Reval ten ships trading to Sweden, among them being two English vessels.

Captain Smailof of the Guards, who has been appointed as the Czar’s ambassador to China, will leave in a few days, and, as his Majesty wishes to establish a solid trade with China, he will take with him a person named Lange as secretary of legation and of the Muscovite Consul at Pequín. This last is authorised to establish a vice-consul at Kanton to observe at hand the commerce carried on there by the English and French.

Three days ago there arrived here a knight of the order of St. Lazare who has been appointed French consul in Persia. He will remain here but a short time and apparently will take advantage of this Russian embassy to secure a safe journey to Ispahan.

The merchandice restricted by Russia is now declared entirely free with the exception of potash and weidash. It has been lately advertised that the duty on tobacco, salt, brandy and beer will be sold to the highest bidder. The Czarina is preparing to go to Reval by sea with her husband, the Czar, who returns from Cronslot to-morrow.

General Jagoshinski left two days ago for Aland to attend the congress as the Czar's plenipotentiary and is accompanied by a suitable retinue. *French.* 2½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, [May 23] June 3, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, Denmark.—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1719, [May 23] June 3, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, Denmark.—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, [May 23] June 3, Copenhagen.—“I have very little to add to Milord Stanhope's letter of which I send you a copy, only I shall give you a more particular account of the discourse I had with Colonel Lewenohr upon his return hither. He came from Stockholm on Saturday the 27th May, came to Helsingbourg on Wednesday the 31st and over Fredericksbourg hither the 1st of June. He seems very little pleased with his treatment in Sweden, magnifies the misery of the country, and gives the Swedes a character conform,—the men fools and the women ugly, not made for liberty; no money, no wine, and no victualls; paid 20 dollars for 3 bad dishes of meat, and said Count Horn and Spear renounced their charges, one after another. He said Tordenshiold's letter, of which I send inclosed a copy, had like to have brought him, Lewenohr, under difficultys; that the Swedes offered to treat with him separately from Colonel Basswitz, but he declared that by his master's order he would hear nothing and enter into no negotiation without Colonel Basswitz; but that Colonel Basswitz had not declared the same thing as to him; that the Swedes said, they were *sur leur fumier* as bad as they could be, would not send to a congress, and not hear of parting with Bremen and Vehrden, nor any of the German provinces, and the Swedes said, England did not desire it. When I asked upon what terms they would make a separate peace with Denmark, he could or would condescend upon none. He said he would give his head if the negotiation at Aland took effect or agreed upon a peace; that the Swedes would not quitt Reval, and that Lilienstedt was not yet gone to Aland nor Le Fort come to Sweden; but that the Swedes trembled for fear of the Czar and his preparations; that they had a good army, but could not put them upon

action, and the Czar could easily enter Sueden. He told me that a minister under feigned pretext [was] sent privately by the King of Prussia from Cleve with a letter to the Prince of Hesse. So soon as the letter was read by the Senate [he] was immediately sent out of the kingdom.

“Colonel Leuenöhr had two subaltern officers along with him to provide him horses, as he said, but as I take it to convey him out of the kingdom. He magnified Gortz his magnanimity and atheism and found fault with the treatment he had mett with and the injustice done him, and said the Queen and Prince made but a sorry figure and could do nothing. He told me also that Monsieur de Bic and Rumpf had hopes to get the commerce declared free to Revel and Riga, which I do not believe. General Bothmer had letters by him from Colonel Basswitz. He gives an account of them himself, and I shall not repeat. You’ll judge from Colonel Basswitz’s letter and the conversation I had with Lewenohr how matters stand. I wish we had had a good squadron in the Baltic; it would have kept people within bounds, and done very much good at this juncture.”

THE SAME to MR. JEFFEREYS.

1719, [May 23] June 3, Copenhagen.—“The King of Denmark is at Colding, and it is yet uncertain whether he go’s to Norway or Sleswic. Our royal master arrived at Hannover on the 29th May, new style. Colonel Lewenohr, who was sent by the King of Denmark to Sueden, as I writt to you some time ago, returned again hither upon Thursday very litle satisfied with his negotiations. Le Fort, the Czar’s ambassadour, was not arrived at Stockholm when he came away nor Lilienstedt gone to Aland.”

THE SAME to M. DAYROLLE.

1719, [May 23] June 3, Copenhagen.—. . . I have but little to write by to-day’s post. They are making some preparations here for attacking, as they say, either Mastrandt or Gottenbourg, but they will not be ready till the end of this month. I do not know what resolution the Dutch will take regarding their trade, but they are seizing ships as well here as at Reval without regard to anything. . . . *French.*

M. BOTHMER to LORD POLWARTH.

[1719, May 23] June 3.—I come from the Council Chamber and have received from the ministers the resolution of the King of Denmark hereto annexed, neither your excellence nor your secretary having been found in town. M. Leuenör was with them and has just left with M. de Wibe to see the King at Colding. His Majesty, we think, will go thence to Clausholm. *French.* 1 p.

C. WHITWORTH to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, [May 24] June 4, Berlin.—“My journey from Holland has been the chief occasion of my not answering sooner the honour of your letter of the 2nd May. I have now been here a fortnight trying to bring this Court to some solid measures for a peace in the North. The proposals I made seemed at first to be well received, and I laid before them a project which has been debated in every article, and nothing very material objected but onely to the points which regarded Denmark and Poland. The first these ministers seemed to give up after some disputes, tho’ I hear underhand they will make new difficulties about it, but they positively declared against the other, of which I have given an account and now wait for his Majesty’s final resolution. As my Lord Stanhope was expected at Hannover on the 2nd inst., I hope to have it before the King of Prussia returns from Pomerania, which will be on the 8th, and then I shall see in a few days what will be the end of my commission. Tho’ the offers I have made are very advantagious, yet I have no great hopes of success, so many intrigues are on foot against my negotiation for private interest. General Rank came hither four days ago from Cassel incognito. He had a long private audience of the King and a conference with the ministers, and then went back immediately with the same misterious air. His business, as I am informed, was to offer the Landgraffs good offices for me with the Queen of Sueden for making the King of Prussia’s peace jointly with that of the Czar, which he represented to be much more advanced than ours. He used a great many arguments to show the weight and importance of the Landgraffs interposition on this occasion. The Landgraffs design seems to be to draw the direction of the Northern affairs into his hands, but the tools he works with are very indifferent. I hope my Lord Carteret will soon be in Sueden.

“I beleive I shall return to Holland in a few days. I must beg your lordship to let the inclosed letter be forwarded by the first opportunity to Sueden.” 3 pp.

CH. DE LA FAYE to THE SAME.

1719, May 26, Whitehall.—“ . . . Mr. Tilson, . . . has got leave to retire from business for the summer, which, with country air and exercise, will, I hope, recover his health . . .” [Written on the back of the Office Circular which contains the following]:—“On Saturday night last Sir John Norris arrived at Gravesend with the squadron of men of war that convoy’d his Majesty to Holland and came to town on Sunday morning. Last night we had an account that the King, after having layn two nights at Osnaburg, arrived the 18th instant at Hernhausen. We have nothing new from Scotland since the taking of Fort Donald by two of his Majesty’s ships, and Major General Wightman is advanced with some forces to attack the few Spaniards and rebels that have posted

themselves in those parts of Scotland. We doubt not but to receive shortly a good account of them." 1½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, [May 26] June 6, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1719, [May 26] June 6, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to MR. DE LA FAYE.

1719, [May 26] June 6, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719 [May 26] June 6, Copenhagen.—“I am surprised that the Count de Holst insisted upon the Sound dutys, and for that reason did not sign the treaty. We always, from the time that that point was spoke of, answered both him and the ministers here that that was an article could never be brought into a treaty, but that endeavours might be used at a congress to obtain it. I cannot say but this perswades me the more that the King of Denmark must have taken measures with the Czar. You see what I have writt to Milord Stanhope upon that subject; and yet, how they should be able to put their designs in execution if we do not agree to them while we have a squadron in the Baltick, I do not comprehend. Monsieur Bothmer has not yet followed the King of Denmark, and indeed I do not see how he can till he is sure which way the King designs, which is very uncertain. There is a surmise that he may go to Holstein and from thence to Oldenbourg in order to an interview with our royal master. I must again entreat that you'll endeavour to procure me liberty to wait of the King when it shall be thought proper before his return to Britain. You see how little there is to be done here while the King of Denmark is absent.”

THE SAME to M. DE MUNCK.

1719, [May 26] June 6, Sorgenfrey.—Sending a complaint to the King of Denmark about the closing of the roads against him at his house of Sorgenfrey, as to remove one of the barriers he had to use a hatchet. *French*.

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, [May 26] June 6, Hannover.—Just a line to say that I reached this place two days ago. His Majesty goes in eight days to Pyrmond to take the waters and will remain there three weeks. Lord Stanhope will go with him. During that time M. de Bernstorff will go to his estates. Lord Stanhope

thinks that the best time for you to come to see the King will be in September when his Majesty will be at Göhre.

I congratulate you on the accession of the Dutch to the secret articles of the Quadruple Alliance, which in three months will oblige them in concert with the other contracting parties to act offensively against Spain.

You will see that Lord Mar and Colonel Stewart have been arrested at Geneva. They will not so easily escape thence as from the Castle of Milan. . . *French.* 3 pp.

PETER THE GREAT to SIR JOHN NORRIS.

1719, [May 27] June 7, On the fleet aboard the *Ingermanland* at Hangout.—“Worthy Admiral, Having receiv’d an account from England as well as from other places that his royal Majesty of Great Britain has given you orders to go with the squadron of English men of war into the Baltick upon account of some business, and whereas we are in alliance with his royal Majesty as well as with the Elector of Brunswick Lunenburgh in this present war in the North, and which having interest therein, did not make any concert with us not only about any operations in this campaign against the general enemy, but likewise did not give us the least notice about the sending this squadron, tho’ it has been formerly done, as it is known to yourself; therefore it giving us a great deal of suspicion we have thought it necessary, to avoid all contrary consequences, to send you this our letter by the bearer, requiring graciously to give us an account in writing before you come near our fleet and land upon what account you have been sent with the squadron under your command into this sea, and what orders you have, and especially if you are not to undertake any thing contrary regarding any hostility against us, our fleet, and places of our dominions, and if you have orders to act friendly or any other way with them. We are obliged to acquaint you hereby that if without assuring us we don’t get upon all this a positive answer in writing and declaration from you, and you will come near our fleet, lands and places with your squadron, we shall be obliged to take your silence for a sign of contrariety and ill design preditated and order’d against us, our fleet, lands and places, and take against it for our security the proper measures according to the reasons of war; declaring hereby, and assuring firmly on our word that we have not and have not had any contrary intentions against his royal Majesty and the Crown of Great Britain or any other dominions, excepting the intended operations against the Crown of Sweden being in a war with us, and only to oblige the same to make a reasonable peace.” *Copy translation.* 3 pp.

COUNT GABRIEL GOLOFKIN, GREAT CHANCELLOR OF RUSSIA,
to SIR JOHN NORRIS.

1719, June [17] 28.—“I send you hereby a copy of the Declaration which his Czarish Majesty has thought fit to do,

in favour of the nations of Great Britain and Holland ; and which his Majesty has been pleas'd to order me for to communicate the same to you. I desire you to give an account of it to your Court, and you will see by the same the good intentions his Czarish Majesty has towards the Crown of Great Britain, hoping the same will likewise answer it reciprocally." *Copy translation.* 1 p.

SIR JOHN NORRIS TO PETER THE GREAT.

1719, July 11.—“I have receiv'd the honour of your Czarian Majesty's letter dated the 7th June, 1719, in which your Majesty has been pleas'd to take notice that you had no knowledge of my being order'd into these seas with a squadron of the ships of my royal master for the protection of the trade of his subjects and for the cultivating of a good understanding with his allies. Before I left England I talk'd with Mr. Wisolofsky, your Majesty's minister at our Court, of my coming to these parts, and told him that I hoped a good understanding would be preserv'd between our masters. It is therefore with the greatest submission I beg leave to own to your Majesty the surprise I am under at the apprehensions your Majesty has express in your letter that any difference may happen between your Majesty and my august master. Upon receipt of your Majesties letter, I sent it by express to my royal master, with what your Great Chancellor writ me, and if your Majesty will be pleas'd to send to my royal master, your Majesty may be satisfied of his good intentions to preserve the ancient amity between both dominions. I beg your Majesty will permit me with all humility to acknowledge the great honour I have receiv'd from your Majesty, and to be with the greatest reverence and obedience, etc.” *Copy.* 2 pp.

Declaration by PETER THE GREAT with reference to trade in the Baltic.

1719, June [17] 28.—On the ship *Ingermanland* near Hangout. *French.* 3½ pp.

J. ROBETHON TO LORD POLWARTH.

1719, [May 29] June 9, Hannover.—I have your letter of the 3rd, and the copies of that to Lord Stanhope and from Tordenshiold to General Mörner with the order on the matter of the fifteen English ships taken by that Admiral. That is a thing altogether unheard of when they wish to treat with us and are asking a squadron and subsidies ; but I consider the English treaty very doubtful. M. Holste and M. Seulendahl are still in England and proceedings are at a stand. Thanks for the report of your conversation with M. Leuenör. M. de Bassewitz has written the same thing here as to the condition of Sweden. The arrogance of the Swedes in such a position is hard to understand. I don't think the Russians

will do them much injury for they lack both money and provisions and their army in Finland is dying of scurvy and want. Their ships are not equipped and the Czar is in dire despair since the death of his son.

As M. de Lewenör is devoted to M. de Wiebe he will make his reports as much as he can agreeable to the King of Denmark and against us so as to hinder the treaties on hand. We must see how this expedition against Gottenbourg will end. The Danes bid fair to be stranded there after their great preparations. *French.* 2½ pp.

A. BASSEWITZ to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, May 29–June 9, Stockholm.—I was very pleased to learn that you were to remain at Copenhagen as I shall now have the honour to write more regularly to you than formerly, Count Cronhieln, President of the Chancery, having assured me in name of the Queen and Senate, that in future I may send my letters to the commandant at Helsingbourg, who will send them at once to Helsingor, who will also receive and forward your letters to me. I shall therefore observe this method except when I have something important to send you, in which case the courier will be the bearer. I leave it to you to determine how my letters to the Court will be sent from Copenhagen. On this occasion I think the courier from London waits to take back the reply, but if he has gone please place my packet in the post. Will you kindly give me your own address or shall I send under cover to Mr. Robert Gigh (Tigh), the British consul at Helsingor. Please send me the Gazettes issued at London and Hamburgh, also the French, Dutch and German ones.

The Estate have increased the pension of his royal Highness, the hereditary prince, by 10,000 crowns, so that it is now 50,000 crowns yearly, and they did it so willingly and harmoniously that he appreciated the spirit more than the gift. The Queen and Senate have given a resolution in Latin to the Dutch ministers granting that nation the liberty of trading in all the Baltic ports. It is temporary in order to see how the Estates General will respond to the condition of this grant.

Ecklef works at his accounts like a man who knows that the halter awaits him when he is finished. The apprehension of Count Von der Natt awaits upon that event because they intend to charge him with the faults of the man he intrusted with the finances and for whom he often declared he would answer.

The conferences at Aland are to go on in the meantime. M. Lilienstadt left on the 2nd of this month to renew the negotiations. Brigadier Le Fort arrived here on the 7th. He occupies the chambers of M. de Leuenöhr. They believe here that the result of these comings and goings will be good. The command of the armies of Bahuslehn and Scanie had

been given to Senator and Field Marshal Count Rheinschild. There were differences of opinion and the Queen was desired by the Estates to decide the question. She determined that Senator and Field-Marshal Gyllenstiern, who aspired to the command in respect of the trust reposed in him by the late king, should remain here in the capacity of President of the Council of War.

[There is also a postscript dated 14 June desiring the forwarding of some letters for others, etc.] *French.* 6 pp.

CHARLES DE LA FAYE to THE SAME.

1719, June 9, Whitehall.—“ . . . I am glad there is hopes of getting our merchantmen released. One would think we might expect some complaisance from Denmark at this time, tho’ the private measures they take do not look much like it. [Written on the back of the Office Circular which is as follows:—]Several Dutch and Swiss officers that were recruiting when their regiments came over from Holland are gone for Scotland to join their respective corps, their recruits being sent by sea. . . . Letters from Blacksod in the county of Mayo in Ireland of the 18th past say that on the 13th a ship, English-built, appeared within two leagues of the harbour in a violent storm where there was nothing but rocks to anchor upon, and where the fishing boats cables were frequently cut. She fired several guns for a pilot, upon which two men were sent out in a curragh made of two cows skins to see what they were, and the wind turning north they weighed anchor and sailed carrying the two men 7 leagues and then landed them. They reported that the said ship was a Spaniard carrying 60 guns with 400 men for Scotland. They met likewise another ship of 40 guns steering the same course, but we have no account of those ships from Scotland. Letters from Portsmouth of the 6th inst., say that the morning before Admiral Mighels in the *Prince Frederick* sailed with 3 other men of war from Spithead to the westward. Sir John Norris is set out for the Downs to repair on board part of his squadron which lyes there.” 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, [May 30] June 10, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1719, [May 30] June 10, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to MR. DE LA FAYE.

1719, [May 30] June 10, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1719, [May 30] June 10, Copenhagen.—“ . . . The King of Denmark's measures at present are concerted only with Monsieur Gabell and Monsieur Wiebe. You will not then be surprised at them. I do not see what project they can have to have a fleet in the Baltick if the Czar's fleet do not join the few ships they have left for that service, or that Sir John Norris's squadron do not join them to block up Carlsroon while the Czar with his fleet makes an attempt upon Stockholm at the same time that the Danes makes theirs against Gottenbourg. The last is the most probable as it is the most practicable. You know better then I how farr it is adviseable, and will let Sir John Norris have his orders conform. I am more and more perswaded that the King of Denmark will himself be witness to the attempt against Gottenbourg, since the Dutchess of Sleswick is still here and no talk of her going to Holstein soon. The surmise I mentioned in my last of the King of Denmark's going to Oldenbourg and having an interview with the King our master is founded, as I now understand, upon a story framed at Scanderbourg, where the King now is, and writt hither, with the addition that the castel of Reinbeck near to Hambourg is a repairing for the interview betwixt the King our master, the King of Denmark and the King of Prussia. Mr. Jackson and Mr. Tigh, Milord Cartrit's secretary, will be going in a day or two to Stockholm. Mr. Sehestedt has promised me that they shall to-day have an order to pass at Elsinore, and General Bothmer by a letter from the Governour at Helsingbourg has assurance they shall not be stopt there. Captain Grhame, his Master of the Horse, must waite here till the horses are come, which General Bothmer expects in a week or ten days.”

THE SAME to MR. WHITWORTH.

1719, [May 30] June 10, Copenhagen.—“ . . . I see General Ranck as he passed here. I do not take him for a dangerous minister. He is Russ to the teeth, if he can properly be called anything. It was extreamly cunning to come in the manner you mentioned to Berlin. By what I can learn, I believe the Landgrave will have not much to say in the matter of the peace. The Senate of Sueden drive their priviledges very high. By what is adoining here I am afraid your negotiation at Berlin may have the issue you suspect. The preparations go on here to attack Gottenbourg or Mastrand; our trade interrupted and ships seased, notwithstanding all the remonstrances are made, showing the hazard and unreasonableness of these proceedings, which very much convinces me that there must be a secret understanding with the Czar, who is to attack Sueden on the side of Stockholm at the same time that the Danes do Gottenbourg, who at last will suffer for their folly. Milord Carteret will, I hope be soon

in Sweden. He must be now at sea. Some of his domesticks are come hither and proceed soon on their journey to Stockholm."

THE SAME to THE EARL OF CADOGAN.

1719, [May 30] June 10, Copenhagen.—"I received yesterday the honour of your excellency's letter of the 27th May. It must have been kept upon the road. It is with very great pleasure that I renew my correspondence with your excellency and wish you joy of the good success of your negotiation. If it was with [worth] your minding I'd take the liberty to assure you that nobody takes a greater share in whatever happens to you then I do. I have as yet had no letter from Hannover. Milord Stanhopes being upon his journey has probably been the reason of it. The preparations go on here for an attempt against Gottenbourg, and the King of Denmark is at Scanderbourg, probably waiting till the preparations are ready, and will himself be witness to the attempt. At the same time the Czar makes great preparations to act upon the other side near to Stockholm. What project the Danes can have for a fleet in the Baltick if they do not reckon upon Sir John Norris' squadrons joining their 4 or 5 ships that are left I know not. In the meantime our merchant ships as well as those of the Dutch are seas'd and confiscated both here and at Revel. I am afraid the Danes take measures that in the end will not be to their advantage."

THE SAME to MR. JEFFREYS.

1719, [May 30] June 10, Copenhagen.—"I expect Sir John Norris with a squadron of 12 or 15 large ships every moment. I know not how farr your Court will be pleas'd at it. I have reason to expect too they will be joyned by 10 or 12 of the Dutch. If they do not come along with them they'll very soon follow. The preparations go on here for the attempt against Gottenbourg, but will not be ready till towards the end of this month. The King of Denmark is at Scanderbourg in Jutland and is to stay there, as I am told, two or three weeks. I am curious to know what course the squadron from Revel had stired. We have accounts that the Suedes are equiping at Carlscroon and have already sent some of their ships from there to join their Stockholm squadron. You know no doubt that the Dutch have acceded to the separate and private articles of the Quadruple Alliance and I hope Mr. Whitworth's negotiations at Berlin will have a good issue."

C. V. GABELL to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, [May 30] June 10, Schanderbourg.—Assuring his lordship that the King is displeased at the barrier being erected near Lunby, and that M. Ernit will receive such a reprimand therefor that he will not repeat the experiment. *French.*
1 p.

JA. DAYROLLE to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, [May 30] June 10, The Hague.— . . . I did not write by the last posts as I believed Lord Cadogan, who is here, would be careful to let you know what is happening, though he may not be regular, as about eight days ago he had a fall at Lady Albemarle's, having slipped upon the floor, hurt his leg and given himself such a twist that he may have to keep his room for some months, and yet otherwise he is very well.

I do not see how they can do anything here at present to hinder the seizure of their ships in the north. It would take a considerable fleet and there is not a copper or a farthing in the Admiralty exchequer; and in addition to that, little agreement and the season is well advanced. All the Dutch forces this year in the north will I fear be the four ships of convoy from Amsterdam. We understood that their accession to the Quadruple Alliance was to have been signed last week, as they had accepted the secret and separate articles, M. Benterridter having remained here some days for the purpose and the Count de Morville having received powers from Paris; but, owing to some obscure and equivocal expressions in the resolution of the Estates of Holland, they have been obliged to postpone the signing until the Estates explain them. M. Benterridter, however, cannot wait longer and left for Vienna to-day.

We learned here yesterday by way of France that the fleet with the Imperial troops had sailed from the coasts of Naples for Sicily on the 23rd of last month convoyed by eight of his Majesty's ships of war commanded by Admiral Bing in person; also that some English ships have captured four Spanish frigates laden with artillery and other munitions of war. They likewise report the opening of the trenches before Fontarabie on the night of the 27th and that that place was expected to be taken in six or seven days. . . . The Duke of Wharton left to-day, it is said, for Italy. Lord Spencer returns to Utrecht. *French.* 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to GENERAL DEWITZ.

1719, [May 30] June 10, Copenhagen.—I should have written sooner to your excellency had I only known in what part of the world you were. I am sorry you are so far away from this at a time when your excellency could have been useful in what lies nearest your heart, your master's service.

See what has come of the negotiations of Count de Holst. He returns to his master without having signed the treaty and that on account of an article which was not in the plan we sent to England and which we always declared could not enter into a treaty with Great Britain, viz., the Sound toll, though we did our best to have it dealt with in a congress.

The preparations for the attack on Gottenbourg go on here and so do those of the Czar against Sweden from the

other side. One can easily see what that will lead to. And then our merchant ships are seized and confiscated everywhere. I am much cheated if that will end well. I expect every moment the arrival here of Admiral Norris with a squadron of twelve or fifteen good ships of war, and Lord Carteret is presently at sea on his way to Gottenbourg. They say here that there is a proposal for your going to Hanover. . . . *French.*

GENERAL BOTHMER to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, June [1] 12.—Two days ago I waited upon the ministers for a pass for Lord Carteret's secretary and Mr. Jackson, but it was refused, as they said they must wait for the King's reply by to-day's post to the memorial which I had given them on this subject a week ago. If that should not come today, it would be well if you would come to town to-morrow and speak again strongly to them on the point. . . . *French.* 2 pp. [On the back Lord Polwarth notes "He came to Sorgenfrey the same afternoon."]

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to THE SAME.

1719, June 2, o.s., Hanover.—"I have received the favour of your lordship's letters of the 3rd and 6th instant (n.s.) and have laid them before the King. If your conjectures touching the preparations which are making by the Danes and Muscovites against Sweden be well grounded the King will have reason to be extremely concerned at the conduct of the King of Denmark in concerting measures with the Czar without the privity of his Majesty whilst he is treating with us, and more especially since, by his Majesty's truly adhering to his interests and for his sake alone, we run the resque of losing the treaty which Mr. Whitworth is negotiating at Berlin. And, in case you find just reason to believe that what you suspect may probably come to pass, you are to represent such unfair proceedings to that Court in the most effectual manner to prevent them from entering into any engagements with his Czarish majesty.

Although the order relating to the ships seized by Monsieur Tordenschild, and of which your lordship sent me a copy, has not given satisfaction I am very well pleased that the masters thereof have found out an expedient to do themselves justice without giving you any trouble and without derogating from the letter of the treaties now subsisting between the two nations. Nevertheless you will continue to insist that our commerce be not interrupted for the future by any such seizures. I should be very glad to have the honour of seeing your lordship at this place but as the affairs of the North are now at the greatest crisis, and that possibly our fleet may very soon appear in the Baltick, his Majesty thinks it for his service that you should not yet stir from thence. However, I hope in a little time that the face of affairs may be so changed

as that about the time of his Majesty's going to Göhre I may be able to procure leave for your lordship to come thither to pay your respects to his Majesty." 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, June [2] 13, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1719, June [2] 13, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, June [2] 13.—“I have received the honour of your letter of the 6th of June from Hannover. I am perfectly satisfied of whatever time you think proper, if I can but have the happiness to kiss his Majesty's hands and have occasion to discourse with you a little. In the mean time I shall be able to do but very little here now that the King is gone. The counsellours that are left do not the least thing. Mr. Jackson and Mr. Tigh are still here waiting for the King of Denmark's orders concerning their passage.

“I can add but very little to Milord Stanhope's letter of which I here send you a copy. The treaty indeed reposes and I believe will do so for ever. I cannot believe a difficulty can at last be trump'd up so unreasonable and against which we have always declared as a thing impracticable, if other resolutions and measures were not taken and to be followed; and may be matters are come to such a crisis that repentance may come too late. In short the whole management of late is insupportable and I must hope they will suffer for it.

“General Bothmer expects my Lord Cartrit's horses every day. They are not yet come.”

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, June [2] 13, Hanover.—I have yours of the 6th with the copy of that to Lord Stanhope. I spoke yesterday to that minister of your purpose to wait on his Majesty before he returns to England and he persists in the opinion that you should wait until he goes to Göhre, which will be, they say, in the beginning of September. His Majesty left for Pyrmond this morning and will remain there three weeks. To-morrow M. Bernstorff leaves for his estates and Lord Stanhope for Pyrmond. I am to remain here. I believe M. Holsten will go straight to where the King of Denmark is without coming here, so that he will only have Seulendahl, who has been told nothing and will not trouble himself with the treaty. He is quite devoted to M. Wiebe and has done little or nothing to assist Count Holsten, being rather pleased that he has not succeeded in his negotiations and that they proceed so slowly.

It appears that M. Wiebe and his friend Gabell have succeeded in linking the King of Denmark to the Czar in which Westphale assists them wonderfully, as you will see by the inclosed extracts. He even wants to marry the Prince of Denmark to the daughter of the Czar. It is believed that the Duke of Holstein will not, at least just now, throw himself into the arms of the Czar, for he is actually at the Court of Wolfenbuttel with his uncle, the Administrator, from whence it is expected he will go to Vienna to crave from the Emperor the restitution of his estates. I should like him rather at Petersburg. It appears to be quite true that the King of Denmark intends to attack Gottenbourg or Maystrand and that he intends doing so in person.

Our last letters from London of the 3rd shew that MM. Holsten and Seulendahl are preparing to leave, and that the fleet of the Baltic will consist of thirteen ships and will sail within a few days when Lord Carteret goes for Sweden. I see that some of his people have arrived at Copenhagen overland. Lord Stanhope is very pleased that the masters of the fifteen ships seized by Tordenschild have given their bonds not to go to Sweden. That is much better than your having to engage for them. . . .

[*Enclosure.*]

1719, May 12, Petersburg.—The Czar is inconsolable for the death of his son. He has thrice fallen into convulsions and struck his head against the walls. He wanted to leave suddenly for Cronslot, and the Czarina went on her knees to him to prevent it. He tries at present to appear tranquil and in public affects firmness. The Czarina is in despair; but the partisans of the late Czarowitch are greatly elated and hope to see that branch restored in the person of his son. The Czar hesitates as to the succession. He inclines to regulate it in favour of his eldest daughter by making a law which shall secure the succession of daughters here as in England and Sweden. In such a case it would be necessary to instruct that princess in everything requisite for good government. It is even said that he thinks of making the Prince of Holstein his son in law in the event of his seeking an asylum here. Others are of opinion that he inclines to the Prince of Denmark. The feeble health of the Czar and the affection of the people for the son of the Czarowitch may make these projects miscarry. The Czarina is very despondent at finding she is not with child as she believed. She fears and with reason the hatred of the Muscovites, as the principal among them, in the event of the death of the Czar, intend to imitate the conduct of the Swedish estates. The Czar has fallen upon a ruse to make the son of the Czarowitch odious

to Russians, viz., by forbidding Russians to take service in his house. He is waited upon only by Germans and they instruct him openly in their ways ; whereas the prince that lately died was dressed and waited upon in Muscovite fashion, and they use to shew him to the soldiers every day to secure their attachment.

15th.—The fleet lacks the things most necessary for its equipment and the Czar is inconsolable on that account. They endeavour in every way to cheer him. What annoys him most is that half of the army is ill with scurvy and likely to perish for want of food. The galleys cannot be ready in less than a month. There is no money. What they had gathered hitherto was the price of the blood they shed last year and there being no more guilty persons that source begins to dry up. They buoy themselves up with the hopes of Spanish subsidies on the assurances of Beretti Landy Sieur Mariotti, an Italian merchant established here. They always give out that they wish to enter Sweden and can do it if the Danes act upon their side of Gottenburg. The Czar threatens that if we make peace with Sweden he will take the Duke of Holstein into his protection, support his right to the Swedish crown and reinstate him in his hereditary possessions.

22nd.—The Czar told Admiral Apraxin that he expects nothing from the Congress of Ahland, and that nothing will be concluded there. M. de Liliensted has not yet arrived. Sickness still rages in the army. The Czar is about to take into his palace the son of the Czarowitch, who will go for several reasons.

25th.—The Czar is having his eldest daughter instructed in the art of governing as he intends to exclude the son of the Czarowitch from the succession. Westphalen is in great favour as he has mooted a marriage between the Prince Royal of Denmark and the Czar's daughter. They would prefer the Duke of Holstein if he would throw himself into their arms. Westphale neglects nothing to establish a strict league between the King of Denmark and the Czar, and does not mind though it injures us. *French.* 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to MR. HALDANE.

1719, June [2] 13, Copenhagen.—“ . . . You see I was not out in my conjecture concerning General Rank, as the sequel may probably prove that I am not of this Court where I am. I am almost persuaded that they hear and are satisfied with the Czar's proposalls to them, as I am fully persuaded he'll leave them in the lurch ; yet after all I cannot see that it is the interest of Sueden to preferr them in the matter of the peace to us. The King of Denmark is at Scanderbourg

in Jutland waiting till the preparations are making here for attacking Maestrand be finished. I am informed they'll be ready this week."

THE SAME to M. DE SEHESTEDT.

1719, June [3] 14, Sorgenfrey.—Sending him a letter from M. Bastewitz in Sweden, which was enclosed in the packet he received, and promising to tell him what news, though but little, he had on the first occasion. *French.*

THE SAME to COL. DE BASSEWITZ.

1719, June [3] 14, Copenhagen.—Thanking him for his letters and stating that he has dispatched enclosures. M. Tigh, Lord Carteret's secretary, will deliver this and tell you all the news. The States General have acceded to the secret articles of the Quadruple Alliance, and the projects of Cardinal Alberoni fail of success everywhere, so that I hope the holding back on the part of Spain will not last long. *French.*

GRAND MARSHAL MUNCK to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, June [3] 14, Clausholm.—Expressing the King of Denmark's annoyance at the insolent proceedings of the general architect, in respect to which his Majesty has instructed M. Gabel to give his lordship every satisfaction. *French.*
3 pp.

JOSHUA KENWORTHY to THE SAME.

1719, June [3] 14, Dantzig.—"By letters from Poland part of Wolkousky's division of horse remains in the country where they pretend to wait the arrival of the troops from Mecklenburg, but I very much question whether they will then evacuate the estates of the Republick, for not only seaveral regiments of regular troops but seaveral regiments of Calmucks and Tartars are by the Czar's orders advanc'd towards the frontiers of Poland upon the Kiow side, and 'tis fear'd with a design to ravadg the country. We have accounts from Sueden that the Queen hath given liberty to British subjects and Hollanders to trade to the Czar's conquests, and 'tis hop'd the Czar will, pursuant to his promise, lay the trade to Sueden open. The Dutchess of Mecklenburg pass'd thro' this place the 2nd inst. and 'tis said had a large sum of money with her. Please accept of the enclos'd which I this moment received." 2 pp.

JAMES JEFFERYES to THE SAME.

1719, June 5 (o.s.), St. Petersburg.—On Saturday last, 30 May, the Czar's birthday was celebrated with the usual ceremonies. The same day he received the agreeable news that six of his warships which left Revel had taken three Swedish ships, one of 44, another of 32 and the third of 12 guns. The last was taken to Cronslot by Count Gollowin

and the other two to Revel. The same day there was launched a ship of sixty guns, over which his Majesty and the Court with all the people of distinction here made merry, and the Czar took the occasion for affecting a reconciliation between his grand and vice chancellors who for some time past have been engaged in a rather lively quarrel. On the latter the Czar conferred the order of St. Andrew.

Next day his Majesty left for Cronsnot with all the galleys which have been arming here, about sixty in number, on board which they reckon there are from eight to ten thousand men of the regular army. There are about 120 or 130 of these galleys at Abo in Finland. His Majesty only waits at Cronsnot for a favourable wind to put to sea with his fleet, which lies there in the road and is now greater than it has ever been.

In addition to the ships already mentioned as taken by the Czar's vessels, some others have been seized since and brought to Revel, and on one of them coming from Stockholm a Prussian minister was taken and conducted thither. Whenever this was known at Court a captain of the guard was at once despatched to invite and conduct him hither with all diligence, and within four hours of his arrival he had a long audience with the Czar. It is believed that immediately on the departure of the Czar from Cronsnot he will continue his journey to Berlin by land. President Tolstoy has orders to proceed to that court as soon as the fleet sails. *French.* 2½ pp.

GENERAL BOTHMER to LORD POLWARTH.

[1719], June [5] 16.— . . . His Majesty has again sent me a very express order regarding the octroi of the salt in Holstein. One of the footmen of the King of Denmark arrived two days ago with orders to Admiral Judichar to remain here and send whatever is necessary for the enterprise, and that General Major Maul of the Artillery should go with it. Of this the Admiral informed me yesterday and that all would be despatched to-morrow. I understand that this servant also brought orders for embarking wines and provisions for the King and sending them at once to Flastrand, so that it is true that his Majesty goes to Norway and that M. Gabell wants to command the whole so as to distinguish himself in presence of the King. Count Holst goes to-day or to-morrow from Hamburg to find the King, who is at Clausholm. I am thinking of going to-morrow evening or the following day to find him before he speaks to the King, if I can. We expect it will be ten or fifteen days before the King leaves for Flastrand. *French.* 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, June [6] 17, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1719, June [6] 17, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to MR. DE LA FAYE.

1719, June [6] 17, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, June [6] 17, Copenhagen.—“You see how matters stand here, and can judge, if I shall be able to do my master any agreeable service at this Court. It is true I flatter myself that the royal family here may have some little regard for me, but it is a mortifying thing, when one has done their utmost and that in the most reasonable and promising negotiations, no success is almost to be hoped for. However that does not discourage me if my master is satisfied with my endeavours for his service.

I am afraid before I shall [have] the happiness to see your resolutions will be taken as to the congress and who shall be sent to it, if any is sent upon the part of Great Britain; and therefore you'll pardon me that I mention it to you now. I hope after so hard and uneasy a apprenticeship as I have gone through, I shall not be entirely forgotten. But you know I leave all my concerns to be disposed of as you think proper, and as I can be most serviceable. However, pray be so good to let me know what you think I may hope for in that matter. I have written of it to nobody but to yourself and shall follow what advice you give me in it.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1719, June [6] 17, Copenhagen.—“I am entirely of your opinion as to the proceedings here. They are most unaccountable and it is inconceivable how they can flatter themselves that they can succeed in their treaty with us, so much to their advantage in spite of that procedure, which I must own, notwithstanding of their fair talk at some times, is much of a peace with all I have found since I have been here. But Colonel Lewenhorn will be with you before this time, who, being amply instructed by Mr. Wiebe, will no doubt be able to persuade you with his rhetoric that all is as it ought to be.

“I have little to add to Milord Stanhope's letter. We shall soon see the success of the Danish attempt against Gottenbourg or Maestrand. It is more than possible that it may not succeed according to their wish. The Swedes are prepared to receive them and have had time enough for it, as you will see by the inclosed copy of a letter I had on Wednesday from Colonel Bassewitz. General Bothmer designs to go to-morrow

to waite on the King of Denmark ; I know not if he gets to him before he embarks."

P.S.—"We have been in conference again to-day with the Council, conform to the orders General Bothmer received yesterday by express, in which conference we laid out at length the injustice of seasing the British ships and interrupting their commerce and the bad consequences that must follow upon it, and that it was impossible to maintain the amity and good correspondence betwixt the two crowns if they continued that practise. I send you here a copy of the protocoll. We received no other answer but, as usual, that they should be sure to make a report to the King.

"The staffett with Colonel Bassewitz's letters proceeded last night to Elsinore and, if Mr. Tigh, Milord Carteret's secretary, was gone, he was to follow to Stockholm."

LORD POLWARTH to M. DE BERNSTORFF.

1719, June [6] 17, Copenhagen.—I received last Wednesday from Col. Bassewitz the inclosed. . . . He writes that the Swedes are preparing to receive the attacks of the Czar and the King of Denmark manfully. The preparations which for some time past they have been making here for the assault on Mastrand or Gottenbourg are now completed and they only wait a favourable wind for the passage of the Sound to go to join the squadron of Rear-Admiral Tordenshiold before Gottenbourg. There is no longer any doubt of the King of Denmark's going to Norway, or at least of his being present at the enterprise they have in hand. Orders have come here to send to Flastrand wine and other provisions for the King.

According to advices from Petersbourg the Czar does not find his preparations sufficiently advanced to commence action. If there is a real understanding between him and the King of Denmark, as there is reason to believe there is, the diversion which the Czar will make will not answer the expectation. Since the five ships left Reval some time ago under Commander Hooph I have heard nothing except that it is said they have been seen near Bornholm, which I don't believe. *French.*

COL. A. F. BASSEWITZ to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, June [6] 17, Stockholm.—I hope you received my packet of letters of the 14th which I sent by the post. The present is of the greatest importance and I beg you will send it by an express courier so that it may be safely delivered. There are some letters and some original papers which our Court will be glad to receive as soon as possible. They are of great importance. Please let me know by post of their receipt and also of those of the 14th. I have no news of Lord Carteret or his suite. I had in view a large house for his excellency but the people of the Count de la Marck have forestalled me. I fear it will be difficult to find one with accommodation for the horses, etc.

General Count Thur Bieloque has left for the Imperial Court to convey the earnest wishes of this Crown to treat for peace by the mediation of his Imperial Majesty at the congress of Brunswic, and he is to mention at the same time that the advice of his Britannic Majesty has strengthened the Queen in that purpose. This declaration is touched upon in one of the papers in this packet, so please send it on by an express. I wrote you on 22nd ult. by an English ship and am anxious to know if you received my letter. I am allowed to correspond in this way. I can send my letters by post and the commandant of Helsingbourg transmits them by a drummer to Helsingör. They will not allow me to keep a man on this side as that might give occasion to a traffic of dangerous consequence in time of war, and especially at present when they may have to throw an army into Scania should necessity arise. They fear that the fidelity of such a man might be corrupted by the enemy's spies and he might betray their designs. This they would avoid.

Please open the packet addressed to General Bothmer, should he be absent from Copenhagen, and send all these letters with the courier to Mr. Jacob Smidt at Hambourg. There are some letters from the Queen and his Royal Highness of very great importance which I could not refuse to take. If you find that these create difficulty please let me know so that I may give that as a reason for declining others. But please take special care this time that these be safely delivered and also the packet addressed to Mr. John Adrian Roon. *French.* 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to M. GABELL.

1719, June [6] 17, Copenhagen.—Thanking him for his letter of the 10th and requesting him to make the writer's acknowledgments to his Majesty for so favourably hearing his complaint. *French.*

THE SAME to M. DAYROLLE.

1719, June [6] 17, Copenhagen.—I have your letter of the 10th and am sorry for the accident to Lord Cadogan which I hope will soon amend. The preparations for the attack on Maestrand or Gottenbourg which have been making here for some time are now completed. . . . *French.*

THE SAME to MR. JEFFRYES.

1719, June [6] 17, Copenhagen.—“I had yesterday the honour of your letter of the 15th May. I have at this time very little to trouble you with, the King of Denmark being in Jutland. The preparations which I formerly mention'd were making here are now ready and wait only a fair wind to go under sail ; so I shall soon be able to give you an account of the success of that attempt. There is a talk that the five ships under command of Commander Hooft were seen near to Bornholm.”

PROTOCOL.

1719, June [6] 17.—In conference with the English ministers, Lord Polwarth asked if they had not yet received any reply with reference to the arrested ships. He urged strongly that this matter should be terminated as they in England believed it was entirely contrary to the treaty, and because, if it continued, it would be impossible to preserve the friendship between the two kings or that the treaty negotiations could have a happy conclusion. He then spoke of the other three ships which were detained in Norway and which, notwithstanding that orders were given some time ago for their release, were still kept under arrest. This would oblige him to give in another memorandum on the subject.

M. Bothmer then read two rescripts from his master, the King, one with reference to Lord Carteret, whom they declined to permit to land at Gottenbourg, but which it was hoped the King would allow, and that they would refrain from arresting here ships going to Sweden. *French.* 1 p.

CHARLES WHITWORTH to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, June [7] 18, Berlin.—“I am very much obliged to your lordship for your favour of the 10th inst., and must now acquaint you, with some concern, that the opinion your lordship had of my negotiation has been but too well justified by the event, for our treaty broke off yesterday on the article for including Poland and Denmark, to which this Court would not agree except the King would at the same time engage not to make peace with Sweden without comprehending the Czar and promising him satisfaction. Your lordship may be sure we could agree to no such clause, especially not knowing how far this Court has engaged itself with the Czar or to what height this Prince may pretend to carry his demands of satisfaction. Those he has made hitherto are very far from being moderate nor are the rest of his views very agreeable to the tranquility of Europe and therefore cannot be confirm'd by us. As my commission here is ended thus unsuccessfully I have asked an audience of leave and intend to set out for Hannover in three or four days, where I shall be glad to receive your commands. It would be very unlucky if Denmark should let itself be drawn into any wrong measures. Any attempt for peace or war without it be concerted with our master will scarce in the end turn to the advantage of that Crown.” 2 pp.

ALEXANDER ROSS to THE SAME.

1719, June [8] 19, Copenhagen —“This post has brought orders to clear nine of the ships that are here. Captain Reed and Patrick Welsh is left out, who would not signe the security not to goe for Sweeden ; so that I shall gett out their passes and papers and discharge them by degrees. I have found out a house for your lordship on the Great Place or Kings Markett,

next to the Gouvernor of this place, on the one side, and the widdow that owens the house on the other side. There is stable rome for 16 horses, but shee will not beate a farding less then 600 Danish crowns and security for the hire and damages by fire or other accidence. The papers I cannot gett translated before to-morrow or perhaps this night. There is two ships loaded with corne stoped by Tordenshiold at Gottenburg by the last storme were drove from their ankers up to the town, and Tordenshiold could not hinder them, having enough to doe with himself that hee did not also drive up to the town.

Just this minute I received a packett for your lordship which cost 192 R̄ [? ore], and goes with the bearer." 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, June [9]* 20, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1719, June [9] 20, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to MR. DE LA FAYE.

1719, June [9] 20, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, June [9] 20, Copenhagen.—“By what I can learn, Monsieur Schlenthal is to stay at London and the Count de Holst go’s strait to attend his master, the King of Denmark, if the King is not gone to Norway before he reaches him, who was to set out on his journey as this day. General Bothmer set out on his journey to join the King of Denmark on Sunday last. I doubt very much he can overtake him.

“I had yesterday a letter from Colonel Bassewitz, of which I send you a copy, with a packett for Mr. Schmidt at Hambourg, which I have sent to him by this post, as I did a letter from Colonel Bassewitz directed to Monsieur Bernstorff by the last post, because he being gone to his estate Mr. Schmidt would send it strait to him.”

THE SAME to M. DE MUNCK.

1719, June [9] 20, Copenhagen.—Thanking him for his letter of the 4th and desiring him to assure his Majesty of the writer’s gratitude for his goodness in the matter of his complaint. *French*.

THE SAME to GENERAL BOTHMER.

1719, June [9], 20, Copenhagen.—Sending him a letter from M. de Bassewitz and copies of letters to himself from

* See another letter of this date, p. 173.

Bassewitz and M. Robethon. They tell me, he adds, that the King of Denmark is to start for Norway to-day and the fleet and other vessels going to join Tordenshiold before Gottenbourg left here to-day. *French.*

GENERAL BOTHMER to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, June [9] 20, Aarhous.—On arriving here with a strong good wind this morning I learned that the King of Denmark has just left this place for Droningslund, fifteen leagues away, where he is to sleep, and on the morrow embark for Schagen where his ship will await the escort from Flastrand. They have it that he will land at Stavanger in Norway, but it is more likely that he will go to reconnoitre the best place for the intended assault. As the Count de Holsten has not yet arrived and there are some letters for him from Court addressed to Hambourg, I am returning to-day by land to Boller near Horsens, about six leagues from this, to see if I can get word of him, and I shall go to receive the horses for Lord Carteret either at Husum or Hadersleben. Then I shall come back to Copenhagen and see you there or at Sorgenfrey. They expect Colonel Leuenor's return to-day. . . . There was a chamberlain named Bassewitz here yesterday from the King of Poland with the King of Denmark and has already had his dismissal. They tell me that he has been dissuaded from his undertaking, of which the King wishes to hear nothing, but others say that the business was of private concern only. 3 pp. *French.*

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1719, June [9] 20, Hanover.—. . . I still fear deception on the part of the Danish Court respecting the fifteen ships taken by Tordenschildt when the reply of the King comes, and that they will stop them, notwithstanding the promises of their masters not to go to Sweden. Lord Carteret set sail on the 1st (12th) of this month. I believe he will arrive on the Swedish coast. I am pleased that his secretary and young Jackson obtained a passport from the Danes. It shows that they will allow Lord Carteret to pass.

Our squadron will have a somewhat difficult role to play, and the orders which will be sent from this to it will be so important and delicate that Lord Stanhope thinks that your presence at Copenhagen will be most necessary for communicating with it as well as for the correspondence with Lord Carteret. The Admiralty have given no other orders to Admiral Norris than that he will receive instructions from Lord Stanhope, so his lordship is very glad, *for the sure conveyance of those orders*, to have at Copenhagen a minister in whom he can place so much confidence as you. He told me so yesterday morning, adding that when the King goes to Göhre he would take care that you would be able to come then, and that it would be the best time. If the Danes miscarry

in their expedition they will fall back upon us more than ever and will abate their demands on Sweden. The design of the Imperial Court to repon Sweden in the Empire is manifesting itself through the jealousy that Court has of the Court of Prussia, and that will be by the restoration to Sweden of Stralsund and Rugen, which is also the plan of France. We expect every moment news of the taking of Fontarabie and the landing of the Imperial troops in Sicily. There has never been any question of an interview between his Majesty and the Kings of Denmark and Prussia. If M. Leneuör comes here we shall deal with him all right.

In the packet accompanying this from M. Bernstorff to Bassewitz there is a letter for Lord Carteret in which Lord Stanhope informs him of the failure of our negotiations at Berlin, of which I have written the particulars and of which a copy is here subjoined. . . .

M. ROBETHON to LORD CARTERET.

1719, June [9] 20, Hanover.—As Lord Stanhope was leaving this for Pirmond yesterday he instructed me to tell your excellency that a courier arrived yesterday morning bringing letters from Mr. Whitworth from Berlin dated the 17th and stating that the whole affair was broken off and rejected by the Court of Prussia and in so bad a spirit that M. de Rottenbourg, the French ambassador, threw the blame entirely on that Court and has written to the Regent that he has no fault to impute to us. Mr. Whitworth is on his way hither. He tells us that M. de Rottenbourg acted very well and gave every assistance possible. Resident Hensch writes the same thing to M. de Bernstorff. When leaving Lord Stanhope left a letter here for Mr. Craggs who was to inform you, if still at London, of the above and to beg of you not to make mention in Sweden of the Prussian Court and its affairs nor in any way to further them; at the same time to show no feeling against it, and only to speak of it with coolness and indifference and in case the Swedes refer first to it. It is very evident that the Prussian Court has entered into such relations with the Czar that it will not listen to us. The articles which it desired to adjust by treaty were:—1st, that the King, our master, should promise not to make peace with Sweden without including the Czar; 2ndly, that his Majesty would secure to the King of Prussia the territory of Elbing and some bailages in Poland; 3rdly, that he would cause the Polish republic to renounce for ever the reversion of Prussia; and 4thly, that he would compel the King of Poland to make a written apology to the King of Prussia for the insolent letter he wrote to him from Franstadt. There are other two or three similar

articles and all was to be completed before the signature of our treaty. Mr. Whitworth has therefore done nothing and has taken his leave as was meet.

[On a paper apart M. Robethon writes to Lord Polwarth.] It is only too evident that the Danish Court is hand in hand with the Czar. Mr. Davenant writes me from Genoa that one La Serre, who had arrived there from Petersburg, had sailed for Madrid with proposals for a treaty with the King of Spain from the Czar and Denmark. This, however, is what I can scarcely believe so far as Denmark is concerned. I imagine only that the Czar wants to make Alberoni believe that if Spain will grant him subsidies he will find means to place Denmark in the interests of that Crown. Will you see if you can get any light upon this? It is of great importance both to us and the Regent. *French.* 6 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1719, June [10] 21, Copenhagen.—“I have this minute received the inclosed letters by a courier from Colonel Bassewitz. I send you inclosed a copy of my letter from him, which is all I know of what they contained. You'll transmitt the letters to Monsieur de Riese in the manner you think proper.”

THE SAME to COUNT BOTHMER.

1719, June [10] 21, Copenhagen.—Sending a letter which has come from Stockholm for him, and mentioning that General Bothmer has gone in search of the King of Denmark. *French.*

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, June [11] 22.—“I wrote lately to your lordship by the King's command to reclaim from the Danes several English ships by them illegally seized, since which I have received from England the enclosed case of seven ships taken by the subjects of his Danish majesty, together with the report of his Majesty's Advocate General thereupon, and am commanded to signify to you his Majesty's pleasure that you should support the claimants in all legal and proper methods to obtain the restitution of their ships and cargoes.

“I am to acknowledge your lordship's letter of the 10th and 13th instant, which I laid before the King, but have no further commands upon them.

“Having observed an expression in one of your lordship's letters implying as if the Danes had some jealousy, your lordship may with great truth assure them that Lord Carteret has the strictest orders to espouse their concerns with vigour in his negociations in Sweden, and that Court shall not fail to be regularly informed by us of every transaction there which may in the least affect them; and they may farther be assured that no peace will be made without their privity.”

JAMES HALDANE to THE SAME.

1719, June [11] 22, Cassel.—“ . . . If both Denmark and Sweden harken to the Czar’s proposals, one of them must certainly be deceiv’d. Wisselowski, the Czar’s resident, who was oblig’d to leave the Court of Vienna, has been privately here since the 24th of April. He undoubtedly endeavours to bring the Landgrave into his master’s interest and, by the conduct of this Court, I am affraid his insinuations have too much influence, in quich case the King of Denmark may depend upon it the Czar has no manner of regard to him and is resolv’d to leave him in the lurch. This is plain not only from the nature of a separate peace with the Czar but from the Landgrave and Sweden’s behaviour towards the Court of Denmark. Wisselowski kept himself disguis’d in an out-of-the-way alehouse for the first month. At present he lodges in a garden without the town and the Court takes all possible care to keep his being here secret. However, I know he has seen the Landgrave, tho’ his H[ighness] thought fitt not to owen it to me, and that he has been with Monsieur Dalwig. Some people think he is to go from hence to Spain and others that he will take upon him the character of the Czar’s minister at Cassel, and in either case I shall recon the peace between Sweden and the Czar farr advanc’d. If my cypher agreed with your lordship’s I should write more fully, but I shall only add that notwithstanding the unreasonableness of our enemys and the behaviour of our friends and allys, I make no doubt of his Majesty’s getting out of this troublesome business with honour and advantage. The Landgrave seems resolv’d to enter into a treaty with the King of Prussia about the bussiness of Orange. I know not if he expects to find him more reasonable than formerly or if he only intends to shew him all possible marks of confidence on this occasion.” 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to COL. BASSEWITZ.

1719, June [12] 23, Copenhagen.—I have your letter of the 17th with all those therewith enclosed by the express you sent from M. Bothmer, and I at once sent all the letters to M. Schmidt and to Hanover by a courier. . . . May I beg of you, when you write anything to me which you do not wish to be seen here, to have the goodness to enclose it separately, so that I can communicate your letters from time to time to the ministers here, which will facilitate still more the free passage of our letters. . . . There is no collection of treaties between the two crowns of Denmark and Sweden printed in English that I know of. I shall have that of Travendale translated and sent to you with the copies of others that I have. Meanwhile herewith are the gazettes and the letters which have come for you. *French.*

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, June [12] 23, Hanover.— . . . I see that as yet there is no reply from the King of Denmark as to the fifteen

ships seized by Tordenshildt . . . M. Bernstorff has gone to his estates and will be away fully a week. . . . I do not think the Danes will succeed in their enterprise. . . . The Count de Senneterre, ambassador from France, is come here on the affaires of the North. He will be very able if he can disentangle the confusion.

14,000 Imperialist troops are now happily landed in Sicily and the Spaniards have withdrawn partly to Messina and partly to Palermo. . . . I am pleased to see that the Swedes are watchful. I see they have sent M. Lilienstedt to Aland. Jagojinsky has left Petersburg to go there. . . . The Czar's health is quite broken down. He suffers from insomnia and restlessness. Nothing is nearly ready for his expedition against Sweden. The great ship which he built himself has sunk on taking the water, being too long and too straight. He persists in his idea of marrying his eldest daughter to the Duke of Holstein and of continuing the succession by that daughter to the prejudice of the son of the Czarowitch. Westphale proposes to marry her to the Prince of Denmark. Mr. Witworth has been chosen as plenipotentiary to the Congress for the Northern peace. So Lord Stanhope told me some time ago, but he added that in his opinion there should be two and one of them a lord. So if you think that I should suggest you to his lordship and M. Bernstorff, I shall do it with great pleasure ; but the latter is now less my friend than he used to be. . . .

CAPTAIN EDWARD HOLLAND to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, June 12, Elsinour, from on board his Majesty's ship the *Assistance*.—"This serves to acquaint you of my anchoring at this place this morning about 6 a clock, according to orders from the Lords of the Admiralty, where I am to attend Sir John Norris's arrival. The *Dartmouth*, Captain Eaton, and the *Worcester*, Captain Boyle, are likewise order'd this way from whence I came and I expect them hourly. What ships Sir John brings I cannot tell, for I and the other two came from the Lewis Islands where we have been cruising since the 2d May last. I have the honour to acquaint your excellency that the rebellion in those parts was at an end before I came away by the taking of the Castle Donan with a company of Spaniards in it, and most part of their ammunition and powder. The other particulars [I] referr till I have the honour of waiting on your excellency.

P.S.—I heard by the Consul your servant was at Elsinour this afternoon but I did not see him. 1 p.

A. VERE to THE SAME.

1719, June [12] 23, Elsinore.—"The *Assistance*, Captain Holland, is just now arrived in this road with a few North Britain merchant ships, but I find by his lieutenant that is come on shoare they know nothing of Sir John Norris's

departure from the Nore. [I] expect the *Worcester* and *Dartmouth* from North Britain, as they came from themselves, to be part of Sir John's squadron. The post's departing denies me time to go on board. If ought worth your lordship's knowledge I shall humbly acquaint you what is by to-morrow's post."

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, June [13] 24, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1719, June [13], 24, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to M. ROBETHON.

1719, June [13] 24, Copenhagen.—"I had no letter from you by last post, and I have at this time very little to add to the copy of the letter I send you incloss'd.

"In one of the packets I had from Colonel Bassewitz there was a large bundle of letters from Mr. Rumpff, the Dutch resident at Stockholm, to Monsieur Opdorff, the Dutch secretary here, in which there were, as Mr. Rumpff writt to me, letters to the States General. I took care to deliver these to Mr. Opdorff. He came to me yesterday and desired to know if I would transmitt any letters that came to his hands from his masters, when I dispatch't any courier to Stockholm. I made him a generall ansswer, and shall be glade to know from you what ply the States may take in what concerns our master's intrest with relation to Sweeden. I had reasson to suspect Mr. Goes, while here, that in his private opinion he was against our master's haveing Bremen and Verdhien. The Danes have not yet allowed the intercouress of letters betwixt Holland and Sweeden, nor even as yet granted a pasport to Mr. Burmannia. If the States are of the opinion Mr. Goes was of and will opose our master's intrest, it is not our bussenes to advance theirs. Pray let me have your opinion upon this matter that I may regulate my self accordingly. I have heard nothing from Mr. Bothmer since he went from here."

THE SAME to JAMES JEFFERYES.

1719, June [13] 24, Copenhagen.—"I had letters two days ago from Stockholm. The Suedes are not in any pain upon account of the Czar and King of Denmark's preparations against them. I send you inclosed the extract of two letters, by which you'll see they have no great reason. The Suedes have found a way to get their artillery and ammunition from Stromstedt into Gottenbourg and Bahus notwithstanding the blockade, and it will be no extraordinary victory in seven

Russ men of warr to take two small Suedish frigatts. I expect Admiral Norris with a strong squadron here every minute."

GENERAL F. J. DEWITZ to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, June [13], 24, Wisbaden.—Acknowledging his letter of the 10th and stating that letters addressed to the care of M. Gangloff, secretary of the King's posts at Hambourg, would always be forwarded. I have been here now three weeks taking the baths which as yet have been beneficial, although during the last four or five days I have had an attack of gout. But the doctors say that that is a good sign. I left Hamburg on 27th ult. and passing through Hanover on Monday the 29th I had the happiness to meet M. Bernsdorff about 8 o'clock at night and spent two hours with him. I found him the same as ever. I left next day. My return will be through Hanover, but I do not know if I can make any stay there. . . .

COL. A. F. BASSEWITZ to THE SAME.

1719, June 13–24, Stockholm.—Expressing anxiety to know of the safe arrival of his letters and suggesting how their passage might be accelerated. I have no news of Lord Carteret. If you have please let me know. Trouble is being taken to find a suitable house for him large enough to contain his suite and equipage, but at the worst he will have to divide them. I have nothing great to write you since my last of the 17th. The Estates have separated and many of the lords have gone to the country for the summer. This makes everything quiet here. The Queen and Court are at Carlsberg and will remain there for several months. It is stated here that the Russians have captured fifteen or sixteen merchant ships of various nationalities on their way to Sweden with provisions. This surprises the Swedes seeing they are offering to treat for peace with the Northern allies. On the other hand they have no fear of the projected invasion. They have taken their measures so well that they feel sure, and with reason, that their enemies will get the worst of it here. At the same time they are quite disposed to treat for peace with the King of Denmark also, who should send some one (*Colonel Adlerfeld interlined here*) instructed to that end, provided that they open up the way for enabling negotiations for peace to be carried on. . . . Please advise me speedily when the English squadron will pass the Sound, giving the number of the ships and what course it will take. Information has come here that the Russian infantry and cavalry in Finland have begun to embark at Abo and other ports there for the descent. Brigadier Le Fort still continues his conferences but had asked them to give him his audience of leave on the 12th–23rd of this month. They begged him to wait a few days longer. Admiral Orenfeld has successfully brought the ships from Stromstadt laden with artillery and munitions under the nose

of the Danish squadron to Marstrand, whence they can be taken to Bahus and from there to Gottenbourg. *French.* 5 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, June [16] 27, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1719, June [16] 27, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, June [16] 27, Copenhagen.—“I received the honour of your letter of the 20th of June, yesterday, and so soon as the post arrived I imedeatly dispatch’t a servant express to Helsinbourg with the two pacquets for Colonel Bassewitz. I hope he gotte there befor the post went from thence this morning. You’ll be so good to let me know when you dessire an express should be sent with the letters all the way to Stockholm. Generall Bothmer is not yet return’d from Jutland. You know I am allways perfectly eassy which ever way I am disposed of if it is for my master’s service. I shall be very glad if I can have the happiness to make my court to his Majesty, and to see you any time befor your returne to Brittain. I am very much beholden to my Lord Stanhope for the honour and justice he does me in the trust he is pleass’d to put in me. I shall ever endeavour to desserve it both in my master’s service and his private concerns so far as I am capable. I have sent you incloss’d a copy of my letter to his lordship and can add litle to it.

“It will be no eassy matter to discover what Monsieur Davenant writes of La Seere. If there is any thing in that matter, and after what I have seen I will not warrant that their is not, in spite of all the protestations the Cuncell make and assureances they give, it has past betwixt the King of Denmark and Monsieur Weib alone. However, I shall do all I can to discover what is in it.

“The ships taken and sent up here by TordinshioId, are sett at liberty upon the obligation not to goe to Sweeden, and are preparing to proceed on their voyage to Norway.”

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, June [16] 27.—. . . Letters from Stokholm of the 17th say that there was consternation there at the tidings that Rear-Admiral Wrangel had been taken by the nine ships of the Czar which left Reval after a protracted fight, and reports from Dantzich say that before Wrangel struck he had sunk two Russian ships. On recent of this news at Stokholm they made certain proposals to Brigadier Le Fort, who

thereupon quickly demanded that the Prussian ambassador Mardefelt should be admitted to the conference at Aland, which they were to consider. You see by this how close the alliance is between the Czar and the King of Prussia. We learn from Hambourg that Col. Lewenör has returned to the King of Denmark. The Duke of Holstein has removed Count de Reventlau, brother-in-law of the late Gortz, from his post of president of finance, and has arrested Secretary Creutz in his house. Both are to make up their accounts.

Here are some anecdotes from Petersbourg. *French.* 2 pp.

[*Enclosure.*]

1719, June 2, Petersbourg.—The Czar is grieved at the dispersion of the Cadiz convoy. He is labouring at present to detach the King of Denmark from us, whose ambassador, Westphalen, applies himself mightily to ally his master with this Court. He was thrice yesterday in conference with M. Shaffiroff, although he had no letters from Copenhagen. They advise the Czar to guarantee to the King of Denmark not only Sleswig but also that part of Holstein which belongs to the Duke of that name, to whom the Czar might give Livonia as an equivalent, but all on condition that his Danish Majesty leaves our King. The Czar troubles himself very little about Mr. Whitworth's negotiation at Berlin as he does not believe he will be listened to; nor does he believe that the Count de Holsten will conclude anything at our Court, for so Westphalen has persuaded him.

The Czar continues to think of assuring the succession to his eldest daughter and marrying her to the Duke of Holstein, to whom he is sending back Secretary Stambken. Shaffiroff has told his secretary that he might become a very useful medium for establishing good relations between the Czar and the Duke, and that he might even return to Petersbourg in the quality of the Duke's minister. The Czar is so upset with his nightmares that his natural functions are interrupted by something unnamed which gives him no rest and obliges him to change his place every night. Some declare that he is haunted by spectres. The war will prevent the Czar declaring his resolution as to his eldest daughter as he would thereby expose his family to very great danger should he be carried off by death before the conclusion of peace. There is no real tranquillity in his realms. Everybody is discontented. It was a bitter grief that the great ship of which he was himself the architect sunk when it was entering the water, being too long and too straight.

The King of Prussia labours to gain the Duke of Holstein and to draw him into his leagues with the Czar. They

give out that the Danish Court will cede to the Duke Rugen and Stralsund for the damage to Sleswig. *French.* 2 pp.

CHARLES DE LA FAYE to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, June 16, Whitehall.—“ . . . You will see by the circular that our little tumults are appeased, and I think we may be easy as to any attempt from abroad, having an account from Lisbon that the Spanish armada at Corunna are so far from thinking of coming to attack us that upon sight of a few ships, which they took to be a British squadron going to burn them, they hauled their ships on shore, and that at Cadiz they are in a fright imagining we are sending a squadron and land forces to take that place. [Written on the back of the Office Circular which is as follows :—]

“The weavers were up again on Friday last about noon, but the militia of the Tower Hamlets being out took some of them, who were committed to New Prison. As they were carrying thither under a guard of militia the mob in Bunhill Fields assaulted them with stones. The militia then fired upon them and wounded several, upon which they disperst. On Saturday and Sunday there were again little uproars of those people, but they have been quiet since ; and as the Tower Guard, from whence partys may more commodiously be sent to suppress them than from hence, has been considerably reinforced there is no danger of their stirring any more.

“We have an account from Newcastle and from Sunderland that the tumults of the keelmen on the rivers Weere and Tyne is likewise entirely appeased and that they are returned peaceably to their labour.” 2 pp.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1719, June 19, Whitehall.—“ . . . I hope the good news Mr. Secretary sends you of the entire rout of the rebels in Scotland, the Spaniards laying by all thoughts of an invasion and, above all, the appearance of Sir John Norris’s squadron, will gain us more respect from them [the Danes. Written on the back of the Office Circular which is as follows] :—

“On Monday night last dyed of the small pox the Lady Mary Cavendish, eldest daughter of his Grace, the Duke of Devonshire. On Wednesday night dyed Joseph Addison, Esq., late Secretary of State and member of the present Parliament for Malmsbury in Wiltshire.” 2 pp.

GENERAL BOTHMER to THE SAME.

1719, June [19] 30, Copenhagen.—Intimating his return last evening, and asking him to be present at a meeting he is to have with some of the Danish ministers this day. *French.* 3 pp.

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1719, June [19] 30, Hanover.—Acknowledging receipt of some letters, including one from Tordenschildt in which

he says he could not prevent the Swedish artillery from being transported to Gottenbourg . . . I shall speak to Messrs. Stanhope and Bernstorff as to forwarding the packets of the Estates of Holland. For my part I say no, as these people have dealt badly with us. They will neither act with us in Northern affairs, nor join their fleet with ours, nor sign the secret articles of the Quadruple Alliance, which is very irritating to us here and they do not deserve consideration from us. Do nothing therefore until I hear what these ministers say. . . . The Count de Sennatterre, the French ambassador arrived here yesterday. Mr. Whitworth is here from Pyrmont. His Majesty will be there this evening and M. Bernstorff to-morrow. Nothing is more barren than our letters from England. They say that Fontarabie is fallen and that they are about to invest St. Sebastian. . . . You will have Sir John Norris in the Baltic as soon as this letter.

French. 1½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, [June 20] July 1, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1719, [June 20] July 1, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to MR. DE LA FAYE.

1719, [June 20], July 1, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, [June 20] July 1, Copenhagen.—“I am extreamly obliged to you for what you write concerning the plenepotentarys to the Congress. You’ll doe me a very great favoure if you’ll be so good to speak to the Earle of Stanhope and Monsieur Bernstorff for me. I need use no arguements with you but that I should be glade to be upon a way where I could doe my master some acceptable service and show the zeal I ever had and shall have to advance it all that is in my power. If you think it proper, I shall write to my Lord Stanhope and the Duke of Montrose, if he is to come to Hanover, of that matter.”

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1719, [June 20] July 1, Copenhagen.—“I send incloss’d the extract of a letter I had from Colonel Bassewitz, of the 24th of June along with a pacquet for Monsieur Opdorff, the Dutch secretary here. I hear by a ship arrived in the Sound that my Lord Cartret landed at Gottenbourg on Monday last,

so he must be very soon at Stockholm. I had occasion since my last to talk at large and pretty roundly with the Privie Councillour Holst upon the subject of the two smale fregatts I mention'd in my last are to be sent to the Czar and took occasion to go thorough all the particulars of their management here of late that I might see if I could find any ground to suspect if there was any thing of what you write of La Serre. I need not trouble you with all that past, but on the main he assure'd me, upon honour and the faith of an honest man, that the King, his master, had not enter'd into any late or new engagement with the Czar, and he had very good reassons to believe that their was not the least appearance of it nor needed I suspect it, so I leave you to judge what is in that matter. If I did not know the Danes very weel I would not give so much credit to his protestations as I doe.

“Colonel Leuenhorn is at Hambourg to observe the Duke of Holsten. They give out here that the Duke has offer'd to the King of Denmark to quitt the Dutchy of Sleswick to get back his Dutchy of Holstine, which I do not belive. That were to proceed a litle to fast. I doe not belive the Colonel will come to Hanover. The Comte de Holst has got orders and, as they say, new instructions to returne and endeavour to finish the depending treaty betwixt our master and his. You'll see when he comes what he is impower'd to doe. For my part I have quite an other view of that matter. The ministers that are along with the King, haveing obtain'd an order from his Majesty to delay at least the signing of the treaty, as you know, and gote him to take such measures as might rather create as remove difficultys, procured also the new orders and instructions to the Comte which they sent him to Hambourg without permitting him to come to waite upon the King to give an account of his negotiations. You may judge then if they expect the treaty should be finish't.”

THE SAME to MR. HALDANE.

1719, [June 20] July 1, Copenhagen.—“I am not a litle surprized that Visoulouski, who was obliged to leave the Court of Viena, should have been admitted at Cassal, the more that the Queen of Sweeden has sent a minister to the Emperour, and accepts of his Imperial Majesty's mediation. Methinks too that the neighbouring princes have as much reasson, if not more as we, to be alarm'd at the Czar's meassuers. We have here now some of your acquaintance, General Poniatouski, Councilour Heine, Colonel Deimer and Monsieur Seicher, aide-de-camp to the Queen of Sweeden, who were taken by a Danish frigate aboard a ship goeing to Sweeden and were brought hither on Sunday last. They dine'd with me and drunk your health on Thursday. I have done all I could to procure them liberty to proceed on their journey or to returne to Hambourg, but, the King of Denmark being

gone, the councellours here would not take it upon them, but have sent a report of the intercession I made for them to his Majesty. We have yet no certaine account of the King of Danmark's being arrived in Norway, but it's reckon'd he must have been there some days, since he went aboard at Flastrand the 23rd of last month."

LORD POLWARTH to MR. WHITWORTH.

1719, [June 20] July 1, Copenhagen.—"I should have acknowledged the honour of your letter of the 18th of June from Berlin if you had not told me you was to leave that place. That Court's breaking of the treaty you was anegotiating shows enough their views and their being engaged with the Czar, and, tho' I have very great assurances to the contrary, yet I cannot perswade my self that this Court are not under engagements with him too. All their late management makes me belive it. However, as you very justly observe, I am perswaded it will not turn to their advantage in the end. We have as yet no account of the King of Danmark except that he went a board a man of war at Flastrand the 23rd of last month. I hear my Lord Cartret landed on Monday last at Gottenburg."

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, June 20, Gottenburgh.—"I have but just time to tell your lordship how extreamly I am obliged to you for the trouble you have been pleased to take on my account. I send your lordship a copy of my letter to Sir John Norris, and I hope your lordship will excuse me for not writing it over again at large to you. I don't doubt but your lordship will joyn with me in persuading the Admiral to comply with Count Bielke's desire. If your lordship will be pleased to communicate it to Baron Bothmer you will oblige. . . ."
1 p.

[*Enclosure.*]

[THE SAME] to SIR JOHN NORRIS.

1719, June 20, Gottenburg.—"By a letter that I received yesterday from the Danish Admiral Tordenschiold I find you anchor'd the night before last at the Schaw just about the time that I arrived here. I am very glad you are come for the sake of the publick good. I shall take all opportunites of informing you how the King's affairs here advance, to which the reputation of the fleet under your command will much contribute. I send you this by express upon a particular occasion. Monsieur Bassewitz wrote to me from Stockholm that I should doe a very agreeable thing to this Court if I would persuade the captain who brought me hither to carry Count Bielke, who is sent by the Queen as minister plenipotentiary to the Emperour, to

Holland, and that he had writ to Hannover about it and did not doubt but the King would approve of such a proceeding. I wrote to Mr. Bassewitz yesterday to acquaint the Court that I could not take such a matter upon me, because the captain had orders to convey my baggage to Stockholm and then to joyn the squadron in the Baltick; but I said if Count Bielke would return to Stockholm the King's orders might come by that time, and though they should not, I would answer for it that the captain should carry the Count to Lubeck. I wrote to my Lord Stanhope yesterday and sent my letter to Admiral Tordenschiold, who promised to send it immediately, desiring that instructions might be sent to you concerning this affair; and I don't doubt but you will have orders to oblige Count Bielke in his request. In the meantime I beg leave to tell you that since I am acquainted that his going to Vienna will contribute to the end we wish for and that time is precious, considering the situation of this country, I think it would be very right if you would lett one of your ships take him in at Elsinburgh or any other place in Schone and convey him to Lubeck. I am sure this step of yours will be approved off and you have discretionary power enough to doe it. Count Bielke is now here and will waite your answer which I hope you will direct to him by the return of this express. I shall be gone before it can come. When I come to Stockholm you shall hear again from me. . . ." *Copy.* 2½ pp.

JAMES JEFFEREYS TO LORD POLWARTH.

1719, June 22, o.s., Reval.—In terms of the King's instructions I came on the 16th to this place but the Czar had not then arrived, although he had left Cronslot on the 9th. The fleet, however, was seen towards evening, but for want of the wind it could not enter the road until noon the following day. His Majesty immediately upon his arrival went to the ship of 48 guns taken from the Swedes, which he had ordered to be made ready to put to sea for this campaign. The purpose of the Czar in coming every year to this port is principally to exercise his seamen, to make his fleet be seen, and to inform himself of the progress of the works in which he is engaged here, namely, a country house with a garden and a mole for the safety of his ships. This latter enterprise, which was attempted by three Swedish kings unsuccessfully, will soon be an accomplished fact by this monarch. They have put to work on it this last winter over 400 carpenters, 5,000 workmen and 1,500 horses to bring the necessary materials, and already there are placed around it 200 pieces of cannon to defend the entrance of the harbour. The Swedish

captain who commanded the three ships lately taken by the Russians is very ill here of his wounds. He is called Wrangell. It is said that he fought with desperation but in the end he had to yield to numbers. Against all the rules of war they gave him two broadsides after he had surrendered by which they killed more than fifty of his men. His Majesty is extremely annoyed at this and it is rumoured that the Dutch officer who was the cause of this underhand dealing will be severely punished. On the other hand his Majesty has increased the wages of all the officers who were engaged in that affair and has ordered each to receive a gold medal. He has distributed some thousands of roubles to the sailors. It is not believed that his Majesty will remain long here. Meanwhile the contrary wind prevents him leaving. None of his ministers have come with him. They all remain on the ships which, according to the information we have here, have passed the town of Helsingfors on their way towards Hangut. None of the foreign ministers are permitted to accompany the Czar on the fleet, but their being there would be of little service, because, to all appearance, correspondence with the fleet will be interrupted and perhaps forbidden.

French. 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to COL. BASSEWITZ.

1719, [June 22] July 3, Copenhagen.—Acknowledging the receipt of certain communications, and adding—The King of Great Britain will presently be returning from Hanover as well as Baron Bernstorff, who has been at his estates in Mecklenburg. His Majesty only brought with him from England the Earl of Stanhope, Baron Bernstorff and M. Robethon. I have heard from a ship just arrived in the Sound that Lord Carteret has landed at Gottenbourg eight days ago. If that is so he should now be with you. I am expecting Sir John Norris momentarily with his fleet and shall not fail to let you know as soon as he arrives by an extra post. The King of Denmark left Flastrand on the 22nd ult. on board of a ship of war. We expect that he will have landed in Norway on the 24th, as he was seen by a passing ship on the 23rd not far from that coast. General Poniatouski, Councillor Heine, Col. Deimer, M. Seicher, aid de camp to his Royal Highness the Prince of Hesse, and another, whose name I forgot, but who is aide de camp to the Queen, have been taken by a Danish frigate and brought here. I have done all I could to procure their liberty and leave to continue their journey, but the Council will do nothing until they hear from the King, to whom they have reported my application. I send you herewith a copy of the treaty you wished and the French, German and Dutch gazettes. Admiral Norris has arrived here with a squadron of two ships of eighty guns, two of seventy, three of sixty, three of fifty and one of forty, with some frigates.

French.

THE SAME to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, [June 23] July 4, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to MR. CRAGGS.

1719, [June 23] July 4, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, [June 23] July 4, Copenhagen.—“Colonel Leuinhorn is not yet return’d from Hambourg, for what I can hear. Monssieur Holst, the privie counsellour Holst’s son, goes to-day or to-morrow morning to accompany the Comte de Holst to Hanover, but I hear they are to stay some time at Hambourg. They are, it seems, in no great haste to finish the treaty.

“They are a building another flotte here of 173 foot long and 24 foot broad, pointed at both ends, to be sent to Norway. They send also 20 pices of cannon of 36 pound ball, and 60 hand mortars or cochorns. I had to-day a letter from my Lord Cartret of the 20th of June from Gottenbourg wherein he dessires I would speak to Sir John Norris and procure him to send a fregatt to the coast of Schonen to take on board the Comte de Beilke, who is now at Gottenbourg but goes minister from the Queen of Sweeden to the Emperour, and carry him to Lubeck. Sir John is resolved to send a fregatte for that purpose since both my Lord Cartret and Colonel Bassewitz press it very much, and assure it may be for his Majesty’s service.”

COUNT BOTHMER to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, June 23, July 4, London.—Thanking him for sending a letter from M. de Bassewitz and offering his congratulations on the good success of General Whitman in Scotland. [*French*.] 2 pp.

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1719, [June 23] July 4, H[anover].—Mr. Henneken brought me your letter of 24 June yesterday. I went with it immediately to M. de Bassewitz, who received it very well and promised to use his influence for him with the King. Mr. Henneken left for Pyrmond two hours later. He expects to return in four or five days and will remain until he sees what is to be done in his affair and I shall not fail to do all in my power to assist him.

I have also received your letter of the 27th and the copy of that to Lord Stanhope and I see that Poniatowsky and those other gentlemen have been put under arrest, which is unfortunate, as the Court of Cassel is in no way favourable to us. I have no doubt that the King of Denmark will order their release, but they will weary while waiting for it. The

packets I send for M. de Bassewitz need not be sent by express. You need never send the packets you receive for these gentlemen so unless we expressly request it, ordinary post will do quite well.

I have no doubt we shall have the pleasure of seeing you at Göhre whither his Majesty will go at the beginning of September. The behaviour of the Dutch towards his Majesty is perfidious and detestable, so we need not take trouble to do them favour nor to facilitate the passage of their packets to Sweden. M. de Bernstoff and Lord Stanhope both beg you to tell their president that you cannot assist them in this unless the Danish Court will permit it, and they desire that you will ask the Danish ministers and regulate yourself by their reply, and also let M. de Bassewitz know if the Danish Court consents thereto soon ; but if they refuse there is no reason that we should trouble ourselves for these people who deal so very badly with us ; and then we may thereby put obstacles to the passage of our own letters. Let M. de Bothmer see this letter as I did not write him by this post. I am greatly pleased that they have released our merchant ships. You will soon have Mr. Norris in the Sound.

I am of your opinion that it will not be easy to discover if La Serre has any commissions from the Court of Denmark for Spain. The French ambassador had an audience of the King two days ago and presented M. de Campredon, who is to go from this to Stockholm on behalf of France, since we have made arrangements with that country. The Duke of Holsten has liberated Secretary Creutz on security of his oath. He intends to come here, which will embarrass us.

I cannot forbear copying here what follows from Weber's letter from Petersburg of 16 June. Some five weeks ago I learned that Westphale, the Danish ambassador, was in profound negotiations with this Court to unite with his. I asked Mr. Jefferies, who is his friend, to sound him, and Mr. Jefferies allowed himself to be persuaded that the story was not true. However, it is only too true. I happened to discover all the circumstances of the business. I shall send you them from Reval. I go there to-morrow. Westphale will follow the Czar in his Finnish expedition. He has received permission. From the way the Russians speak it seems that they are to hold all the Swedes prisoners until their return. The fleet for disembarking will be composed of more than 150 galleys manned with the best of the troops and all of them so arranged as that they will be able to carry more soldiers.

M. Tolstoy is appointed ambassador to Berlin. Shaffiroff has entirely regained the upper hand. He will accompany the Czar, who has honoured him with his commands. I have ascertained the reasons for this which are very important. I shall write you them from Reval. *French.*
4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to M. ROBETHON.

1719, [June 24] July 5, Copenhagen.—“ Tho’ I writt yesterday, I could not let Major Fimboe goe to you without writting a line. The Admiral stays here in this road till he receives his Majesty’s orders. The Councel yesterday said not a word to us of their operations or if we were to joyn them, and we said as litle to them on that subject. I wish our squadron had been some stronger, as I writt to you a good while agoe. At this same time it would have been of great use to have been strong enough to have gone to sea and acted as might be proper without opening our selves or declaring what part we were to act. Admiral Judicher told me yesterday that they could put no more ships to sea besides those that were in the North Sea except the four that are already in the Bay of Kiog and two of the five that are now in the road. They have neither men nor other necessarys to fitt out the other three. My Lord Cartret’s messenger returns againe to him to-day. I have writt to Comte Beilke by him of the Admiral’s resolution to send a fregatt to waite for (Comte Beilke) at Helsinbourg.”

COLONEL BASSEWITZ to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, June 24, July 5, Stockholm.— . . . Lord Carteret, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Schrader have at length arrived at Gottenburg, . . . Mr. Tigh has taken some rooms, not having been able to find one house sufficient to lodge all my lord’s suite. Count Gyllenburg made offer of his but I advised the non-acceptance of the offer, and my advice has been followed. This Count has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Court, as the Chancellor is an invalid and not in condition to discharge his functions. I have suggested that my lord should carefully avoid entering into conference with the minister against whom our Court has so much cause of complaint. The Queen has granted replevy of an English ship sailing towards Petersbourg and which the Admiral had declared a good prize.

Everything is very quiet here and I have nothing to write save that preparations continually go on for a vigorous resistance to the designs of the Russians upon Sweden. Infantry is posted all along the coasts and cavalry are ready to assist whenever the signal is given to them, and at the entrance of the port of Stockholm at Dalern. Admiral Taube is in command of a fleet filled with infantry for frustrating any attempt which the enemy may make on that coast. They await with impatience the English squadron in the Baltic. They anticipate good results in the way of reviving trade by following rules quite contrary to those of the past. Privateers are no longer given a free hand and are enjoined not to molest merchant ships sailing towards Sweden. The Russians continue to make spoil of everything that comes into their hands and thereby deprive this kingdom of provisions which they would receive if navigation was made more safe. . . .

P.S.—I have learned that General Poniatowski and several other important persons have been taken at sea and conveyed to Copenhagen. Please inform me if they will be set at liberty soon. . . . Colonel Adlerfeld is leaving soon with proposals for the Danish Court, which they here think very proper for procuring a peace. . . . *French.* 5 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1719, [June 24] July 5, Copenhagen.—“I have communicate to Baron Bothmer, as you dessired, the letters of the 20th of June, which you did me the honour to send me by this messenger. Sir John Norris has himself writt to you that he is resolved to send a fregatte to Helsinbourg to wait for Comte Beilke and carry him to Lubeck. Sir John has sent Major Finboe to Hanover and stays here till he returnes. I hope your excellency will doe me the justice to believe it is with very great pleassure that I doe any service that is acceptable to you.”

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, June 26, o.s., Hanover.—“I enclose to your lordship two letters under flying seals which I have written by the King’s order, one to the commander of the fregat which carrys my Lord Carteret to Sueden, and the other to Sir John Norris, by reading whereof your lordship will see it is his Majesty’s pleasure that that fregat, if still at Gottenburg, should carry the Suedish ambassador to Holland, but if she should be sailed from thence before this can come to hand, Sir John Norris is directed to detach one of the fregats from his squadron to transport his excellency to some port of Germany in the East Sea; and I must desire your lordship will be pleased to forward either of the letters as the case shall happen and according to the intelligence you shall receive of the fregat or the squadron. . . .” 1 p.

SECRETARY CRAGGS to THE SAME.

1719, June 26, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5.—Public Record Office.*]

J. BURKETT to THE SAME.

1719, June 26, Admiralty Office.—Sending instructions for Sir John Norris, Admiral and Commander in Chief of H.M. ships in the Baltic, to be forwarded to him. 1 p.

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1719, [June 26] July 7, H[anover].— . . . The Duke of Montrose is here. Write boldly to him and also to Lord Stanhope and M. de Bernstoff of your desire to attend the congress for the peace of the north. Mr. Wich is also asking to go there, but he would not be a success. I do not think

Lord Carteret would care for him, in which case you could be there in the first and Mr. Whitworth in the second. There is a belief, however, that he will be sent back to Berlin. Colonel Levenör is here about what I have mentioned in the annexed paper.

I congratulate you heartily on our victory in Scotland. Wightman has done wonders and the good God is on our side. I hope that our ships will finish matters. . . . M. Poniatowsky has written to M. de Bernstoff that we should beg his liberation. It will be a great affair if the Swedes wish to treat with the Danes and us jointly. . . . Please continue to let me know what M. de Bassewitz writes you. . . . Since Count de Holsten has not seen the King of Denmark and has only his instructions through the channel of M. de Wiebe we cannot expect any good result. . . . I am very pleased you spoke as you did to Privy Councillor Holsten regarding their treaties with the Czar. What I wrote you from Weber confirms it. I have nothing from him this morning. He was on his way to Reval. . . . *French.* 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1719, [June 27] July 8, Copenhagen.—“It was upon account of the management in the Quadruple Alliance, that made me doubt if I should forward the letters I mention’d and you may be sure I shall do nothing in it till I have your derections. All we have from Norway is that the sixteen battalions are ready to embark and the rest of the troops of that country were to form a camp betwixt Fridrickshall and Fridrickstad as to-day, the 8th. There came a footman of the King’s here within these three days express. I cannot learn that he brought any thing beside an order to remove one of the ladys, Kammer Freuling Benningburg, from Court because of her haveing talk’t, it seems, a litle indiscreetly of a late illness that happen’d to the Queen by some physick that she took. There is a talk here as if the King should returne againe very soon from Norway.”

JAMES JEFFERYES to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, June 29, o.s., St. Petersburg.—The Czar left here on the 22nd with all his fleet to join the galleys either at Hangut or Abo. This monarch has, during his sojourn here, visited and examined the magazines, his summer palace and all the other considerable places where any works are going on. The fleet was again seen in the mouth of the Havre, on the 23rd at evening, and the following day it had passed Rogerwyk, which is nine leagues from here. At Rogerwyk his Majesty found a place very suitable for his fleet and intends to make it a port and also to build a mole there. The convenience of this new harbour will be that the Czar can go there from Cronslot with the same wind and will not require to come here first with his fleet. Besides that, the port of Rogerwyk

remains open a long time and is sooner free in spring from ice than this place, and that is a great consideration for the Czar. His purpose of making a descent on Sweden to compel them to conclude a peace remains firm, but no one can say definitely where that descent will be made. His Majesty has taken with him the masters and the mates of the prizes which have been taken for some time, doubtless in the expectation that these people, having traded in Sweden, will therefore know better than those of this nation the shores of that country, and so will be useful to him in carrying out his design. The day before the fleet left the Czar received tidings from Sweden by a Dutch flyboat, which had been taken to Stockholm and afterwards released, that the Swedes are strongly posted for receiving the Russians, that they already have six ships of the line and three prahms at Dahlers for resisting the passage there and that a large army is in readiness around Stockholm to march at the first command. The same day the Czar also received an express from Aland, but the contents of the dispatches have been kept a careful secret. The conversation which the Czar had with the chief lords of his Court shortly before he left Cronslot is very remarkable, so I cannot pass it in silence. While he was getting ready to sail with his fleet for Cronslot and when all the great ones came to the shore to wish him a happy campaign he openly reproached Prince Menizicoff that his pretended indisposition was only a pretext to escape sharing with his master the troubles and fatigues of the war; and the rest of you, said he, speaking to the company, although you have the secret of hiding your true sentiments and appearing zealous for my service, I am quite well persuaded that at the bottom of your hearts you are against me and that you would be the first, if God takes away my life in this campaign, to consent that my ships should be burnt, Petersburg rased and everything restored to its old condition, so that you might be able to return to your dwellings at Moscow and go back to your filthy habits which with all the trouble in the world you have only half got rid off. His Majesty ended by saying that Sweden was very badly advised not to make peace even though she should lose much at present because it would be so easy to recover all after his death.

Prince Menizicoff has meantime the direction of affairs in conjunction with General Weide but, as the former is by the Czar's orders obliged to remain at Cronslot for some time in order to raise a ship which was sunk in the harbour, as we formerly mentioned, it is the latter who has the chief authority at Petersbourg. It appears on all hands that this nation is in great fear of the English squadron which is coming to the Baltic, and the more intelligent even amongst the Russians do not hesitate to say that Sir John Norris is only coming to oppose and overthrow the designs of the Czar.

French. 4 pp.

[Enclosure.]

1719, [June 29] July 10, Reval.—These are the conditions of peace proposed by the Czar :—The formal cession of Livonia and Esthonia, with all their provinces, the town and the harbour of Reval comprised therein, the bishopric of Dorte, the district of Pernau, the two Carelias, the district of Savelax under the title of the government of Wibourg, free navigation for Russia and Russian trade, and liberty for the Czar and for all his successors upon the throne of Grand Russia to maintain as great a fleet and as many ships of war as they think good. These, sir, are the conditions of peace which the Russian plenipotentiaries have delivered anew to Baron Lilienstedt, who has taken them to consideration and who, giving them to hope for a prompt reply, wishes to gain time for some weeks at least. There was but one conference with the Russians, at which these articles were handed to him. If the Swedes are to accept such conditions it seems to me it will be time enough to do so when the Czar has penetrated to their capital, when a fortunate descent and the winning of a battle might put them in a condition to do so. Since the Swedes are doing everything in their power to avert this catastrophe they should not throw themselves away by making a peace of this nature unless the kingdom was destroyed by internal dissension. Its condition they believe here to be very desperate. As to the Czar's intention to retain Livonia I explained that in my report. I am surprised that in France they should think that he intends to give up Reval. He does not dream of that yet. *French.* 2½ pp.

SECRETARY J. CRAGGS to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, June 30, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5.—Public Record Office.*]

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, [June 30] July 11, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Vol. 41, Denmark.—Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1719, [June 30] July 11, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Vol. 41, Denmark.—Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to MR. DE LA FAYE.

1719, [June 30] July 11, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Vol. 41, Denmark.—Public Record Office.*]

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1719, [June 30] July 11, Copenhagen.—“General Poniatowski with the gentlemen taken with him are still here. There is yet no answer come from the King of Danmark concerning them. I know not if they will get at liberty so soon as you imagine. I have shewen them all possible civilitys. We lose nothing by that what ever turn matters take. I have communicat your letter to General Bothmer, and we shall observe the directions you give in it concerning the sending of letters to Colonel Bassewitz.

“I have been with the privie council to-day and ask’t if they were satisfied that I send any letters from Holland to Sweeden under my cover ; I made a compliment to them and told them I would not do it without their consent. They said thatt their was no smale difference betwixt granting a free passage to the King, our master’s courriers and letters, and those of the States Generall, and the Dutch Secrettary had not as yet dessired any such thing of them. I ansswer’d them that I would send none without their knowledge and that, if he dessired it of me againe, I should tell him so much.

“Sir John Norris is with me waiteing for his Majesty’s orders, which he expects by Major Fynboe. How good a thing had it been had we had a strong squadron in the Baltick this summer. You see by my letter to my Lord Stanhope that the Sweedes have only two ships of sixty and three of fifty guns, ready to put to sea at Carlscoon. Is Monssieur Campredon to goe alone to Sweeden or is he only going to prepare the way for the Comte de la Marque ? I doe not know Mr. Campredon’s character, but he has been in Sweeden befor. You see in spite of all their protestations here that they have been treating earnestly with the Czar. That is Monssieur Weib’s work and what you know I have been jealousy of for some time ; and, indeed, their could be no other reasson for their late management. It’s long since I told you that they had neither the will nor the power to doe us service, and a treaty with that prince is the only great disservice they can doe us at present. I should be glade to know the particulars of it. It must in the end, if it goes on, be more prejudicial to them than to us, tho’ they have not the sense to see it.”

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, [June 30] July 11, Han[over].—I received this morning by post your letter of the 4th and yesterday by messenger Major Finboe that of the 5th. I am glad that our ships have been released. It is strongly approved here that Mr. Norris has sent a frigate to Helsingburg to convey the Swedish ambassador, who goes to Vienna from Lubeck. I should be glad if that ambassador came this way. I see that we are to have the Count de Holsten here in a day or two. As he has not seen the King of Denmark I do not think that his

instructions will be satisfactory. We would have to keep him amused until we saw what was the success of the expedition on which the King of Denmark is embarked. Moreover, M. de Lewenör speaks of remaining here some time. I do not know but he may obstruct the negotiations of M. de Holsten, as he is attached to M. de Wiebe. He professes to be much annoyed at the expedition which his master has in his head. He gives out himself to be a sworn enemy of the Czar and that the King of Denmark promised him never to send to the Russian Court, and that if he went there the Czar would have him assassinated on the way, knowing well that it was he who discovered his dangerous designs and revealed them to the King of Denmark. He is persuaded that that King will be ready to join himself with us against the Czar as soon as Sweden shall have granted him reasonable conditions, but that without that it would be imprudent to break with the Czar. He says that Westphale is entirely won over by the Russian Court but that assuredly he will find himself in trouble over it and that he courts the risk of being disgraced at the Danish Court. I think that M. Lewenör has instructions to watch the Duke of Holstein, who will be here this evening with a suite of forty. There are some people who are advising this Duke to marry a Danish princess and to cede Sleswig to the King of Denmark. They say that the Czar's fleet has been at sea since the 21st of June. It could be wished that our fleet were 16 or 18 ships so as to make itself respected. They are thinking of sending yet four or five ships from England and in particular those which are upon the Scottish coasts. Lord Stanhope wrote yesterday to the Lords Justices by a messenger. Our letters from London of the 4th July, (n.s.), confirm the defeat of the rebels. Mr. Whitworth returns to Berlin to-morrow. The King of Prussia having anew desired to come to terms with us we shall give him all the facilities possible, and there is room to hope for the best. Tolstoy goes as ambassador to Berlin and has already passed through Nerva on 19th June. He will attempt to overthrow our negotiations. . . . I see well that our squadron is not to count upon the joining with them of any Danish ships, so we shall have to make ourselves respected by our own power. Please read this letter to M. Bothmer.

P.S.—I have wrote to Lord Stanhope what you wrote me of your purpose to be employed at the congress for the peace of the north. He replied that that post was intended for and promised to Lord Carteret, who had asked it, and unless that lord gave it over there was nothing for you to do, but please write him yourself and to M. de Bernstoff. "But I must tell you that this last minister is no more my friend, and I am afraid my recommendations to him would rather hurt than help. However, I use them now for Mr. Henneken, having had so many promises from Mr. Bernstoff for him, and yet I don't flatter me of succeeding, though he promises

more than ever ; but if the business be not done before Mr. Henneken leaves Hannover it will not be so soon." *French, except the part quoted.* 5 pp.

COLONEL BASSEWITZ to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, June 30, July 11, Stockholm.—Some time ago the Danes took the following persons on the sea and conveyed them to Copenhagen, namely, General Poniatofski, Councillor Heine, Col. Deimer and MM. Sicker and Gyldenschip. If you can contribute by your efforts at the Court of Denmark to have them permitted to leave for Sweden you will thereby do a very special service to that country and the Queen and his Royal Highness. Please give me information as to the success of your representations so that I may communicate the same to the Queen, who will be very sensible of them. The Court is always at Carlsberg although a tour was made to Quartzic summer house. The Queen has promoted six colonels to be majors general. MM. Coyet and Adlerfeld are of the number. The latter sets out in eight days for Denmark and the former about that time for Aland and then to Petersbourg, and on his return will remain on that island in the position of second plenipotentiary. Count Gyllenburg should leave here soon for Medewi to take the waters. Major General Vitighof should resume his service on Aland but he has presented a memorial to the Court asking that it might be dispensed with. They have offered to the Turks who followed the late King from Bender to Sweden, to satisfy them for what is due to them, the brass cannon taken in Poland, and these have been accepted, and now they will be sent back with honour to Turkey. The other debts which they demand in the quality of commissionaires will be paid when we send some one to the Ottoman Porte. The Armenians, Greeks and Jews must wait yet to receive what is due to them. They arrested one of the chief of these last, named Marcus. He is accused of having robbed the King in Turkey and of appropriating half of the presents which the King received and gave. Lord Carteret will arrive this evening or to-morrow morning without fail. . . . *French.* 4 pp.

C. WHITWORTH to THE SAME.

1719, [June 30] July 11, Hanover.—“Major Fimbo returning back this evening I lay hold of the occasion with a great deal of pleasure to acknowledge the honour of your lordship's letter of the 1st inst. Notwithstanding my little success at Berlin I shall set out to-morrow to make a new tryall there. I carry very favourable resolutions on all the King of Prussia can reasonably desire, but the Czar has gained too much ground in my absence, partly by new offers and partly by threats, that I have no good opinion of my negotiation. However, it has been thought worth the while to come to a final determination and at least to lay the blame of what may hereafter happen

wholly at his door. A strange planet rules in all the northern circle. Chimeras, romantick fancies and shadows are preferred to sound reason and solid advantages, and, what is still worse, experience itself does not undeceive them. As soon as I know anything certain at Berlin I shall not fail to give your lordship an account. . . ." 2 pp.

J. HALDANE to THE SAME.

1719, July [2] 13, Cassel.—“I am honoured with your lordship’s letters of the 1st and 4th inst. and have delivered Coll. Diemas’s to his lady. Your lordship will find him a merry companion. He has alwise had the character of a brave, generous and worthy man and is generally esteemed. I shall be sorry if he does not obtain leave to pass since his designe was only to divert the Prince, who has a particular regard for him; besides he might have been able to do us some service, and I am sure he would have done us no hurt. In case your lordship procures liberty for him to go to Sweden you may safely recommend him to my Lord Cartret as an honest man and one [that] may be useful to him. M. Hein is more a politician, but I take him to be an honest man, and I wish all who are about the Prince had as just notions of his real interest and were no less our friends. At the same time I must tell your lordship I believe we suffer nothing by the loss of their dispatches if I may judge by the humor the landgrave was in when he wrote some of them.

“Wisselowski still continues here in private and by what I can see he will not stay long nor take upon him a publick character.

“Colonel Raw has been at Vienna ever since he came from Sweden and returned but last week. His commission, as I am able to judge, was to offer the Emperor the arbitration of the disputes concerning Bremen and Pomerania, etc., and to persuade the Imperial Court to decide in favour of Sweden. This was part of Ranck’s plan, but I hope the Swedes begin to see their true interest and will not be led aside by false reasonings to loose the substance by catching at the shadow. . . ." 3 pp.

SECRETARY J. CRAGGS to THE SAME.

1719, July 3, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5.—Public Record Office.*]

CH. DE LA FAYE to THE SAME.

1719, July 3, Whitehall.—Directing his lordship to labour to put a stop to the practice of seducing British artificers into foreign parts, so ruinous to the trade of Great Britain. 1½ pp.

. . . . to THE SAME.

1719, July 3–14, Stockholm.—Lord Carteret arrived here on [30th June] 11th July. His excellency had an audience

yesterday of the Queen and his Royal Highness, the Prince of Hesse. Although this was a particular audience they sent him two coaches with six horses and received him with those tokens of honour which are only to be seen in the public audiences. He has not yet assumed the character of ambassador extraordinary and appears only in that of minister plenipotentiary. We heard yesterday from Aland that the Czar had arrived there. He has not yet seen Count Lilienstadt, the Swedish plenipotentiary. Count Gillenburg will not return to Aland. M. Cujens will go in his place and leaves here in a day or two. M. Adlerfeld will also go with a commission from this Court to that of Denmark.

It appears that they no longer are apprehensive of a descent of the Russians. The Prince of Hesse and General Ducker, who is in command under him, have put all things in good order. It is said that the Swedish army which is in this district and which is to guard the coasts is 20,000 strong, and the army which will oppose the Danes on the Norwegian coast is 14,000 strong. Count Bielke, minister plenipotentiary for the Imperial Court, goes to Elsinburg on an English frigate, which will take him to Lubeck. Lord Carteret has written for that effect some days ago to Admiral Norris. M. Mardefeld, the Prussian plenipotentiary, is at Aland. M. Cujet goes shortly to Petersbourg. *French.* 2 pp.

COUNT S. K. BIELKE to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, July 3, o.s., Helsingborg.—I am greatly obliged to your excellence for your willingness to aid my passage to Germany and I shall not fail to mention the same to the Queen, by whom, I am persuaded, this matter will not be regarded lightly. *French.* 2 pp.

LORD CARTERET to THE SAME.

1719, July 4, Stockholm.—“The Queen and Prince after my audience yesterday desired me to write to your lordship in relation to General Poniatowsky and the other officers lately taken by the Danes. Her Majesty has been informed that your lordship has used instances in the name of the King, our master, for their release; that the answer given your lordship was that the King of Denmark being absent nothing could be done till his pleasure was known. The Court here will take it very kindly of your lordship if you will be pleased to send a courier to the King of Denmark into Norway that all excuses may be cut short and his Danish Majesty's resolution speedily known. Here are great complaints that the cartel settled here by Mr. Levenhore is not complied with on the Danish side. If your lordship has not already sent a courier into Norway I believe it will be very acceptable to our Court if you do so, for Mr. Bassewitz informs me that all those officers except one had passes from our King. I send your lordship a feuillet of the news of this place and when anything

material occurs shall acquaint your lordship with it. I can make no judgment as yet how the affairs here will goe. I shall give a good guess at the return of the courier. . . .”
2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, July [4] 15, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1719, July [4] 15, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to M. ROBETHON.

1719, July [4] 15, Copenhagen.—“General Bothmer had an express from Hanover with letters for my Lord Cartret and Colonel Bassewitz, which are dispatch’t this morning to Stockholm. I am glade to see, by Monssieur Berenstorff’s letter to him, that our affairs at home and in the south permitt us to take the meassures I have so long wish’t for, and which cannot miss of having a very good effect.

“The Czar’s ambassador has been very inquisitive what Sir John Norris was to doe in the Baltick, and if his squadron was to be reinforc’t. He sent yesterday and dessired to speak with Sir John, for, as you know, he and I don’t visit one another, no doubt in hopes to know these matters from Sir John. He most think himself very cunning.

“I have sent you inclos’d a copy of the letter I had on Wednesday last from Colonel Bassewitz and of my letters to the Earle Stanhope and Mr. Secretary Craggs. I have writt to the Duke of Montrose and Baron Berenstorff concerning the congress. I doe assure you, tho’ its needless for you know it, that I have no other view in that matter but to doe my master service that may be pleasing to him, and if I could doe it at the congress here or any where els upon earth, it is all I wish for. I had upon Thursday last by accident in the Prince’s garden, where I went to walk with the Admiral and the officers of the fleet, a long discourse with General Poniatouski. He begune with a sort of a justification of himself, that he might have been suspected to have been in the Spanish intrest, but assured that he was not, and then contineued and told me of a conference he had had with Baron Berenstorff concerning the peace with Sweeden, and that he, Generall Poniatouski, was perswaded their could be do difficulty in what concern’d my master; that even before the King of Sweeden’s death, when Mr. Fabrice was in Sweeden, that matter was in a manner adjusted, for tho’, to save the King of Sweeden’s honour, the cession of Bremen and Verdhen was made for a certain number of years, yet that was look’t upon as an entire cession, and he said he could see no other

difficulty in the peace, but that Sweeden could not entirely be excluded from having a vote in the Empire, for it was from that, that they were so much considered, that it had been said to him that their could be no thought of Prussia's quitting Stetin and that part of Pomerania, and therfor, alltho' difficulty would be as to Stralsund and Rugen, this was the sume of what he said,—whither his real sentiments or said only to engage me to enterpose for his being releass'd with the greater vigour, I know not. However, I shun'd entering into particulars and ansswer'd in the general, that I allway's look't upon the projects with Spain, even befor the King of Sweeden's death as very chimerical, but in the present situation as rediculous ; that I did not doubt that the Sweedes would make their peace to the best advantage and with those that were ablest to extricate them out of their dificultys and misserly they are in, and therfor could not doubt of their desire of makeing peace with my master on any terms. As to the other powers their was no difficulty in judgeing whither Sweeden in time to come, after a peace, would have most to aprehend from the Czar or the King of Danmark, and consequently to which of the two it ought to have most regarde for procureing of a peace. He took occasion from that and said that it was very reassonable that the neighbouring States took ombrage at the too great groweing power of the Czar, and no state had better reasson than Sweeden and should sooner enter into meassuers to prevent it, if they could see it feasible. I was aware wher he would lead me, and therfor ansswer'd againe in the generall, that it was the intrest of most of the powers in Europe, esspicaly of the neighbouring princes, that a due ballance was presserved in the north.

"I have heard the King of Danmark and indeed all the Court talk publickly at table, when I have had the honour to dine with them, of the Czar in such a manner as that I can very hardly be brought to belive that the King of Danmark will enter into new and strict alliances with him, tho' I cannot doubt of their present operations being in concert ; and yet upon the other hand, what Monssieur Weib may perswade him to is very uncertaine. I congratulate you with all my heart upon the good news we have of the defeat of the rebells and Spaniards in North Brittain. I have writt to my Lord Stanhope a particular letter as you thought was fitt, and gave him an account of my discourse with General Poniatouski. You'll pleass to communicate that part of my letter to Monssieur Berenstorff. I have writ but a short line to him."

LORD POLWARTH to BARON BERNSTOFF.

1719, July [4] 15, Copenhagen.—Sending a letter from Col. Bassewitz and offering his services to the King at the congress for the peace of the north.

JOSEPH KENWORTHY to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, July [4] 15, Dantzic.—“ . . . I have no news worth troubling your lordship, only that Monsieur Tolstoy, the Czar’s favourite, passed through this place the 9th inst. for Berlin and as some say for the congress at Brunswick. He hath no character that I can learn, notwithstanding the magistrates deputed a set of their body to complement him, whereas, when Mr. Whitworth passed through, though ambassador, the only welcome he had was by a secretary, which, should they do hereafter, ought to be resented as an affront, being I should think that the ministers of the King, our master, deserve at least the same honours as those of the Czar ; and therefore hope he will make the magistrates alter their ceremonial. Baron Gortz’s secretary arrived here the 13 and is still here. . . .” 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH and SIR JOHN NORRIS to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, July [5] 16, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

JAMES JEFFERYES to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, July 6, Reval.—Letters from Hangut inform us that the Czar has arrived there but intends to remain only a few days and then go overland to Abo, where his ships and galleys will follow with all possible speed, so that the Czar’s designs, such as they are, should very shortly appear in execution. There is a rumour here that the descent will be made at Uhma, Udwickswald and even close to Stockholm. A fourth place is also mentioned, Calmar, but as it is far removed from these places many are in doubt of that place being really intended. But what is the truth time only will show. Some families of this country who went to Sweden during the first invasion by the Russians have found means to return and are now at Königsberg. When his Majesty heard of this he sent passports to them with assurance that their goods, into whosoever hands they had fallen, would be restored to them, provided that they took the ordinary oath of fealty. They think the return of this people a certain token that they had scarcely any hope that Sweden will ever be in a condition to retake these provinces. M. Puskin, who was employed at the Court of Denmark, arrived here some days ago and awaits a favourable opportunity to go by sea to the Czar and report the success of his business. The Czar has given orders to the Admiralty that none of the English or Dutch boats brought here and sent thence to Petersburg be discharged and that the effects of such as have been discharged before this order was given shall be carefully kept in warehouses, which seems to be an indication that the Czar intends to release them. . . . *French*. 3 pp.

COLONEL BASSEWITZ to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, July 6-17, Stockholm.—Asking his kindly assistance and countenance to Major General Adlerfeldt, by whom this letter is sent. *French.* 3 pp.

SECRETARY J. CRAGGS to THE SAME.

1719, July 7, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5.—Public Record Office.*]

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1719, July [7] 18, H[anover].—. . . It certainly were to be desired that we had twenty good warships in the Baltic, the Swedes there being so weak. I hope Sir John Norris will be strengthened with four or five ships. Lord Stanhope has written strongly to Mr. Craggs. I leave open my letter to Mr. Schrader. It contains all that I can tell you about what you asked me of the negotiations of Westphale and Lewenöre. Please copy it and impart it to General Bothmer, . . . then close it and send it by the first opportunity but not by express. . . . *French.* 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1719, July [7] 18, Copenhagen.—“Colonel Leunhor’s protestations to me seem very comical. I am perswaded that his negotiations is upon the view you mention. I send you here incloss’d the copy of a letter I had yesterday from Colonel Bassewitz with a letter from him to Baron Berenstorff, which you’ll please to deliver.

“We have yet no accounts from Norway save that they are makeing ready for their attack. They have put 10 great mortars to throw bombs of 200 weight aboard of the flotte that went from here some time agoe. Haveing so litle to say I have not writt to my Lord Stanhope this post. I had writt to my Lord Stanhope and Monssieur Berenstorff concerning the congress; we shall see what effect it will have. I shall not faile to send the letters to Mr. Wick as you dessire. The Councell are to write to the King of Danmark concerning the ships to joyn the squadron under Sir John Norris. Colonel Bassewitz writes to General Bothmer of the 12th that the Czar was come to Aland.”

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, July [8] 19.—M. Bothmer will let you see my letter in which you will find bad news from Sicily, M. de Mercy having been defeated there. Mr. Henneken is back from Pyrmond. His Majesty has at length taken him into his service and is to give him a pension of 100*l.* sterling, to commence at Easter last. Lord Stanhope has the King’s command to write to Lord Sunderland to expedite the warrant. In addition, M. Bernstorff is to endeavour to get the King

to grant a patent as secretary to Mr. Henneken, who is leaving this at once to rejoin you. *French.* 1 p.

STROMSTAD IN POSSESSION OF THE KING OF DENMARK.

1719, July [8] 19, Stromstad.—“Whereas his Majesty of Denmark and Norway with his army did march to passe and to take post on the other side to dislodge the Sweeds from the new built fort called Sonsbourg, for having an opening and communication by water to Friederichshall and lykewayes to put the foresaid fortification out of all danger by reason of the great quantities of ammunition and other warlike stores that were in Stromstad, wherefore his foresaid Majesty upon his arrivall at Friederichshall gott intelligence that not onely Sonsburg was deserted and ruined by the Sweeds but likewayes as soone as Admiral Rosenpalm appeared with his ships and armed longboats in the sight of Stromstad for to hinder that the prams, galleys and transport ships belonging to the Sweeds should not retire, whereupon the Sweeds set fire to two prams, four galleys and other transport ships, the ships with powder, canon, etc., severall in number were sunke, the magazins were all spoiled and ruined, and retired with all their troupes in the greatest precipitation. His foresaid Majesty of Denmark has now Stromstad in possession and has given his army order to march towards Bahuslehn.” 1 p.

GENERAL BOTHMER to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, July [9] 20, Copenhagen.—Intimating the arrival of the courier, Erdman, with letters for Lord Stanhope and some others but nothing for Lord Polwarth. *French.* 2 pp.

COLONEL A. BASSEWITZ to THE SAME.

1719, July 9–20, Stockholm.—. . . Some days ago the approach of part of the Russian fleet to within five or six leagues of Stockholm caused great alarm, but when his Royal Highness made the necessary dispositions for a strenuous resistance the inhabitants became reassured. The cavalry have been sent to the place where they have reason to expect the first attack. The hostile fleet consists of twenty-six ships of war and more than three hundred transports and has retired behind Aland. Nothing is certainly known as to its intentions, but the Swedish army is prepared to receive them manfully. The reports here are to the effect that the Danes possibly intend to attack Marstrand and burn the Swedish fleet. The Swedes, however, have captured a Danish ship with over a hundred men. *French.* 3 pp.

CH. DE LA FAYE to THE SAME.

1719, July 9, Whitehall.—Sending a petition and other papers by William Fall and Co. respecting their ship

The George of Dunbar which has been seized by the Danes.
9 pp.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5.—Public Record Office.*]

SECRETARY J. CRAGGS to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, July 10, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5.—Public Record Office.*]

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, July [10] 21, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Vol. 41, Denmark.—Public Record Office.*]

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, July [10] 21, H[anover].—. . . If the Swedes put themselves into good posture they will defeat the designs of the Russians and the Danes. No one could have spoken better to Poniatowsky than you have done. It would not be prudent to trust him, and otherwise he could be of no service to us. . . . Enclosed is my letter to Mr. Schrader of which you can take a copy and then send it on by the first occasion . . . There is a report in the town that the Queen of Sweden is dead, but it comes from Hamburg and I do not believe it.
French. 2 pp.

[Copy of a letter to Mr. Schrader inclosed, in which he gives him the current news.]

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1719, July [10] 21, Copenhagen.—“I write this by Irdman, the courier come from Stockholm with letters from Colonel Bassewitz. I had none from him, but I had a letter by Squires, the messenger from my Lord Carteret, of which I send you a copy. If I had’nt had this opportunity by Irdman I was to have dispatch’t a courier this morning. The Comte de Beilke past the Grownds yesterday aboard one of the King, our master’s fregatts, in his way to Lubeck. General Bothmer, Sir John Norris, and I went aboard to talk with him to inform our selves of the state of Sweeden, what fleet they could put to sea, and if he was resolved to goe to Viena by way of Hanover. As to the state of Sweeden he said that their army about Bahus consisted of eleven or twelve thousand men, that he didn’t belive that the King of Danmark could make a great progress there; that the country was full of passes and defiles which would be disputed every inch, and if it should so happen that their army could no longer maintain themselves in the feild they would retire into their fortresses, which they were able enough to defend; that Mastrand was strong and would cost the Danes dear; that all the shiping they had there to destroy were three or four fregattes, some galleys and prahms and other smale vessells; that they had taken all necessary precautions for a vigorous defence against the Muscovites; that theire being

near to Wexholm three pass[ag]es for ships to goe up to Stockholm, they had sunk ships and made two of them impassable and had a squadron at Wexholm to defend the other; that the Sweeds, besides the squadron they had at Stockholm, would be able to equipe no more than five or six great ships at Carlscroon, and that they had provisions only for 4 months in Sweeden. As to his goeing to Hanover he said he had no order to goe there and therfor could not appear at Court, but that he would very willingly goe that way if his Majesty would please to grant him pasports and would gladly waite on my Lord Stanhope, to whom he had letters from my Lord Carteret, or upon any other of his Majesty's ministers, and beg'd that we would writte to that effect; so you'll please to take the meassuers that are thought proper and, if it pleases his Majesty to grant him pasports, you'll let them be dispatch't to Lubeck without loss of time. He said also that he look't upon matters betwixt the King, our master, and the Queen of Sweeden to be as good as finish't but that he wanted to be quickly at Viena to make the compliment to the Emperour. He added that he observed that Colonell Bassewitz was not satisfied; with that expression too that Bassewitz said he had been cheated, which by the by, I had heard nothing of befor; but assured that so soon as my Lord Carteret arriv'd all would be put to rights.

"In discours he drop'd a sentence or two that I think is of consequence to let you know, because it appear'd to me to be probably the sentiments of the Sweeds,—that they were very willing to make a peace with all the allies, their enemys, upon reasoonable terms; and that what they gave up to the Czar they look't upon themselves to be masters off, and that they could recover it when they please'd, for that the rest of Europe, especially the English and Dutch, could not peaceably look on and see the Czar grow so great in the Baltick; but what was given up, on the other side of the German provinces they reckon'd intierly lost and irrecoverable. It was ansswer'd that that appear'd to be a very dangerous maxim to risque so much upon as they must give up for a peace with the Czar; that the stronger he grew they were the farther from recovering of it and in the greater hazard; and that states did not allways act according to their true intrest. For news he told us that the Sweeds had surprized a Danish advanced galley and taken her with 80 soldiers aboard and 50 seamen, almost without resistance, and were very near to have taken one of their fregatts, their guardship, befor Gottenbourg; that they had heard firing from the side of Mastrand on Saturday and Sunday's evening last, but had no account what it was; that their had been accounts at Stockholm by expresses from the cost of Smaland and Calmar, that 50 Russ galleys had past there towards Bornholm three weeks agoe, and that some of them had past the Calmar Sound and the most of them keep't without Oeland; but

we have had no account of this neither from Stockholm nor from the Baltick.

“General Bothmer, Sir John Norris and I were with the Councell to-day to communicate to them what part of the news we had both from Stockholm and Comte Beilke was thought proper for them to know, and at the same time to make complaints of some ships that had been badly used, and to know if yet any answers was come from the King to former conferences we had had with them concerning their joyning their fleet to the King’s and concerning the gentlemen that had been taken in the Baltick with our master’s pasports. They return’d many thanks for the communication of our accounts. As to the complaints they said they would send them to the Admiralty and promiss’t they should be redress’d, and for the rest they had as yet received no answer from the King, their master, concerning the joyning of the fleets, nor concerning the Generall Poniatouski and the gentlemen taken with him in the Baltick. They then communicated to us the incloss’d report concerning three Russian frigatts which we had befor heard were arrived in the Bay of Kioge. The frigatt with Comte Beilke aboard was becalm’d two or three leagues from this place, and the wind standing all day contrary, Sir John Norris has sent to Comte Beilke and ordered the frigatt to returne least any accident should happen from the Russ, and is resolved to send a convoy with him till he is so far advanc’d that he is out of hazard.

“The Muscovite ambasadour desired to meet with Sir John Norris this afternoon and deliver’d to him a letter from the Czar and another from Comte Golofhin, Great Chancelour, with the Czar’s declaration concerning commerce. He writtes my Lord Stanhope a particular account of what pass’t betwixt him and the Czar’s ambasadour and sends coppys of these letters and of his own answer to the Czar to his lordship, which do doubt he will communicate to you. What my Lord Carteret has wrote to Sir John Norriss and my Lord Stanhope is of great consequence. His lordship can best judge what orders are to be given upon it. It is not eassy to guess what steps the Czar will take after he has made his peace with Sweeden. His views as well as his resentment are extensive and his letter to Sir John Norriss may rather be called a declaration then any thing els. You see now of what consequence it would have been to have had a strong squadron in the Baltick this summer as I very well foresaw and writt, as you may remember so soon as the 31st of January last.

“I am heartyly sorry matters have not gone better in Sicily. That check will at least make the generalls wiser. You’ll allow me to returne againe my most hearty thanks for your kindness to Mr. Haniken. I wish he was returned againe for I have had more to write since he went away than I used to have.”

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1719, July [10] 21, Copenhagen.—“I received the honour of your lordship’s letter of the 4th (old style) by a messenger this morning. I have done all I possibly could for procureing liberty for the gentlemen you mention in it to proceed on their journey to Sweeden, except that I sent no courier to Norway. The reasson why I did not send was that our master has no minister along with the King of Danmark who could lay their case befor his Majesty and procure his resolution upon it and that the Councell here, appearing willing to have them releass’d, promis’t to lay the matter befor the King in the strongest and best manner, as I had used instances in the name of the King, our master. We expect now every minut to receive some ansswer from the King concerning them. I see your excellency’s letter to Sir John Norris and the copy of that to my Lord Stanhope. We immedeatly dispatcht Erdman, the courrier, to Hanover, and I doubt not orders will be imedeatly given to reinforce Sir John Norrise’s squadron. Till then I doubt he can saile from here, but I must refer to the ansswer he makes himself. Their came three Russian frigatts to the Bay of Kioge on the 20th. Comte Galowine, who commands one of them, brought two letters to Sir John Norris, one from the Czar, a very extraordinary one, wherein he declares if Sir John does not give him a positive ansswer in writeing whither he has orders to act against him, the Czar, and if Sir John with his squadron comes near his fleet in the Baltick or any of his lands and places, he’ll look upon him as an enemy and treat him accordingly, and that forsooth, because he brings a squadron of his Majesty’s ships into the Baltick without any preveious nottice to him, the Czar. The other letter is from Comte Golofhin, the Chancelour of Russia, with a declaration concerning commerce. Sir John Norris has sent coppys of the letters and declaration to Hanover by a courier we dispatch’t yesternight. It will be somewhat new if the Brittish fleet must not enter the Baltick without leave from the Czar. The Comte de Beilke is still in the road, detained by contrary winds. Sir John Norris has ordered two ships of sixty and one of fiftie guns to escort him to Lubeck till he is out of all hazard. I am oblidged to returne the incloss’d paquet for Mr. Opdorff. The Danes take ombrage att any letters comeing in our paquets, and I find our Court will not risque the haveing of their corespondence stop’t on account of the Dutch letters. I have communicate to the Councell what your excellency writt of the cartells not being observed on the Danish side. They said they had heard no complaint on that matter, nor could they guess at any reasson for it, if it was not that the Sweedish prisoners, many of them were at a distance in Jutland and Holstein and some in Pomerania and so not at hand to be exchang’d so quickly as could be wisht. I have here sent all the letters for your excellency that are as yet come to my hands.”

GÉNÉRAL DEWITZ to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, July [10] 21, Hamburg.—I received your letter on my arrival here on the 14th. As I wrote you from Wisbaden the baths acted favourably for the first eight days but afterwards they were not so effective and I had a bad attack of the gout and gravel from which I am not yet free. I got to Hanover on the evening of the 8th and left next morning. M. Bernstorff came to see me immediately upon my arrival. . . . I am just leaving this for Fuhnen, and I shall be glad if you send me the news, directing your letters to Assens. . . . *French.* 3 pp.

COUNCILLOR J. HEIN to THE SAME.

1719, July [10] 21.—The courier from Stockholm has been closetted with General Poniatousky, but nothing is known of what passed between them. *French.* 2 pp.

SIR JOHN NORRIS to THE SAME.

1719, July 10.—“General Botmar has sent me his excuse that not being well he cant wenter, but if your lordship will answar for me that he shall not be prest to drinck even one glass perhaps he may attend you, as I hope will Monsieur Holsts, Lipskar, Callenbarb, Vonhagen, Hips, Raben, the Queen’s martials and whome els you please. That will infinitely oblige him that is, with grate respect. . . .” 1 p.

AN ARTICLE of LORD CARTERET’S INSTRUCTIONS.

1719, July 10.—“You are hereby empowered to offer and promise in our name that if her Suedish Majesty will hearken to such propositions as you are empowered to make and jointly concert measures with us for pacifying the north, the said squadron shall be employed for the security and interest of the crown of Sueden, and we shall accordingly give orders to the admiral commanding the said squadron to regulate his conduct by the advice he shall from time to time receive from you.

[If Sueden continues to behave well towards his Majesty the best advice you can give will be that they fit out at Carlescrone a considerable number of ships so that in any case they will be able to help themselves by sea, for if the Czar land an army in Sueden he must support it from the sea, and no one knows what occasions may offer in the course of the campaign for the destruction of his fleet. Please assure the Prince of Hesse of my respects. If I may offer him a further advice it is not to hazard a battle with the Russians should they make a descent; for if these people can only subsist by their ships and their convoys can be stopped they must perish of hunger without the risk of a blow. Let me know without loss of time how you find things at the Swedish Court, especially what number of ships you think are in a condition to be fitted out and when they will be ready.]

"The treaty as Elector whereby the whole duchies of Bremen and Verden are given to the King in the same manner as they were given to Sweden by the treaty of Westphalia was signed by Mr. Basswitz and the Swedish plenipotentiaries last night. . . ." *Copy.* 1 p. [The part of this paper within brackets is in French and was marked to be in cipher.]

LORD POLWARTH to SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1719, July [11] 22, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P.*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

There is also of this date among the papers copy of a convention between Lord Carteret and the Swedish plenipotentiaries.

M. BERNSTORFF to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, July [11] 22, Han[over].—Acknowledging his letter. Would be glad to assist, but Lord Carteret's mission is in the hands of the English ministers. *French.* 2 pp.

ADMIRAL BARON SPARRE to SIR JOHN NORRIS.

1719, July 12, o.s., Carlescrone.—"Being her Majesty, my most gracious Queen, hath ordered me by her letters of the 8th instant, (o.s.), to send some men of war to join your lordship and to stand under your lordship's command and follow your fleet or squadron of his Majesty of Great Britain, so I have sent a commodore, Ulrich, the bearer of these, to acquaint your lordship of this affair and to take your lordship's orders where you please to give our vessels a rendezvous; and further to have the signals that our ships may know your scouts or cruizers; and when you are pleased that our ships, who are of a very small number, shall come to your fleet, I expect your lordship's answer. In the meantime if in any thing I am able to serve your honour I shall be extremely willing. . . . (*Signed*) Claes Sparre." *Copy.* 1 p.

A Creditive for COMMADORE CARL GUSTAVUS ULRICH for to speak with the ENGLISH ADMIRAL NORRIS.

"1. To tell the Admiral we can bring but four ships under his fleet under the command of Commadore Unge; that we at present cannot send more than these 4 ships:—

Carl Frederick	70 guns
Bremen	64 "
Frederica Amalia	64 "
Werden	54 "

FRIGATS.

Jerimias	32 "
Orne 	32 "

The Verden and Orn shall follow by reason why they shall guard our coasts against the Muscovites. Provisions is likewise very scarce, though we hope by degree they shall be got.

If the Admiral would send a frigate to Hanno and there come to anchor without the fort and send his boat to Carleshaven then we shall presently send the ships out.

What signals for him to windward for our cruisers or ships to strike his topgallant sail or topsail and fire 2 guns and back his foretopsail and shew his ensign at his mizen peak.

He to leeward must lower his maintopsail, hale up his foresail and a Suedish ensign at his main top mast head.

In a storm he to windward shall hale up his mizen and his foresail and fire 2 guns.

He to leeward hale up his mainsail and fire so many guns as above mentioned ; likewise the colours shewn.

When you come in a road you must fire two guns and a Suedish ensign at the foretopmast head.

By night the parole, to hail from whence your ship—Pallas, and the other answer Good Luck, in Suedish, Macken Lucek.

To forbear all striking and saluting it shall be as in 1700 with Sir George Rooke. There is no news of the Muscovite fleet. (*Signed*) Cla : Sparre." *Copy.* 2 pp.

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH (Swedish Circular).

1719, July 12, Stockholm.—On the (4th) 15th of this month notice was given of the approach of the Russian fleet. Since then some of their galleys entered among the little islands which are called the Scharen but returned again towards their fleet, which is composed of 300 galleys and other transport vessels, besides 24 ships of war. They have on board we are told 20,000 to 30,000 men and 2,000 horse. The fleet is now between the Island of Aland and the said Scharen.

The government are taking the necessary precautions to oppose an invasion and, for the protection of Stockholm, the Swedish army of 18,000 men is posted on both sides of the city. There are 8,000 cavalry and dragoons. The troops are good and appear resolved to defend themselves and fight to the last extremity rather than submit to Muscovite rule. The Prince of Hesse and Field Marshal Ducker, who is in command under him, are with the army.

Of twelve ships which have been fitted out at Carlescrone eight are now ready to sail. Grand Admiral Sparre will command this fleet.

Lord Carteret has been several times in conference with the plenipotentiaries appointed to treat with him. They are Senators the Comte de Cronhielm, Ducker, Taube, La Gardie and Secretary of State Hopken. A good issue of this affair is expected shortly.

M. d'Adlerfeldt has left for Copenhagen. M. Cujat, second plenipotentiary to the Congress at Aland, has gone

in search of the Czar to the fleet. It is said that the whole fleet has the Swedish flag.

P.S.—This morning news has come that the Russian galleys have reached the coasts of Romansoe and Nordertelge, so that any moment may bring word of their landing. The Swedish army has gone from thence to fight them. *French.* 2 pp.

THE COMTE DE BIELKE, Swedish Minister to the Emperor,
to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, July 12, (o.s.), on board the frigate *Portmahon*.—"I console myself for the delay of my journey in that it has given me the pleasure of making your acquaintance, which I shall cherish all my life." . . . *French.* 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to COL. BASSEWITZ.

1719, July [13] 24, Copenhagen.—Acknowledging a letter from him. All my efforts for the release of General Poniatouski and the others have hitherto proved unavailing. Count Beilke is detained here by contrary winds. Three war-ships will escort him towards Lubeck until he is out of danger.

FRIEDRICH, PRINCE OF HESSE, to M. LE COMTE DE
CRONHIELM.

1719, July 13, (o.s.)—I have learned with much surprise that there is delay in that affair which was concluded with the King of England at a time when we have our enemies the Russians at an advantage; so I think that there is no time to lose, and beg your excellency to reflect wisely upon it seeing that thereon depends the safety of the kingdom. The army is in good spirits so there is nothing to fear, thanks to God. *French. Copy.* 1 p.

LORD CARTERET to SIR JOHN NORRIS.

1719, July 13, Stockholm.—"The courier whom I sent from hence to you on the 5th is not yet returned. I then gave you an exact account of the scituation of the King's affairs here, and now I can tell you that they are very happily settled, but it is you that must put the last hand to this great work. Mr. Finch, in whom you have a perfect confidence, can inform you of every step I have made. You will see by the copy of one article of my instructions that I have reason to think yours are conformable to them. If so, our country will make as great a figure in the Baltick this year as it has made in other parts of the world. I have engaged, as you will see by what Mr. Finch has to shew you, that we should help Sueden and I am authorised so to do since Sueden has agreed to the propositions that the King ordered me to make. Our fleet under your command, with the addition of the Suedish ships ready to sail from Carlescrone of which I send you a list, will be much

superior to the Czar's 26 ships. His gallies are already within 5 miles of this place. If the communication between them and his fleet can be cut off he will come to our own terms, and this part of the world will be in quiet. I am just come from the army. Everything is in good order but it is from the English fleet and your conduct that Sueden expects its deliverance. If your instructions are sufficient this is the time to act. I trust entirely in your judgment and experience and I am persuaded of your zeal for the honour of your country and the King's service. . . ." 2 pp.

[*Enclosures.*]

SPECIFICATION of the SHIPS which are at STOCKHOLM.

	Canon.	Lb.
Ohland	56	18
Cronskiepp	56	18
Halland	18	18
Revel	36	12
FRIGATES.		
Thomas	24	8
Amlam	24	8
Wolgast	24	8
Rieschenfelt	24	8
Horn Phoenix	22	12.8
Swarta Orhn	20	8.6
Lilla Phoenix	18	6.0
Packan	14	4.3
PRAMES.		
Elephanten	22	24
Viospokel	20	24
Swarta Biörn	20	24
Mars	18	12
Camelon	16	12
BRIGANTINES.		
Horpen	12	4
Jungfrau	10	3

There are also eleven galleys and six double sloops which are ready to follow.

SPECIFICATION of the SHIPS which are in a condition to leave
CARLESCRONE on receiving notice.

	Cannon.	Lb.
Giota Leijon	96	24
Eniqhelm	96	24
Pr. Carl Fridrich	74	24
Wenden	64	24
Giöta	64	24
Bremen	64	24
Stockholm	64	24
Fredrica Amalia	64	18

	Cannon.	Lb.
Skane	64	18
Verden	56	18
Pemmern	54	18

FRIGATES.

Swarta Orhn

Juramas

Brigantin Goja

There are several ships which must remain for the defence of Carlescrone and are among the best.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, July [14] 25, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P.*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1719, July [14] 25, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P.*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to MR. DE LA FAYE.

1719, July [14], 25, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P.*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

SECRETARY CRAGGS to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, July 14, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Entry Book 5. *Public Record Office*.]

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1719, July [14] 25, Copenhagen.—“By the accounts we had out of Norway yesterday the Sweeds have quitted Stronstadt and have burn'd two galleys, two prahms and some smale vessells they had there. General Poniatouski and the three gentlemen taken with him agoeing to Sweeden and brought hither, and who had the King, our master's pasports', are now by the King of Danemark's orders allowed to proceed on their journey to Stockholm, upon the instances I made for that effect. The Councill sent yesterday and acquainted me that the order was come and that the King of Danmark had granted it solely because of the regards he had to my master's pasports.”

THE SAME to MR. WHITWORTH.

1719, July [14] 25, Copenhagen.—“I received your letter of the 11th by Major Finboie. I wish your better success in your negotiation at Berlin than you had the last time you was there, with all my heart. Their came three Russian frigatts to the Bay of Kioge on the 20th. Comte Golawine, who commands one of them, brought two letters to Sir John Norris, one from the Czar, a very extraordinary one, wherein he declares if Sir John does not give him a positive ansswer

in writting whither he has orders to act against him, the Czar, and if Sir John with his squadron comes near any of his lands or places he'll look upon him as an enemy and treat him accordingly, and that forsooth, because he brings a squadron of his Majesty's ships into the Baltick without any previous notice to him, the Czar. The other letter is from Comte Golophin, the Chancellour of Russia, with a declaration concerning trade. Sir John Norris has sent coppys of the letters and declaration to Hanover by a courier we dispatch't yesternight. It will be somewhat new if the Brittish fleet must not enter the Baltick without leave from the Czar. By the accounts we had yesterday out of Norway the Sweeds have quitted Stromstadt" [and other news as in the foregoing letter].

Similar letter to Mr. Haldane.

LORD CARTERET'S SECOND PROMISSORY PAPER.

[1719, July.]—I have given to their excellencies, the Swedish plenipotentiaries, and to the Secretary of State appointed by her Majesty, the Queen of Sweden, to treat with me, a paper signed by me whereby I engage to renew the ancient friendship between the two crowns and make a treaty in terms of that which was concluded on 16th May, 1700, between the two crowns of Great Britain and Sweden, promising to make this treaty applicable to the present state of affairs; and their excellencies with the Secretary of State having desired that I should give an assurance (first) that this term "applicable" which I have written in the said paper should infer nothing disadvantageous to Sweden or which would remove any of the advantages of the former treaty, (secondly) that the eleventh article of that treaty should be left in full force and in all its extent, and on that footing inserted in the new treaty in which it should naturally be understood according to the present situation of Sweden, and (thirdly) that the eighteenth article of the preceding treaty should be dealt with in the new treaty in such a way as not to become useless to Sweden, I have promised in virtue hereof that in the treaty which I am authorised and instructed to make upon the plan of that of 1700 I shall conform myself in these three points. *French. Copy.* 1½ pp.

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, July 14–25, Stockholm. Intimating that two days ago M. Bassewitz had signed a preliminary treaty with the Swedes and that himself signed at the same time a promise that the King would renew the treaty of 1700 between the two crowns. He is anxious that Admiral Norris should now come with his fleet.

P.S.—They will cede entirely to the King as Elector the countries of Bremen and Verhden as they were ceded to them by the peace of Westphalia. *French.* 3 pp.

GENERAL BOTHMER to THE SAME.

[1719, July [14] 25.]—A King's messenger has arrived. He left Stromstadt last Friday, where the King and his army lie, with the news that they found Sundsbourg demolished and Stromstadt abandoned at the King's approach, the Swedes having burned their ships and thrown their powder and ammunition and all their artillery into the water. They found, however, 3 or 4 dozen tons of oats. The Danish army will continue its march to Udewald and embark there for Maestrant. . . . *French.* 3 pp.

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1719, July [14] 25, H[anover].—Acknowledging letters and referring to various correspondents. Mr. Whitworth's negotiation goes on well. *French.* 3½ pp.

GENERAL PONIATOWSKY and others to THE SAME.

1719, July [15] 26.—Landscrone.—Thanking his lordship for his services in obtaining their freedom. Signed also by E. H. Deimar, J. Hein, and Giers. *French.* 3 pp.

MAJOR FINBOE'S ACCOUNT from LANDSCRONE.

1719, July 16, *Cumberland* in the Road of Copenhagen.—“The 15th July, 1719. I, Major Finboe, by the direction of Admiral Norris, sailed with his tender to Landscrone in Sueden to land General Poniatowski, Colonel Deimer and Counsellor Himes and Adjutant Seere, whome we landed at Carlescrone. The governor, Colonel Ruben, received them with great civility, and told me that he had an account from Stockholm that about 8 days ago there was seen near Wexholm in the river of Stockholm 300 sail of Russes and that thereupon the Prince of Hesse went post thither and that all the troops had orders to be ready at a minute's warning but had not assembled to one rendezvous. And this was the most particular account I could learn at landing the said gentlemen of what was passing in Sueden.” *Copy.* 1 p.

SIR JOHN NORRIS to BARON SPARRE.

1719, July 16, o.s., *Cumberland* in the Road of Copenhagen.—“I have this day received the honour of your letter of the 12th instant from Carlescrone by the hands of Commadore Ulrik, wherein your lordship is pleased to mention that her most gracious Majesty, the Queen of Sueden, has been pleased to give you orders to send some men of war to join the ships of my master, the King of Great Britain, which I have the honour at present to command. I would request your lordship to believe that there could not be any thing more agreeable to me than to join in a concert of both our nations that should render her Suedish Majesty any service, and that when I shall be in a condition to sail from this place, I will not fail

to send you an express by the way of Landscrone of the same ; and have likewise desired of your Commadore Ulrik a copy of those minutes he has brought with him, that I may, according to your directions, send a frigate into your ports. I have likewise sent an express to my royal master at Hannover to acquaint him of your letter and shall hope for an answer so soon as possible to be returned, and in the meantime shall be glad of any occasion wherein I may render you any civility. . . ." *Copy.* 1½ pp.

SECRETARY CRAGGS to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, July 17, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5.—Public Record Office.*]

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1719, July [17] 28, H[anover].— . . . I hope you have not sent an express to the King of Denmark to press for the liberation of those people from Cassel. It does not matter though they are kept for a time. It is quite sufficient to deal with the Danish ministers, seeing they have passports from our King. . . . It is simply an impossibility to send a strong squadron into the Baltic. Mr. Norris knows this well. I hope he will at once be strengthened by 5 ships. *French.* 2 pp.

BARON SPARRE to SIR JOHN NORRIS.

1719, July 18, o.s. Carlescrone.—“If his lordship, the Admiral of his Majesty’s fleet of Great Britain, pleaseth to come into these waters between Bernholm and the land of Schonen, Sandhammar, or to come under Hano by Carlshamn, I’ll presently join him with a good squadron of men of war and so presently set forth our way for the Suedish coast up to Stockholm ; or if his excellency pleaseth to send a frigate hither I shall presently come over with the squadron. (*Signed*) Claes. Sparre.” *Copy.* 1 p.

LORD POLWARTH to SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1719, July [18], 29, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P., Vol. 41, Denmark.—Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, July [18] 29, Copenhagen.—“I received the honour of your letter of the 21st yesterday with that incloss’d to Monssieur Schragder, which I communicate as you dessired to General Bothmer and which I shall transmitt with the first occassion. Your schem you lay down in it is perfectly just. I am glade I was so lucky to insist upon the same thing, tho’ in the generall, in all the discoursses I had with Comte de Beilke, Generall Poniatouski and Monssieur Heine, as that was most adviseable and safest even to Sweeden. I’m affray’d

that matters shall be so imbroiled for want of time to bring the schem to bear, that, with the constant antipathy betwixt the Sweds and the Danes heightne'd by the Danes' operations at pressent, will render the finishing of it very difficult if not impracti[c]able. I cannot miss remarkeing how unlucky it is that we hadn't a strong squadron here this summer which would have awed both the Russ and the Danes, prevented their present operations, and put the peace in our hands on the terms we thought fitt. I have nothing to add to what Admiral Norris and I writt joyntly by the courier on Thursday. Only the Councel told us yesterday that by letters from Mr. Westphale from Revel they understood that the Czar put to sea from that place the 6th of this month with his fleet of 20 ships of the line, five fregatts, two bomb vessells and two hospital ships, and that the galleys were gone befor to the coast of Finland. I send you incloss'd copy of the King of Danmark's manifesto. I hadn't time to translate it and send it sooner."

THE SAME to THE EARL OF STANHOPE. •

1719, July [20] 31, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P.*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, July [20] 31, Copenhagen.—“We had to-day letters from Sweeden by a courier, and this comes to you by a courier Baron Bothmer sends with those dispatches. I send you incloss'd coppys of the letters I have from my Lord Carteret and from Colonel Bassewitz, and I can add nothing to them. We have had no account from Norway since my last. By Colonel Bassewitz's letter to General Bothmer it does not appear that the Czar will make a descent with all his troops and hazard a battal with the Sweeds but putts partys a shore in places where he meets no resistance to destroy the country and intimidate them in order to procure his own peace, which it seems the Sweeds are enough inclinable too to revenge themselves of an other enemy, but I doe not doubt, but you have accounts of this matter from Collonel Bassewitz himself and others at Stockholm, and therfor I shall say no more of it. . . .”

JAMES JEFFERYES to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, July 20, o.s., Reval.—The Czar left the fleet at Hangut on the first of this month and went aboard his galleys. He also sent orders to Abo to hasten the embarkation of the troops upon the galleys and transports there, and that they and the galleys which are at Hangut should proceed with all diligence to the Island of Aland, which appears to be the appointed rendezvous. An English ship bound for Petersburg met the fleet of warships on the third of this month near Dagerord, and its master reports that during the time he was

with the fleet a Danish frigate arrived with letters from the King of Denmark for the Czar, and when it did not find him in the fleet, set off at once for Aland.

Mr. Puskin, who left here some time since and then went off at once to inform the Czar, his master, of the success of his mission at Copenhagen, is back again in this town. He is leaving again soon, but no one seems to know for what Court, though it is the general opinion that he is returning to Copenhagen. There has also passed through this town a man of some position but very strongly incognito. He rested two days here and then went by sea to find the Czar. Some think he comes from France, but others believe he brings secret dispatches from the Court of Berlin for the Czar.

Letters from Petersbourg say that Prince Menezicoff, after having found means to raise the great ship that was sunk in Cronslot harbour, has left that place to take the waters of Oloniz, and that when he has finished his cure he will go to the Ukraine. This seems quite likely, as this prince has already been dismissed from the government of that province, which has been conferred on Grand Admiral Count Apraxin. The vice-governor of this province has received orders from the Czar to send hence to Finland six gentlemen and three secretaries, able and understanding the laws and constitution of that country, so that he may put the civil government there upon the same footing as it is here. This makes people think that the Czar has no intention of restoring Finland, or at least that he wants to keep it so as to give him a stronger pull over the Swedes.

Letters from Petersbourg say that an edict by the Czar has appeared, published at Hangut on 27th June, by which trade to Sweden is declared free both to the English and the Dutch, it being understood that they will not traffic in contraband, among which wheat and salt are included. The same letters add that the English and Dutch masters whom the Czar took from this place went only with him as far as Hangut and were then sent back to Petersbourg and placed on board their ships, of which they hope for restitution with their cargoes.

We have just learned that the fleet of galleys both from Abo and Hangut arrived at Aland on the 8th and that the Czar will land the men there, but what he will do after that is uncertain. . . *French.* 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH and SIR JOHN NORRIS to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, [July 21] August 1, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P.*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

LORD POLWARTH to SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1719, [July 21] August 1, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P.*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, [July 21] August 1, Copenhagen.— . . . “We have account this afternoon by a boat sent here by Admiral Tordinshold, that he, haveing bombarded Mastrand from the 22nd to the 26th of the last month, it had surrender’d upon capitulation; that they had sunk all their flottila there and that the Suedes had been able to save only one ship, which gives very great joy here. The officer of [a] Danish fregatt who was sent some time agoe to the Czar, has past againe here going to the King of Danemark, his master, with promisses that the Czar will doe wonders against Sweeden. He dined every day with the Czar while he was with him.”

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, [July 21] August 1, Han[over].— . . . The negotiation with M. de Holste drags greatly. He does not press the matter and, on the other hand, Lord Stanhope is not eager to give subsidies to help the Danes to sink the Swedes, and in that way make a wretched diversion in favour of the Czar. . . The Berlin affair will, I fear, be much the same. . . *French.* 1½ pp.

DECLARATION by THE QUEEN OF SWEDEN.

1719, [July 21] August 1, Stockholm.—Letters patent by the Queen of Sweden against those which the King of Denmark has caused to be promulgated at the time of his last invasion. *French. Copy.* 3½ pp.

Another DECLARATION by THE SAME.

1719, [July 21] August 1, Stockholm.—Letters patent by the Queen of Sweden to all her faithful subjects against the proclamations made by the Czar of Russia. *French. Copy.* 3½ pp.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD CARTERET.

1719, July 22, o.s., Hanover.—“I am to acknowledge the favour of your letters of the 3rd and 4th instant, since which I have also received from Sir John Norris the inclosed copy of a letter he received from the Suedish Admiral at Carlsroon and advice that the Muscovite fleet had been some time in the river of Stockholm; as likewise that the Danes are proceeding with an obstinate resolution on the side of Norway. This behaviour of the Danes puts us under unspeakable difficulties and gives us too much reason to apprehend they will join what ships they have in the Sound to the Muscovite fleet in case we should join the Suedes. Your lordship knows the strength of the King’s squadron at present. It will indeed be very soon reinforced with four ships of the line of battle besides the *Worcester*, which is allready joyned. Your lordship must be better informed than we can be of the

strength of the Russes, to which the Danes may, if they please, join at least eight good ships, and I do not find what Sweden can joyn to Sir John Norris above four ships of the line. Under these circumstances and with a force so little proportioned to that which our adversaries may have your lordship will easily apprehend that it behoves us to be very wary how we can make any motion which might expose the King's arms to receive an affront, which would only serve to raise the courage and heighten the demands of the Muscovites and Danes without procuring any real relief to Sueden. I cannot better express to your lordship the real disposition his Majesty was in to run the greatest risk for the sake of preserving Sueden while there appears a possibility of attempting it with success than by sending you a copy of a letter I writt by the King's command to the Abbé Dubois, and if we could have any security that the Danish ships would not joyn the Russians and that the Suedes could, to save their kingdom, joyn eight good ships to Sir John Norris, his Majesty is still inclined to give Sir John orders to proceed to Carlsroon so soon as the four ships expected from England shall have joyned him. But the pressures of Sueden being so urgent at this time his Majesty can scarce hope that it will be practicable to relieve them by his squadron so soon as their necessities would require it. What he can he will do, and the directions I am now to give you in his Majesty's name will afford the strongest proof imaginable of his sincere affection to the Crown of Sueden. 'Tis therefore his Majesty's pleasure that, after having represented to that Court the several considerations I have touched upon, you do likewise make them sensible that the chief and greatest cause of their present distress is their unwillingness to satisfie Denmark. His Majesty has all along wished that Denmark might have been made easy by the cession of Rugen and Stralsund, having ever been apprehensive of what now comes to pass, that, being disappointed of that expectation, they would joyn with the Czar. The event now justifies that his Majesty's fears were too well grounded and it were still to be wished that Sueden would prevent the totall ruin of their country by making peace with Denmark, in which case care should be taken to make it an article of the treaty of peace to be made that Denmark should for this campaign at least joyn some ships to Sir John Norris, and you may confidently promise that the minute they shall have secured Denmark Sir John Norris shall act with the utmost vigour for their service. Your lordship will enforce this advice to them in the strongest manner you are able, and it is to be hoped that their animosity against the Danes will in a time of such exigency give way to considerations of so much weight for the preserving their country. Whatever resolution they shall take you may assure them the King will do every thing in his power to support and assist them. He offers his advice to them as a sincere friend who is persuaded 'tis really the

wisest step they can take for their own interest. They cannot but feel that 'tis absolutely necessary for their preservation to break the union which appears at present betwixt the Czar and Denmark and to make peace with one of those two powers upon the best terms they can. His Majesty judges that it is most for their interests to choose Denmark. We confess it would be more agreeable to ours ; but, since the chief thing proposed by his Majesty in sending your lordship to Sweden and the only motive of bringing this summer a British squadron into those seas was to support, assist and preserve Sweden, his Majesty thinks it very reasonable they should judge for themselves ; and, averse as we are to the Czar, if the present and immediate fear of his great force so near their capital, their animosity to Denmark, or a certain way of reasoning which I have often heard from them, as if they think it much more probable to recover in time what they shall part to the Czar than what they shall give up in Germany, if, I say, any or all these motives shall determine them to prefer a peace with Muscovy to one with Denmark, his Majesty will equally contribute his best offices to save them that way. Your chief application, my lord, if this resolution should prevail, must be to endeavour that such a treaty of peace with the Czar be so managed as to lay a foundation of enmity and jealousie betwixt the Czar and Denmark. For this purpose you ought to insinuate to them that they strenuously insist to stipulate an article in their treaty obliging the Czar to give them some assistance either by sea or land against Denmark. If the negotiation should be of any continuance you should offer them your good offices and really contribute by any offices in your power to make their conditions with the Czar as tolerable as may be and when you see matters brought to such a pass as you judge they will make peace with the Czar you must affect to let it be known, even to the Czar's ministers, that you have orders to promote such a treaty. If, as I think it most probable, things take this turn your lordship will nevertheless inculcate into the Queen, the Prince of Hesse and all the ministers there, how necessary it is for the Crown of Sweden to secure a lasting friendship with Great Britain by a good defensive alliance. It is certainly true that, excepting France, there is no other power in Europe whose interest and inclination lead them to be fast friends with Sweden, and even France will, I believe, for the future abate so much of their former friendship with Sweden, as Sweden is become a less usefull ally to France. However, your lordship will have observed by the inclosed copy of my letter to the Abbé Dubois that we are earnest sollicitors at the Court of France for the interest of Sweden, and I think I may venture to promise your lordship that we shall obtain from France considerable subsidys for their relief. The miserable condition that country is in at present must certainly incline to strengthen themselves with alliances which may not only enable them to

put an end to this warr and to preserve what shall be left to them by their treaties of peace but even to recover, as occasion may offer, what they shall have left on the side of Muscovy. Against the Czar they will ever be secure in us of an active and vigorous ally. The subsidys of England and France will help them to put their affairs in some order. In the defensive alliance to be made betwixt the Crown of Great Britain and Sueden your lordship must endeavour to limit the succours to be given by us in such manner as it be left to the King's choice to furnish either ships or money, especially if they chuse to treat with the Czar. We should not in that case be willing to come to a rupture with Denmark nor do we judge that Sueden would want any other assistance from us against Denmark than money. We know not as yet upon what terms we are like to be with Prussia. Your lordship will therefore avoid as much as you can making any mention of that prince without doing, however, any thing which might give a just handle to complaint. I am not acquainted with the detail of Mr. Bassewitz's instructions relating to the interests of the King as Elector. I can therefore only recommend to you in general to give him all the assistance and support you can, and you will endeavour that both treaties, both of King and Elector, do so keep pace and go hand in hand that they be signed at the same time. Your lordship will observe that in the treaty of 1700 the garanty of England extended not only to the provinces possessed by Sueden in Germany but even to the Dutchy of Sleswick, all which being now out of the question, our garanty in the treaty to be made can only extend to such dominions as Sueden shall remain possessed of at the time of their making a general peace till when they will be intitled to subsidys equivalent to the succours stipulated.

"Mr. Smith, captain of his Majesty's ship the *Port Mahon*, carries from Lubec to Ystedt the expres of that brings you the dispatch from whence he is to go. . . [*torn*] . . . with a letter I have written signifying to him his Majesty's orders ; and is afterwards to return to Ysted to waite there for your lordship's answer. This I think is the surest way of conveying your letters from Stockholm hither, but if you find any other to make use of, send duplicates." 7 pp.

J. HALDANE to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, [July 23] August 3, Cassel.—"I have received the letter your lordship did me the honour to write to me the 25th of July and communicated it to the Landgrave. The news of the liberty you have obtained for those gentlemen to proceed on their journey was very agreeable to his Highness and he desired me to return your lordship his thanks for this piece of service. I return your lordship my thanks for the accounts you are pleas'd to send me from Norway. The King of Danemark's success will straiten the Suedes and oblige

them to think seriously of a peace. They have loosed a great deal of time to no purpose and would have found their advantage in speaking plainly to the King, our master, before things came to this extremity. I have no manner of news to trouble your lordship with. The Landgrave has no letters from Sueden and the occurrences of this place are not worth your perusal. Wisselowski continues to live as he did. . . ." 2 pp.

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1719, [July 24] August 4.— . . . The orders to Lord Carteret by Erdman are upon the same ground, but, as your lordship observeth, time will be short to bring the scheme to bear and the succes of the operations now begun by the Russians and Danes will change the whole face of affairs. I have nothing to add to my letter to Mr. Schrader . . . There was no possibility of sending a stronger squadron this year to the Baltic. I have good hopes of our treaty att Berlin. There is a new method proposed for the accession of the Dutch to the Quadruple Alliance which it is hoped will bring that business to a happy conclusion. . . *French.* 3 pp.

COUNT T. G. BIELKE (Ambassador from the King of Sweden to the Emperor) to THE SAME.

1719, [July 24] August 4, Lubeck.—In leaving the English frigate which has brought me hither I cannot omit thanking your excellency for your kindness. Be assured that I shall omit no opportunity of testifying this. I have already had the honour of giving a faithful report to the Queen, my mistress, of all the civilities of your excellency and Admiral Norris. . . . *French.* 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, [July 25], August 5. Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P.*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, [July 25] August 5, Copenhagen.—“Our affairs seem to be in a pritty odd situation. There is, I am afraid, too good reason for what you aprehend.

“Sir John Norris had yesterday another letter from Baron Spar by Commadore Ulrick, who came express with it, to press Sir John’s sailing with the squadron to join the Baron, who will have, as he writes, 12 ships ready to join Sir John’s squadron so soon as he comes upon that coast. Sir John sent the Commadore back with a general answer. I doubt not he has sent copies both of the Baron’s letter and his answer to Milord Stanhope.

“The Council communicated to us yesterday the Czar’s proposals to Sueden for a peace sent to them by Mr. Westphal. They are just the same that you sent to Mr. Schrader, with

that addition only that he asks satisfaction to all his allies. A footman of the King of Denmark's, who left Stromstedt on the 27th, came here yesternight and brought the news, which is here inclosed, as notified to us by the Council to-day. General Bothmer has been in conference to-day with the Council and desired to know if the King of Denmark was resolved to join a squadron of his men of war to his Majesty's ships now lying on this road; to which they answered only that the King, their master, had ordered them to let him know that he could equip no more ships this year and had at present 8 men of war in the North Sea and 6 in the Baltick, and touched not at all the question concerning the joining of their ships to our squadron. But Monsieur Bothmer will give you a fuller account of the conference, of which, not having been present, I know nothing of but what the General told me. Major General Adlerfeld arrived here this morning. I have been to wait of him. He had letters dated 8 days ago from Stockholm. The Russ had not then made a formal descent but put partys on shoar in different places and ravaged the country. Some of the troops in Schonen are under march to reinforce General Rheinshold in Bahuslehn."

COL. A. BASSEWITZ to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, [July 25] August 5, Stockholm.—. . . His Royal Highness, the Hereditary Prince, is very sensible of the trouble which you have taken with the General to procure the liberty of the persons who were captured at sea and who have now been released. . . . General Poniatowski and the other gentlemen of his company never fail to sing your praises for your obliging kindness to them. *French.* 2½ pp.

LORD CARTERET to THE SAME.

1719, July 25—August 5, Stockholm.—The Russians continue their work of destruction on the islands and along the coast. They have burned some small towns such as Oregund, Suder-Telge and others and destroyed some foundries. There is fear for Nikoping and Nerkoping. The government has given orders for arming the peasants. If they had done it sooner they might have been able to repulse the small parties who have landed. In some places the Russians have landed as many as 3,000 men, namely at the said Suder-Telge where their grenadiers and infantry supported the Cossacks who set fire to that town and prevented the 600 horsemen of Bielke, who were posted at that place, from saving the town, because they could not act on account of the ground. The Russians march in good order when they land and the troops are said to be good and capable. They took away with them the young men and children. We do not expect a general descent. If the whole Suedish army were able to act the Czar knows well that he runs a great risk of being beaten, and these small landings are better for him. The light wind which has hitherto

prevailed is favourable for his boats. While these burnings are going on we are treating with them for peace. M. Osterman, the second plenipotentiary to Aland, has come here, brought by M. Cujet, the Swedish plenipotentiary. They report that the demands of M. Osterman are very high. The Czar wishes to restore Finland at present and Livonia in 40 years. He wants to retain in perpetuity Esthonia, Ingria and the Carelia, which contains the towns of Revel, Narva, Wibourg and Kexholm. They have given 24 soldiers as a guard to M. Osterman. He is at a small place not far from Stockholm. Nobody sees him. M. Cujet keeps him company, who is also under a kind of arrest. The Court is not quite pleased with him for bringing M. Osterman here without having advertised it and asked permission. Baron Sparre, who brought Lord Carteret here, stopped these two gentlemen on the way until he had informed the Court, or otherwise they would have come straight to Stockholm. Notice has been sent from Gottenbourg of the attack on Marstrand by the Danes. M. Poniatowski, Sikere and the two other gentlemen who were released by the Danes have arrived here. *French.* 2½ pp.

[———] to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, [July 25] August 5, Hann[over].—It was only yesterday that M. Bernstorff and I received our letters from Gottenbourg of 22 June (o.s.). They were sent from Lubeck by Count de Bielke. The passport which he requested has been sent to him at once. It was addressed to our regency of Kaliebourg to be sent to him and at the same time Lord Stanhope wrote requesting him to come by Hanover and spend a night there. He can be there *incognito* without going to the Court, if he does not wish to do so. It will be well that Messrs. Bernstorff and Stanhope should speak to this minister. This can only have a good effect. At last these four gentlemen from Cassell have been released at our instance and the King of Denmark in ordering their release has declared that he does it from consideration of our King, which, doubtless, Lord Carteret will turn to advantage. M. Norris conducted them to Landskrone in one of our ships of war. Our affairs with the Danes are at a standstill. M. Holstein remains here, but Mr. Levenhor left yesterday, having received a command from the King of Denmark to come to him. He went straight to Flastrand to sail from there. . . . The Danes have occupied Stromstadt, which the Swedes abandoned after burning their boats, and the Danes have begun an attack on Marstrand. It is said that the Swedish army await them at Odenwald and that the King of Denmark has resolved to attack it. He will command his army in person. Major Fimbo, who was at Carleskrone with those four gentlemen of Cassell, has reported that the Russians were in the river of Stockholm. A messenger from Admiral Norris, who left the fleet on the

16-27 July, brings that information this morning. Judge with what impatience we await your news. The French ambassador sent M. Campredon yesterday to Paris. He should return in three weeks. He is instructed to see what the regent will do for Sweden in her extremity.

Yesterday there came news from Admiral Bings dated ten days after the battle. M. de Mercy has recovered of his wound. He has established communication with the sea and has received supplies and reinforcements and two battalions from Malasso. However, in order to ensure success he waits for the German troops who were sent for the reduction of Sardinia (to which they will attend at another time), and after their arrival M. de Mercy promises to give a good account of the Spaniards. It appears by the letters from London that four ships will soon be sent to reinforce Admiral Norris. The siege of St. Sebastian proceeds. They have opened the trench. The Duke of Holstein left this morning for Hamburg. They tell me that he has obtained from our King a loan of 100,000 crowns. I know that he has great need of it. He will find at Hamburg M. Stambke, who will advise him to marry the Czar's daughter. This is the opinion of Bassewitz and he does not conceal it. *French.* 5 pp.

JOURNAL OF EVENTS.

1719 [July 25] August 5.—August [12] 23, Stockholm.—Journal of events between these dates of proceedings in Sweden, mostly noted in letters otherwise. Also copy of the Czar's ultimatum. The former in *French*;—the latter in *German*. 14½ pp.

JAMES JEFFERYES to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, July 27, o.s., Revall.—Our last information of the fleet is of the 13th of this month and comes from an island called Lamaland where the Russian chancery presently is. This information is that on the 10th the Czar went with his fleet, galleys and transports towards the Swedish coast; that on the 11th about four in the afternoon Admiral Apraxin reached an island named Capell Sheer, about 10 leagues from Stockholm, where he found no resistance and saw none of the enemy on his way save 3 or 4 Swedish soldiers who formed the guard of an island called Blocken Sheer, and who on the approach of the Russian fleet fired a gun every few minutes as a signal for lighting fires at different places on the continent to advertise the country of the approach of the Russians, which, having been carefully done, the said guard abandoned the island. The same letters further add that Admiral Apraxin designs to detach several galleys under the command of Major General Lessi to go in a northerly direction so as to make a diversion and draw the Swedes away while he approaches Wexholt, a fortress about 7 leagues from Stockholm, with the bulk of his ships. The Russians have their stores

in an island named Singil Sheer, and they have fortified it as such. The great fleet is cruising partly towards the height of Gothland and partly among the islands and sheeres between Gotland and Aland.

The French gentleman who passed through this town some time ago appears to be a messenger from the Landgrave of Hesse or from M. Wessilowsky, who is at this court *incognito*, and if he comes thence it is very like that he has brought dispatches both for the Czar and for the Prince of Hesse Cassel, commander of the Swedish army. They seem to be quietly endeavouring to relieve Sweden of the peril with which she is threatened by the invasion of the Russians. Word comes from Petersburg that the Czarina having given a magnificent entertainment on the anniversary of the Battle of Pultawe, there arose in the midst of the feast a dispute between Prince Menezicoff, Prince Galliczin and Count Matweoff which became so serious that it proceeded from many outrageous words to blows, and the three lords could hardly be separated, the Czarina herself attempting to reconcile them. *French.* 4 pp.

LORD CARTERET to THE SAME.

1719, July 27, o.s., Stockholm.—“The gentlemen for whose liberty your lordship has interceeded with soe much success, are now here, and they all doe your lordship justice upon the account of the goodness and generosity that you shewed to them. I returned the pacquet which your lordship sent me to the Dutch Resident. When he perswaded me to send it I did not know that the Danes would be dissatisfied at it. I expect every day letters from Hannover upon the two last dispatches that I sent. Your lordship being in the way will know the resolution of our Court first. Upon that answer it depends whether the Czar shall make peace with Sweden upon his own terms or not. The governor who surrendered Malstrand will be sentenced to death by a court-martial. I desire your lordship will let your secretary send the enclosed to Sir John Norris. . . .” 2 pp.

JOSEPH KENWORTHY to THE SAME.

1719, [July 28] August 8, Hanover.—“I herewith take the freedom to advise that the letters which pass through Dantzic for and from your lordship will be taken the same care of as usual during my stay at this place whither some business, but particularly a desire to see his Majesty, hath brought me.

“I have the misfortune to be engaged in the two ships whose names are below specified and which have falen into the hands of Danish privateers, by whom they have been brought up to Copenhaguen, and, as I am informed, run risque of being confiscated, though I cannot form a reason why; for the ships are Hollands and the effects British property and Hollands together and not contraband.

“Concerning Meewes Mr. Holman hath writ Sir John Norris from Dantzic and desired his assistance in reclaiming him, but in the other (Carstens) I am the only one of our nation concerned and am a supplicant to your lordship for your interest either by means of Sir John Norris or otherwise in procuring their freedom.

“The Hollands minister at the Court of Denmark I doubt not but will stir in this, and, seconded by his lordship, I will not fear the success answering my expectations. I humbly recommend my self to your lordship’s protection. . . . The ships’ name—*The Fortune*, commanded by Fockke Meewes, bound to Stockholm from Dantzic, and *The Angel Michael*, bound for Pileow from Norkoping, commanded by John Carstens.” 2½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH and ADMIRAL NORRIS to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, [July 28] August 8, Copenhagen.—“We have the honour to acquaint you by this post that Captain Smith of the *Port Mahon* is come to us from Ystedt ; that the Council of Denmark did this day send for us ; and that your lordship may be perfectly informed from us of all occurrences, we intend to dispatch Major Finboe express to you to-morrow with our letters, who will likewise be able to answer your lordship what you may be pleas’d to demand. The *Gosport*, Captain Delaval, is arrived here with 24 sail of English merchantmen bound for Riga and other parts in the Baltick.”

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1719, [July 28] August 8, Copenhagen.—“Sir John Norris and I having resolved to dispatch again Major Finboe for Hannover, who, being to set out to-morrow, will be in all likelihood with you before this comes to your hands. I write this only to refer myself to the accounts he’ll take along with him.”

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, [July 28] August 8, H[anover].—Yesterday I received yours of the 1st with the news of the taking of Marstrand and of the return of Captain Cruys who was sent to the Czar by the King of Denmark. Please read what I have written to General Bothmer and to M. Schrader and keep it secret. You will see what Weber says of Captain Cruys and how the Danish Court concerts everything with the Czar, which will no way hinder the Czar from making a separate peace with Sweden if he finds it for his interest and leave the Danes to pay sweetly for the damages, although they have not done so badly in making a diversion in favour of the Czar. By joining their fleet to ours we could jointly have laid down the law for the Baltic and determine the conditions of the peace of the North. . . . *French*. 2½ pp.

Enclosure.

J. ROBETHON to GENERAL BOTHMER.

Same date.—. . . Ambassador Bielke has written to Lord Stanhope that he was so hurried to get to Vienna that it would be difficult to see him on the way, but that he would not try to come to Hanover. . . . It were desirable that Lord Stanhope should obtain from him what was to be signed at Stockholm. We do not know how the King of Prussia will take that signing. . . . Lord Stanhope thinks that the news just arrived will determine the King of Prussia to sign with us. . . .

French. 3½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, [July 29] August 9, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P.*, Vol. 41, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, [July 29] August 9, Copenhagen.—“I writt only a short line by the post yesternight, because of Mr. Finboe’s going, who brings you this. I have very litle to add to the copy of the letter I send you inclosed. Only it seem[s] to me a litle odd that the Comte de Holst should suffer his negotiations to languish there, when at the same time he writes to Privy Councellour Holst here and complains that they do so. He showed me a part of his letter from him by last post, wherein, after making a compliment to me, he desires him to acquaint me that his negotiation was that day as farr advanced as it was the first day he arrived in England. I answered him I was afraid he was mistaken; that it was by much not so farr advanced now as it was then, and that I had no orders to speak of that subject; that I did not doubt the Comte de Holst did receive reasonable answers to whatever he proposed, but to me it seem’d very unreasonable to expect that we were always to take up or let fall our measures as might best suit their fancies; that I had often declared to him, and he very well knew, how much my master was concerned to promote the King of Denmark’s interest; and this very minute the King’s ministers both in Sueden, here, and elsewhere, were at work to procure a good and reasonable peace for the King of Denmark; but if they, either by measures not at all concerted with us or that we did not agree to upon the solidest reasons for the King of Denmark’s own service, spoil’d their own busyness, we were not to answer for it.”

THE SAME to THE DUKE OF MONTROSE.

1719, [July 29] August 9, Copenhagen.—Giving him the current news. “Col. Mesting came yesterday here from Stromstadt. The King of Denmark was to go to Marstrand

and the army to march towards Udawall, which the Swedes had burn't and quitted and marched towards Wenerbourg and Gottenbourg."

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1719, [July 29] August 9, Copenhagen.—"This comes by Mr. Finch, who is able to give you an account at lenth of matters here. I take the freedom to send inclosed three packetts I have for your excellency by the post with a letter for Colonel Bassewitz and two to Monsieur Schrader. Major General Adlerfeld sends an express to Stockholm to-day, as I have reason to believe, to get fuller instructions to make an offer and endeavour to make peace with the Danes. Your lordship knows the present situation of affairs in Sueden better then we can and will judge how farr that is unpracticable. If it is, it is certainly the most adviseable and most advantageous. The Council here desired a conference with Sir John Norris, General Bothmer and me on Tuesday last, and at it communicate[d] an order that the King of Denmark had sent to Rear-Admiral Paulsen to join and act with Sir John Norris on this side of Bornholm against whosoever should attempt anything against the Empire or Denmark, but not to pass the island of Bornholm. We look't upon the rumour of Sir John's joining the Suedish fleet and of the equipment at Carlseroon to be the reason of giveng that order, to which we gave no other answer but that we should not fail to transmitt an account of it to our master."

BARON CLAES SPARRE to SIR JOHN NORRIS.

1719, August 9.—"Seeing the time draws too long out before you resolve to come and join our men of war and as yet the Muscovites do not remove, her Majesty the Queen has pleased to order me to go with my squadron of 12 sail, good fighting ships, and some frigats and a fire ship taking our course for Lamzort and the Suedish skaars, in hopes that you'l please to follow us. I only let you know that to-morrow morning, please God the wind and weather permits, I intend to go to sea. This I have thought my duty to let you know of . . ." *Copy.* 1 p.

REPORT by LIEUTENANT MORRIS.

[1719, August 10.]—"I, Lieutenant Morris, by order of Sir John Norris, went express with his letter the 7th August, 1719, to Admiral Sparre and arriv'd with him at Carlescrona the 9th and after delivering him the letter I had his leave to go aboard the men of war fitting for the sea. I saw 8 sail with their topsail sheets haled home and observ'd that aboard the Admiral's ship there were not above 150 men, in the *Giotta* about 30, the *Stockholm* none, the *Fredrica Amalia*, *Skane* and *Gothland*, about 30 each, but I was told by Admiral Sparre that they never have their men aboard till the ships are ready

to sail for the saving of their provisions and that they could man all their ships in a day's time. However, I saw but very few people in the town to do it. The said Admiral likewise told me they should have provisions for six weeks, but I was inform'd by the masters of some English merchantmen that provisions were very scarce amongst them and that if the Suedes could get but bread for their men they go to sea with very little other provisions, and that they had sold them some herrings for their people. The said masters also told me they believ'd the Suedes could hardly be able to get men for the said 8 ships which were prepared for the sea and Admiral Sparre told me that as to a rendezvous they could not go beyond Stockholm for the rocks, shoals and dangers and that he had an account the Czar was gone with 18 sail of men of war from Ahland to Reval; that the gallies were between the rocks and small islands where 'twas impossible for any ships to attack them; and at coming away that he should sail the first moment of wind. This is a true account of my discourse with Admiral Sparre and of what I was able to observe and hear from English masters. As witness my hand." *Copy.*
2 pp.

C. SPARRE to [SIR JOHN NORRIS].

1719, August 10, Carlescrona.—“Last night at 8 of the clock I received your letter of the 7th of August wherein you are pleas'd to tell me that you have receiv'd his Majesty's orders to come with the English fleet and to join our squadron, which is very welcome news to us and high time. I wish we had your honour heir already. Methinks you would do well to come presently under the land of Schonen and the island of Hanoe where you shall have presently news from me. The rendezvous upon the coast of Sueden and Stockholm is to go directly to Landsort and further to Elsnabben. You shall find pilots when you come thither. As for victuals we shall not want when we come up to Stockholm and no victualls shall hinder us from keeping at sea. I did write yesterday to you that I am ordered by her Majesty to go presently to Stockholm with my 12 ships, but this south west wind hindereth me from obeying her Majesty the Queen's orders. I find it my duty to tell you I have sent 2 men of war and 3 frigats to assist and hinder the dangerous burning and doings of the Muscovites. They have had their station by the north end of Orland but now I have been forced to let them go directly to Stockholm and to make the Russes or Muscovites remove with the fleet of gallies if possible. You would nor cannot beleive what damage they have done to our country in this calmy weather that hath been all the summer over. The force of our ships you will be pleas'd to see by the inclos'd. We would endeavour as much as possibly can be to make more ships ready but I cannot promise to take them along with us at sea but design to keep them here to cover our harbour from any invasion in case such thing could

be undertaken. If you can bring up 14 or 15 ships I can reckon 10, and when we come up to Stockholm we would get some more ships of 50 guns, so we can make up a fleet of almost 30 sail of ships, which would be enough to fight the Muscovite fleet. I leave this all to our happy meeting which I hope would be as soon as possibly can be done. . . ." *Copy.*
2½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to M. SCHRADER.

1719, [July 30] August 10, Copenhagen.—Acknowledging a letter and sending the current news.

[A similar letter to M. Bassewitz.]

LORD STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, [July 31] August 11, Hanover.—“I have received your lordship’s letters of the 1st and 5th inst. and have laid them before his Majesty but having no commands upon them to signify to you I shall only referr you to my letter to Sir John Norris herewith enclosed, and as I have no cypher with him I made use of that which I have with your lordship. . . .”
1 p.

JA. PAYZANT to THE SAME.

1719, [July 31] August 11, Hanover.—Sending a letter and stating that he is in attendance on the Earl of Stanhope as his French secretary. 1 p.

LORD STANHOPE to SIR JOHN NORRIS.

1719, July 31, o.s., Hanover.—“I have received your favour of the 21st and this morning that of the 25th with the inclosed copy of Baron Sparre’s letter to you of the 21st and the list of the ships which that Admiral says will be ready to go to sea with him. The King is very well pleased to observe that betwixt the 12 and the 24 so much dispatch has been made at Carlescrone as to add six ships of the line besides two frigats to the four ships of the line and two frigats which the Admiral acquainted you were then ready. I hope that before now you will have received by Captain Smith, commander of the *Port Mahon*, my dispatch of the 23rd inst. which will have given you all the light I possibly could. I have reason to believe by letters of the 24th which I received yesterday from England that two of the four ships designed to reinforce you may have joined you before this letter reaches you, and hope the other two will not be many days behind. You may acquaint Baron Sparre that it was no ways adviseable nor indeed practicable for you to proceed forwards untill you had been joined by the whole force you expect, especially considering the present temper of the Danes, who might very possibly interrupt any thing that were to follow you; that as soon as you are joind by the whole force you expect to receive instructions which may be agreeable to her Suedish Majesty.

In the meantime you will earnestly recommend to him to quicken their naval preparations and to put their squadron in the best condition possible. It would be of very great service to his Majesty and not a little influence the resolutions he shall take upon the orders he shall send you to be truly apprized what strength the Danes may bring together and what part it is likely they will venture to act in case you should join the Suedes. It is likewise of consequence to know how long their ships are provided to keep the sea. We ought likewise to be informed touching the Suedes, not only in relation to their force, which we take for granted to be such as they represent, since you make no observations upon it, but likewise how long their ships can keep the sea. I submit it to you whether you might not send some understanding officer to Carlescrone who may possibly return to you before the four ships from England may have joind you with a full account of their condition. In short, whatsoever light you can give us upon these points will be most welcome. Your thought of stopping the *Gosport* man of war is entirely approved by his Majesty as likewise of all such other merchant ships as might be bound to the Czar's territories. You will best judge whether it may not likewise deserve your attention how to secure that convoy and all the other merchant ships at Copenhagen when you go from thence, touching which you will also please to communicate your thoughts to me. Give me leave to offer one hint to you considering the present temper of the Danes, that you will be cautious of giving them an opportunity to secure your person which they are very capable of attempting and which is the greatest blow that could happen at present to the King's service. . . ." 2 pp.

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, [July 31] August 11, Han[over].—I have your letter of the 5th with particulars of the affair of Marstrand. The signing of the treaties at Stockholm on 22d ult. has been made known here most maladroitly and much too soon. Count Holsten has made a noise about it and written to his master. Who knows but that King, counselled by Wiebe, may cause Admiral Norris to be arrested at Copenhagen, which would be a most fatal blow as matters stand. "Therefore Bernstorff hopeth that M. Norris" will remain upon his fleet. Lord Stanhope writes himself to him advising him to send an intelligent naval officer of Carelscrone to ascertain the number of the Swedish ships and their supplies, and anything else there is to know. But please tell M. Norris that for that service the frigate should not be employed, which is more than ever necessary at Travemunde to convey our express to Sweden, but that I think that officer should be landed at Landscrone by a ship of war. Don't forget to let the Admiral know this, as I don't think Lord Stanhope mentions it. [*French.*]

"They have been struckt att Berlin with the news of the treaties signed att Stocholm and I make no manner of doubt but our own treaty with the King of Prussia will be signed within 3 or 4 days, after which and the arrival of our 4 ships it will be easier to give instructions to Carteret and Norris. I am glad to hear that the Russes have made no descent the 31 July as Mr. Adlerfelt brings. I hope they won't venture upon a capital landing and be content to plunder by small partys.

"Two of our men of war, one of 60 and one of 50, must be with Sir John Norris by this time, having been under sail those 12 days. The two other will be there 6 or 7 days after. Sir John is allowed besides that to stop the man of war that goes as convoy to Riga with some of our merchantmen."

We shall soon hear something about our expedition against the coasts of Spain. Five ships have sailed already and the two which remain will escort the 50 transports filled with 4,000 infantry and 200 dragoons. There are two fire-ships and two bomb-vessels. We should have preferred that these 7 ships had been sent to the Baltic in addition to the four that have gone but that cannot be helped.

"Lord Sunderland is expected here in three weeks. Pray show this letter to Baron Bothmer. The Duke of Montrose had yours. . . . We have here Lord Carmicael, Lord Hyndford's son, a very pretty gentleman. . . .

"Pray, my Lord, doe me so much favour as to tell Admiral Norris with my humble respects that I have received his letter of the 5th. He seems surprised that I have writt to him twice by Mr. Bernstorff's express order that it was needless for him to take the trouble of writing to me and that it was sufficient to write to Lord Stanhope, who never fails to communicate all to Mr. Bernstorff by Secretary Schaub. However, I could not help writing what I was so positively ordered. The truth is that that minister being much altered towards me doth not care that such correspondence should go through my hands, of which I intreat you to acquaint Sir John Norris that he may not putt any thing of this upon me as if I was backward in cultivating the honour of his correspondence, of which I have been always extreamly proud. But such things I cannot help, and it is fitter for your lordship to let him know it then for me to write to him about so nice a point." 5 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1719, August [1] 12, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to MR. DE LA FAY.

1719, August [1] 12, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, August [1] 12, Copenhagen.—“It will be a very good thing if the Dutch can yet be brought into the Quadruple Alliance, tho’ they come into it somewhat late. Their state, it seems, must be very low. I was a little doubtfull that the King of Denmark’s and the Czar’s progress against Sueden might marr our treaty at Berlin. I shall be very glad it takes effect. In the present situation I durst not venture your last letters to Mr. Schrader by the post. I send them by Mr. Finch, who returns again to Milord Carteret. We have nothing lately from Sweden nor Norway and, having nothing of consequence to write, I have not troubled Milord Stanhope with any letter this post.”

THE SAME to GENERAL DEWITZ.

1719, August [1] 12, Copenhagen.—Sending him the current news; and that General Adlerfeldt has arrived from Sweden.
French.

SIR JOHN NORRIS to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, August [3] 14.—“My barge shall waight on you to morrough, alevin a'clock, to bring you aboard where you shall onely have a pece of English mutton and a most hearty wellcum. I am infinitely obliged for the reading your leater and Monsieur Bothmers, to whome my humble thanks, all which are hearwith returned by Robetons. I should thinck Mr. Fonis [Finch] should return with all the dispatches to Stockholm and by his landing we may lerne sum gooddish news. My thincks it has bin rong to publish what was sined at Stockholme, since I thinck it conditionall on our ackting, which by Robetons is not intended, but lett the grate men judg for them selves. I am content to obay and I thinck from it Denmark will repent their undertakeing in Norway, and perhaps louse Holestin, which I should not be sorry for. I shall long till I have the honour of your company to morough. . . .” 2 pp.

J. JEFFERYES to THE SAME.

1719, August 3, Reval. The reports of the success of the Czar’s enterprises are always so favourable that we dare not be sure with respect to them. According to one report here current the Swedes have proposed to the Russians a cessation of arms and at present the rumour is that the Russians, having made themselves masters of two Swedish forts, are now advanced to four leagues from Stockholm. These rumours, however, appear to be unfounded, because letters from Lameland of the 17th of last month make no mention thereof, but only say that the Czar had gone with some galleys to reconnoiter Wexholm and that his Majesty had happily returned thence to the fleet; and later letters of the 22nd from the fleet say that up till then nothing considerable had taken place.

It is not in the Island of Singil Sheer that the Russians have their stores and fortifications, as has been hitherto believed here, but rather in Lameland, which the Czar prefers as having a good harbour and all conveniences for his fleet. A manifesto by the Czar is seen here which is said to have been already published in Sweden in which the Czar declares that so far from being the cause of this long war, of which he has been unjustly accused, he has always been desirous of peace, as the reasonable proposals he has from time to time made to Sweden amply show. This manifesto also brings to light some motives which the Czar has had for commencing this war, during which he says he has evidenced his moderation and mildness alike in success and the reverse. Then he complains of his allies and especially of the King of Great Britain whom he has not been able to persuade because of his peculiar notions to send his ministers to the Congress of Aland. On the other hand the King of Prussia has acted the part of a true and faithful friend. He proceeds to say that in the time of the late King the conferences of this congress were so successful that peace would have been infallibly concluded between the two crowns if the life of that prince had been slightly prolonged, and that after that event he had no wish to undertake any designs against Sweden, though everything was in his favour for doing so with success, because he hoped that the Queen and the Estates of Sweden would complete the work so well begun and that they would act in accordance with the assurances given by Count Gullenburgh for the conclusion of peace. But seeing at last that Sweden was only playing with him he found it necessary to renew the war and to carry it into the heart of that kingdom, not with the design of making further conquests but solely to procure thereby the peace he desired. He protests that he is innocent of the blood that will be shed and the ruin which must fall upon the Swedish people if they resolve to continue the war with him but the blame will rest with those who by their inflamed counsels have prevented peace. And finally he warns the Swedes to take the most suitable measures to prevent their ruin by making a prompt peace with him, in which he is ready to agree to as favourable terms as those he formerly offered. This manifesto is dated from the fleet in the month of June and has been printed and published in three languages, viz. Swedish, German and Russian. We shall soon hear what effect it has in Sweden.

Letters from Petersbourg say that all the German domestics of the Grand Duke of Muscovy, the son of the unfortunate late Czarevitch, have been taken away and replaced by Russians who are appointed to serve him and watch over his person. Apartments have also been procured for the Princess, his sister, in one of the Czar's summer houses. It is said that the Czar intends taking a closer interest in the education of this Prince, who is next in the succession, if the present

Czarina does not present him with a male heir. The same letters add that there should be observed by the order of the Czar a day of fasting and public prayer for the blessing of Heaven upon the Czar's armies.

The Danish privateers have lately brought up a ship called *The Meerman*, Ryndert Jansen, master, laden for English, Holland and Hamburgers' account from hence to Lubec. Mr. Hodgkin, an English merchant at Petersburg, has shipt in her 40 bundles of hemp consigned to Herman Rodde in Lubeck and some other merchants there. Hides and other goods to the value of 4,000 pound sterling. She went straight from hence to Lubeck and has neither directly nor indirectly any other goods but for the account as above mentioned, so that the Danes have no manner of pretext for bringing her up. I therefore intreat your lordship to use your best offices in this affair that these gentlemen may not only get their ship and cargo released but that satisfaction may be had for extra charges, loss of time and loss of market for the goods. *Chiefly French.* 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH TO THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, August [4] 15, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark—Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME TO SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1719, August [4] 15, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark—Public Record Office.*]

J. ROBETHON TO LORD POLWARTH.

1719, August [4] 15, Han[over].—. . . M. Bernstorff highly approves the way in which you spoke to Privy Councillor Holsten, for it is open mockery to say that they had no understanding with the Czar when they acted as if they had. Count Holsten is ill with the gout. I saw him yesterday but did not speak of matters, although we were alone. He is a prudent and moderate man. His business hangs fire and you can easily judge that in the present condition of affairs we should not advise the granting of subsidies to the Danes. Mr. Norris will have orders from Lord Stanhope as to the offer made by the Danes for joining four ships of war to our squadron. . . . Nothing can be said more than you have said to M. Adlerfelt. The best way would be for the Swedes to arrange matters with the Danes, but the latter are so proud of their success that they formulate exorbitant claims, which will oblige the Swedes to conclude peace with the Czar at any price and then they will pay for all. It would be very difficult for Lord Stanhope to tell you what conditions it would be advisable for Denmark to make and it is too late to trifle over the matter, for what is taking place between Sweden and Russia, whether for peace

or war, will decide the matter and that before long. Weber's information is quite opposite to what M. de Holst said to you, for he writes me that Mr. Puskin appears quite content at the result of the negotiations with the Court of Denmark. We learned from London on the 8th of August last, n.s., that the two last ships for reinforcing Admiral Norris had sailed that day. The other two had gone eight days before. By our letters from Berlin of the 11th nothing has yet been done there. The ministers told Mr. Witworth that everything was ready for signing the alliance, and they had no difficulty about any of the articles but, as the King was very ill at Wusterhause of dysentery and tertian fever, they must await his recovery. Whether this is a pretended illness to gain time and to see what is happening between the Swedes and the Russians or a real illness we shall soon know. There are some letters in the town which say that the King is very ill, and M. Bernstorff believes it to be so. . . . The Swedes must be very weak on the coast of Norway when they have set fire to Udeweldt and retired inland. . . . There have just arrived letters from Berlin of the 12th. The King is better and the treaty will be put on the way for signing, but an express from us will be there to-morrow with orders to Mr. Witworth to represent that it is no longer possible to sign upon the footing never to make peace with Sweden, the one without the other, seeing we have already concluded peace, so that that article must be withdrawn. We shall see what the Prussian Court will say to this. *French.* 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to MR. DE LA FAY.

1719, August [4] 15, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark—Public Record Office.*]

SECRETARY J. CRAGGS to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, August 4, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, *Entry Book*, 5.—*Public Record Office.*]

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1719, August [4] 15, Copenhagen.—“I have received the honour of your letter of the 8th August; and read those to General Bothmer and Mr. Schrader. All your letters to Mr. Schrader before Mr. Finch came hither I dispatch't carefully to him. Those that came to my hand since he came go by him; for two reasons, (1) because we could not well write while Mr. Finch was here without putting them under a difficulty what to answer to the Suedes upon the dispatches he brought, there being no answer upon them from Hanover, and (2) lest they should fall into the hands of the Russ; so he has 4 together by Mr. Finch, that of the 8th being reckoned.

“They knew nothing here of what had been transacted at Stockholm till they had their letters by last post from the

Comte de Holst, who has writt to them that Baron Bernstorff had declared to him what has past. I was yesternight to make a visit with General Bothmer to Monsieur Holst. I need not tell you all that past, tho' it was comical enough. He was very warm, and I was obliged to seem to be so upon my own defence. There were abundance of reproaches and justifications. I was glad I had doubly the advantage of him both from the present situation of our affairs and from their wise management for some time past. I have very litle to write to Milord Stanhope, but the litle I have I have sent inclosed.

"I return you my hearty thanks for the pains and concerns you have taken in Mr. Hanneken's affair, and that you have put Milord Stanhope in mind to procure me his Majesty's permission to pay my duty to Ghöre. I begg you'll be so kind to let me know what method I shall take for a litle accommodation while there, and what servants or horses I need to bring or can get accommodation for.

"We had yesternight late letters by this courier from Stockholm—of mine I send you copies inclosed. I have not yet seen the Admiral's, for he is on board."

THE SAME to COUNT BOTHMER.

1719, August [4] 15, Copenhagen.— . . . "A courier who came from Stockholm last night brings the news that the Russians continue to burn and ravage in the Swedish territory and that the Swedes were in communication with M. Osterman, the Czar's plenipotentiary, at a place near Stockholm, whose demands were very high, the Czar proposing to retain Esthonia, Ingria and Carelia, in which are the towns of Reval, Wibourg, Narva and Keeksholm, and to restore Finland at once and Livonia in 40 years. There is a rumour here that the King of Denmark has arrived at Clausholm in Jutland, but I do not credit it, although it is likely that he will reach there soon. . . ."

SECRETARY J. CRAGGS to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, August 7, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Entry Book 5.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD CARTERET.

1719, August 6–17, Hanover.—I have your letters of the 12th and 14th July, o.s., with the preliminary treaty of peace, the ratification by the Queen of Sweden, your two promissory notes and the other précis thereto added. I have placed the whole dispatches before the King, who has ordered me to notify his approbation of your entire conduct of this negotiation, but especially observes with satisfaction that you have not promised the immediate approach of our fleet as a condition *sine quo non* of the preliminary treaty. As the Swedes have

consented to the propositions which you have made to them they must wait for the assistance which his Majesty has promised to give them to extricate them from their present distress, as you have been authorised to promise them, but it would be neither just nor prudent for Sweden to expect the arrival of our squadron, which would only expose it to an insult and spoil all. Admiral Norris has with him 11 ships of war but expects other 4 from England, of which 2 should now have joined him, but there is a risk of their being intercepted by the Danes if he were far from Copenhagen. But when they have arrived and when the Swedes have really the number of ships of which they have given you a list, the two squadrons together should be equal to the Russians and Danish ships, supposing these were to join ; for, since Marstrand has been taken, the 8 Danish ships which were upon the Norwegian coast will have joined the six which were in the Sound, and these 14 ships with those of the Czar should make a fleet which our ships with those of the Swedes would venture to face. Such being the state of matters in the Baltic I have already instructed you by my letter of the 3rd of this month to advise Sweden to agree with one of the two enemies who are attacking her. If she could assure herself of Denmark she would have in addition the help of our fleet against Russia. I do not know how Sweden may have acted upon this advice but if she has yet done nothing you should use all your endeavours to bring her to make peace with the King of Denmark. This she might obtain by ceding to him Stralsund and the Isle of Rugen. But she should consider that by leaving Revel in the hands of the Czar she will leave not only Livonia but the kingdom of Sweden itself at the mercy of Russia, whereas by making that cession to Denmark she would be sure of destroying, even this summer, the maritime power of the Czar who, unless this is done, will always be formidable. If, notwithstanding these reasons, so essential to her safety and preservation, Sweden should prefer to treat with the Czar to turn his forces against Denmark, our squadron would then be useless to her, but our alliance would be no less necessary to put her in a condition to press the war with vigour and success and, besides that, the knowledge of that alliance would aid her not a little with the Czar. I will not now expatiate upon these alternatives, having already fully spoken of them in my former dispatch, but let Sweden know that which ever side she takes the King is very sincerely disposed to furnish her present assistance. I send you herewith a plan of the preliminary treaty which his Majesty authorises you to offer to the Queen and to sign it before renewing of the alliance, which may take some time to discuss. The Queen of Sweden will see by the tenor of that agreement and by my other letter hereto annexed, with the orders which I send to Admiral Norris, that the King leaves nothing to be desired to manifest his friendship.

But the King orders that you are not to sign that convention unless the Queen signs on her side the article of it which concerns the King of Prussia. The King is obliged to insist on this in consequence of the treaty which he concluded with that Prince in 1715. Up till now we have done nothing therein owing to the inactivity of the King of Prussia, but, as he is to give full satisfaction to his Majesty, this treaty resumes its force and the concerns of the King of Prussia cannot be overlooked in this arrangement; and it is no less necessary for Sweden to attend to this for, if she agrees with Denmark, she will require the friendship of the King of Prussia to attack the Czar in Livonia, and we could not at the same time break with the Czar and with the King of Prussia. This would unite them entirely in their measures, and the German states of the King would be thereby exposed to dangers which we are not in a position to meet. Then, should Sweden agree with the Czar, if she refuses to cede Stettin to the King of Prussia he would not fail to join with Denmark to put him in possession of the Isle of Rugen and Stralsund, and Sweden could scarcely hope to press the war against Denmark with success if she were so powerfully supported; at least she could not flatter herself longer in the hopes of obtaining the restoration of Stralsund, and on this side the kingdom of his Majesty would be equally exposed. And for an even stronger reason peace with the King of Prussia is indispensable to Sweden, if she can neither agree with the Czar nor with Denmark, seeing that then she will have no ally bold enough to save her from the enmity of these three powers. That is so true that most certainly I never should have hazarded writing to Admiral Norris the letter which you see if we had not previously assured ourselves of Prussia, and the uncertainty in which we were on the account of this Prince, which was only removed by the signing of a convention with him, was the sole reason which prevented our replying earlier to your last dispatches. Please ask at once a passport for a Prussian minister, leaving his name blank, the King of Prussia not yet having chosen the minister whom he will send to Sweden, and send this passport by an express to Admiral Norris, so that it will come sooner. No agreement has yet been made with the King of Prussia as to the sum which he will pay to Sweden. You will endeavour that that may be left blank in the second article until it is arranged with the Prussian minister who goes to Sweden. But if the Swedes shall absolutely refuse to sign that second article for the cession of Stettin without the sum being stated you can in that case insert in that article what you will see written in the margin. . . . [Robethon adds in a postscript:] "My Lord directs me to add that as France is the guaranty of Stettin to the King of Prussia and also of the treaty which we have concluded with that King it will be an utter impossibility for Sweden ever to regain possession of it and so it will suit her better to take the two

millions of crowns from the King of Prussia than to maintain a pretension which never can have effect. Please use this argument with the Swedes. *French. Copy.* 6 pp.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD CARTERET.

1719, August 6-17, Hanover.—[Private.] To facilitate as much as possible your negotiations and to do Sweden all the service which is humanly possible, although we are exposing our fleet thereby to a certain and immediate war with the Czar and Denmark, his Majesty nevertheless permits you to promise that as soon as Admiral Norris has received his reinforcement of the 4 ships which come to him from England, and which will have joined him before you receive this letter, he permits you to promise, I say, to the Court of Sweden that, immediately on the signing of this preliminary convention with Great Britain which I now send you, Admiral Norris, on being informed thereof by your Excellency, will advance with his fleet as far as Hanoë where he will join the Swedish ships which are ready and there the Admiral will receive orders to send a declaration to the Czar that the King has sent him into these seas to support the mediation which his Majesty has offered to the Czar for peace with Sweden, and that for treating of that peace the Czar must withdraw his forces from Sweden; that the interests of the British Crown and the Protestant religion will not permit his Majesty to suffer that that kingdom shall be subjugated to the Czar and that, if the Czar refuses to do so, the said Admiral has orders jointly with the Swedish fleet to oppose his advance. This declaration will probably produce one or other of these results,—either the Czar will accept the mediation of the King and withdraw, in which case Sweden will be delivered from present danger and will gain a year's time to concert new measures, or else the Czar will make such a reply to the Admiral as will serve to vindicate before all the world all that we undertake for the defence of Sweden. In this latter case you will see by the copy hereto annexed that the Admiral has orders to act as a man of war and according as the force of the Swedes, the disposition and the situation of the Danes, and the information which we will have of the Russian forces shall direct him, that is to say, in short, that he has orders, if the circumstances of the case require it, to do everything he can for the safety of Sweden. If he sees no hope of striking a decisive blow we can render no service to Sweden in making futile demonstrations for her safety and which might do more ill than good; and of this you can assure that Court where you stay. . . . His Majesty having thus authorised you to go as far as it is possible for him to assist and uphold Sweden, and even further perhaps than is prudent, he is persuaded that the Swedish Court will embrace with satisfaction and even with joy the treaty which you are charged to offer them and that they will sign it without wishing to make any change upon it; but if,

against our hope and contrary to their true interests, she refuses, Colonel Bassewitz would do well to withhold the ratification of the German treaty which he has concluded and, so far as you are concerned, you are to let the negotiations fall and to declare to the Swedes that the British Crown can do nothing further in their affairs and that the King will at once recall his squadron to England as having nothing more to do in those waters and having been sent for no other design than to contribute as much as was humanly possible to save Sweden, but which has altogether become useless to the King, seeing Sweden will not concur with his Majesty in those measures which alone can save her from the present danger and settle matters for time to come. You will send with all diligence information of whatever takes place and, in the latter case, which, however, I do not expect, the King will probably send order for your return. The worst which can possibly happen to his Majesty on the Swedish crown refusing to accept the conditions which he proposes will be the saving of a million of crowns for the present and enjoying tranquilly the new acquisitions under the guarantees of France and the King of Prussia, to which guarantees it will only be necessary for his Majesty to add those of the Czar and of the King of Denmark, seeing he will no longer wish to meddle in the affairs of Sweden. As to the million of crowns you will observe that in the first separate article of the convention which you are to sign the intention is to make the matter more advantageous to Sweden than it was formerly set down in the 5th article of the preliminary treaty, as it is believed that in the present necessity of Sweden it will be more convenient to have that sum entire. *French. Copy. 4 pp.*

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, August [7] 18, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, August [7] 18, Copenhagen.—“I was to-day at Council with General Bothmer, where he was to communicate to them, by the King’s order, his Majesty’s letter of the 12th concerning the King of Denmark’s sending a minister to the congress at Brunswic. They made no other answer but that they would transmit a copy of it, which they desired and which General Bothmer promised to send them, to the King, their master.

“There past on this side in manner of discourse some litle reproaches, and they read to us an article of the treaty of 1715, which we were under no difficulty to answer.

“We have no accounts of late from Norway. Secretary Sehestedt told us that Tordenschiold had been repulsed at the Castle of New Elsborg, but that he had no letters from

Court since those of the 3rd from Stromstadt. Sir John has keep't the convoy, the *Gosport* man of war, with him; the merchantmen would not stay but have all proceeded on their voyages without convoy and the *Falmouth*, a ship of 50 guns, one of the four expected from England, came to him on Tuesday."

SIR JOHN NORRIS to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, August 7, o.s., *Cumberland*.—"According to your consent of pardoning the troble to put my leater to Lord Stanhope in sifer I hearwith send it by my lieutenant, and pray it may go assune as possable. Your lordship will have just reson to find falt with the lenght of it and yett I was unable to render the account in less words. Whot I thair in say of Gabele I don't name your lordship, but if you find it proper your lordship can asuar them you had it from him self. As to the leater to Beringstorf it is in French, and not takeing notis of Denmark it may go with out desifering in case Mr. Spede puts it sum wheare privately about him. When your lordship has red it pray sele it and I should be glad of your thouts on all that you will see I have wright in those leaters, that am, with great truth. . . ." 2 pp.

THE SAME to BARON SPARRE.

1719, August 7.—"I have now the honour to acquaint your lordship that I have received letters from our Court whereby my master, the King of Great Britain, seems very well pleased to see by your lordship's account that you had in so short a time got ten sail of the line and two frigats ready to sail, and I am directed to entreat your lordship to use your utmost influence in the getting as many ships ready as is possible for you and that you will be pleased to let me know by the bearer how many men each ship has on board, for how long they are victualed, and how many days you think they can keep the sea, and what road or harbour on the coast of Stockholm you judge most proper for rendezvous; because I am to acquaint your lordship that when the 4 ships ordered to join me from England shall be arrived I expect instructions which may be agreable to her Suedish Majesty, and the reason which have made it noway adviseable nor indeed practicable to proceed forwards until I am joined by the whole force I expect is the consideration of the present temper of the Danes who might possibly intercept anything that were to follow me. I send this by my Captain Linds who will return with such commands as your lordship may have for me, and I desire you to favour me in giving him such directions as will procure him the greatest dispatch upon the road. . . ." *Copy.* 2 pp.

THE SAME to LORD STANHOPE.

1719, August 7, o.s., *Cumberland*, at Copenhagen.—"I have received the honour of your letter dated the 31 July

which Lord Polwarth has been so good to decypher. Your lordship is pleased to mention his Majesty's satisfaction in observing that between the 12th and 24th the Suedes had got six men of war and two frigats more ready and that as I made no observation upon it you took it for granted to be so. The reason of my silence was that I sent you copies of what the Admiral had writ me and by his first letter he was as positive they could fit but four as by his last they had the others ready. I must own it to be a quicker dispatch than the methods of our country would admit of and I never having been in Sweden to know their methods and my Lord Carteret having sent me a list, whereby their Court likewise assure the same, were further reasons for my being silent and handing them to you without any remark. But as your lordship has directed I shall send an officer with a letter to the said Admiral, in the manner you have ordered me, to make the best enquiry he can into the state of their ships. I have heard it formerly said they could not keep the sea above a fortnight or three weeks ; and now mentioning of time, your lordship will give me leave to observe to you that the year is far advanced and that towards the coast of Stockholm and the Gulf of Finland ill weather and winter begin the latter end of this month. For when I was at Revel 4 years ago we left that country the 16th of August, when we had extreme cold weather and violent hard gales of wind, in which a Dutch man of war and several merchantmen were lost in coming to me from Peterburgh ; and therefore I should think that by the middle of September the Czar will be obliged to have his ships in the ports he designs to winter them in. I have heard he is fortifying the harbour where he now is at Ahland but whether it be to defend it against any attack or with a view to make use of it in winter I cannot judge.

“Your lordship desires to know my opinion touching the strength the Danes may bring together, what part it is likely they will venture to act in case we should join the Suedes and how long their ships may be provided to keep the sea. As to the part they will take in that case the two ministers, Weibe and Gabel, being the only persons who lead the councils of Denmark at this time and at present with his Majesty in Norway, it cannot be learnt in Copenhagen how far they might carry their resentments. I have been well assured that when the Czar was here and differed with them by not persisting to make the descent upon Schonen, Gabel gave the King advice to seize the person of the Czar, which I only mention and leave to your lordship's judgment how far they are capable of carrying their resentments. As to their naval force they have fitted 14 ships of the line, and 3 three-deckt ships lye with their equipage aboard and want only men which, if they would take out of their small frigats and use other methods of their country they might have them in condition for service this year. They are able to keep their ships

virtualled till the time of the ice and have used upon many occasions to keep them at an anchor before Copenhagen, which commands the passage of the Sound, untill the coming of the ice, and then they have a method of cutting it and halling them into the harbour. I must also observe to your lordship that the passage of the Sound is through two channels either of which is about 12 miles long and not a mile broad ; that, besides the marks on the land, they have also buoys upon several parts of the sands, and when they pass it with their own men of war they lay a great many vessels with signal flags. So that when his Majesty shall be pleased to direct our being in the Baltick and the season of the year require our return if the Danes should take away these buoys from the sands it would be too hazardous for us to attempt passing the grounds, and in that case we should have the Belt to go through, which is a navigation none of us have ever been acquainted with and should therefore be in great want of a number of pilots from Lubeck if any be there to carry us through.

“As to the *Gosport* man of war, which was the convoy to Riga, she is still with me, but none of the merchantmen of our country being willing to wait for convoy they are all sailed and I believe arrived in the ports of the Czar. As to the 4 ships from England there is yet only the *Falmouth* come to me.

“My Lord Polwarth does me the honour to put this into cipher and will send his courier with it to your lordship, who will have the goodness to lay the same with my most humble duty before his Majesty. I shall take care to observe your lordship’s directions in keeping aboard while I may apprehend any accident from the Danes. . . .” 6 pp.

SIR JOHN NORRIS to BARON BERNSTORFF.

1719, August 7-18.— . . . Whereas you desired to know if when I shall be joined by the four English ships and the eight or ten Swedish war ships I shall then be in a condition to chase the Russians from the Swedish coasts and destroy them if need be, I can only say that I have not yet received any better information of the Russian strength than what is contained in the last Lord Stanhope sent me. If it be correct we may hope for success if the Czar comes to meet us on the sea, but if he continues in the port where he is at present and fortifies himself, as it is said he is doing, it will be difficult to force him to a battle successfully as he will have troops to cover the port and will be able to use his galleys ; besides the entrance is very narrow. But as an officer I wish always to be ready to go as far as it is possible for any one to go to serve his Majesty with the best of which I am capable. As for our commerce they are unwilling to wait here for their convoy and are all gone and have already entered the Russian harbours. The year is far advanced and very soon these seas will be impossible for navigation. *French.* 2½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, August [8] 19, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1719, August [8] 19, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1719, August [8] 19, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, August [8] 19, Copenhagen.—“The King of Denmark landed at Elsinore yesternight and is now at Fredericksbourg. All I can yet learn, not having seen Mr Gabel, who came here this morning betwixt 6 and 9 a clock, tho’ I have been twice to waite of him, is from the talk of the town, that the Danes have been repulsed before Elsbourg, have lost above 600 men and had some of their ships disabled; that Tordenshiold was in disgrace, and that the Danes and Suedes had agreed on an armistice.

“The King came streight from Mastrand to Elsinore. There came 3 frigatts with his Majesty, and I hear there are three ships of war also come to the road since noon.

“After I had writt what is above, I have learn’t from a good hand that how soon the King of Denmark received the last letter from the Czar, which we had by one Kreutz, an officer whom I formerly by a mistake called Dressen, the King was very much out of humour, and immediately ordered part of his troops to retreat again to Stromstedt, the rest to be transported to Jutland and hither, and if Mastrand had not then be[en] taken the attempt had not been made; that the Danes had been repulsed before Elsbourg and lost 200 or 300 men, but that Tordenshiold was not in disgrace; that he was made Vice-Admiral, and had received a present of the King’s picture; and that all or most of the ships of warr that were before Marstrand and Gottenbourg are expected in this road to-night. I hear Colonel Leuenohm, who arrived here only this morning, has already been with Major General Adlerfeld, the Suedish minister. I cannot guess yet what turn matters may take, but some of consideration have enquired at me if we would accept of the assistance of their ships even against the Czar and if we thought of sailing soon into the Baltick. I gave elusive answers to both till I should see better how matters stood.

P.S.—“I do not find that the account of the armistice is well founded. The Danes lost their biggest prahm and two gallies and a considerable number of men before Elsbourg.”

SIR JOHN NORRIS to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, August 8.—“I return you thancks for your lordship’s of yesterday and hear with is our Secretary’s leater to you. Thairs to me is only about the four ships, and when the trade arives to send them safe to Stockholm. Their ariveing a frigatt yesterday from Norway, I would gladly know the Danish news on that side. I have sent my first lieutenant to S[pa]rr, as I intended, and hope he will be back in four days. My compliments to Monsieur Botmer and Lipsiker and all our friends. . .” 1 p.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1719, August 8.—“I thanck your lordship for the favor of yours and being told the King came last night to town, I send Mr. Hopson to you and desiar you will consider with Mr. Bothmer the temper of the Court and if it be proper for me to waight on his Majesty. You will plesse for to-day to acquaint I doe not yett kno of his arival or that you understand I am indisposed be cause in my situation I think sum thing should be dun to avoyed jellosey. Pray has thair disapointments brought them back or are they still going on towards Bahouse. . . . Mr. Hopson will bring the Hess gentellman, if your lordship plesis.” 1½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to M. BERNSTORFF.

1719, August [8] 19, Copenhagen.—Giving him the current news. *French.*

[Similar letters to M. Schrader, Lord Carteret, and Col. Bassewitz. *French.*]

JAMES JEFFERYES to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, August 10, Revel.—Our last letters from Lameland state that Major General Lessi, who was detached with several galleys to make a diversion to the Swedes, after landing his troops at Penningby on the 24th of last month met in a village called Nordtellies, about five leagues from Stockholm, a small party of the Swedes whom he made prisoners of war, reduced that village to ashes and re-imbarked with his men and his galleys. The attempt of Admiral Apraxin upon Wexholm has not been successful and we are informed that that Admiral, having found it too difficult to force the passage at that place and make himself master of the fortress, has changed his purpose and is making his way to Sudertellie, which is three leagues from Stockholm, where it is believed his intention is to make the descent more speedily. The troops are suffering much from the heat of the season and are more anxious to get to close quarters with the enemy than to remain aboard the galleys. Brigadier le Fort, who lately came to the Czar from Stockholm, reports that he passed by permission of the Prince of Hesse Castle through the Swedish army and that

he found the strength of it to be 25,000 regular troops, resolute to stand their ground and to receive the Russians hotly. We believe that the Czar is as yet on board the *Ingermanland*, which cruises with other ships of war between Aland and Gotland and sometimes also among the Swedish sheeres.

The French lieutenant-colonel who passed through this town three weeks ago in search of the Czar returned and left again in company of M. Renn, gentleman of the Russian embassy at Aland. It is likely that the latter has been sent to the Court of Berlin with secret commissions, but as for the former we do not know yet who he is or with what commissions he is charged, though there are people here who pretend to know that his name is De Baraillon, that he is Swiss born and has been employed by that Court for three or four years as a spy in foreign countries. The same people give out that he last returned from Sweden and that he has given information to the Czar of all that has taken place there, and that he goes presently to Holland to find Marquis Beretti Landi and that he has orders to go even farther than that.

Although the Czar has declared free commerce with Sweden the Russian privateers have taken and brought into this harbour an English boat in ballast for Stockholm and the sailors have been forced to go on board his Majesty's ships, leaving in the said boat only the master with a little boy. One of the ships of his Majesty called *Le Hangut* of 90 guns, having commenced to leak, has been sent from the fleet to Cronslot to be refitted, but it is doubtful if she will be in a condition to go out this season again; but the news from this quarter becomes ever the more uncertain because of the distance of the Czar and his long absence. You will be better informed what is taking place by way of Sweden. To all appearance the Czar will find more difficulty in executing his plans on Sweden than he imagines and it is therefore thought here that he will content himself with burning and ravaging the coasts. We shall see if his so doing will oblige the Swedes to make peace. A month more and the campaign will be finished. There is great surprise here that Admiral Norris remains so long inactive. Let there be light and you will oblige infinitely. *French.* 4 pp.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD CARTERET.

1719, August [10] 21, Hanover.—Intimating that orders have been sent to Admiral Norris to unite with the Swedish fleet as soon as he knows that the convention has been signed by Sweden. *French.* Copy. 1 p.

THE SAME to SIR JOHN NORRIS.

1719, August 10, Hanover.—“I hope Major Fimboe will have got safe to you with my dispatches of the 17th. I am now further commanded by his Majesty to signify his pleasure to you that so soon as you can possibly after the receipt of

this you do proceed with your whole squadron to Hanoe near Carlescrone, and that you forthwith give notice to the Court of Sueden of these orders and that you have the King's commands to offer to her Suedish Majesty the service of his fleet under your command, and that you are ready to obey such commands as you shall receive from her Majesty so soon as the treaty sent to my Lord Carteret shall be sign'd. And his Majesty doth accordingly direct you that so soon as you shall receive notice hereof from my Lord Carteret you do in concert with the Suedish Admiral go and look for the Russ fleet and do your best to destroy them. These orders are sent you upon the supposition that the Suedes have not yet made their peace with the Czar.

"You will likewise acquaint the government of Denmark that you have his Majesty's commands to live in strict amity with them and that you doubt not of a suitable and friendly return from them, and you are accordingly to live in friendship with them (unless [which his Majesty cannot expect] they should give you just occasion to do otherwise). You may likewise with truth inform them that every dispatch which has been sent to Lord Carteret has carry'd him orders to do every-thing in his power to incline the Court of Sueden to make peace with Denmark, and that his lordship will continue to do them all the good offices he can. You may at the same time let them know how regardless the Czar has shew'd himself of their concerns and that he offers even to act against them. I heartily wish you good success and am persuaded nothing will be wanting on your side to procure it. I am informed by letters of the 4th from England that another 70 gun ship and a fire ship were order'd that evening to sail to join you, and we have reason to hope that your whole reinforcement, consisting of two 70 gun ships, two of 60 and two of 50, will have join'd you by the time you receive this. . . . If contrary to our expectations one, two or three of the ships should not yet be come up you will not stay for them, but leave orders that they follow you as they come." 2½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, August [11] 22, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, Denmark.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, August [11] 22, Copenhagen.—"Major Finboe has arrived with dispatches from the Earl of Stanhope, which were dispatch'd this morning to Milord Carteret. I congratulate you with all my heart upon our treatys being finish't with Prussia, and am glad that the reason I used with people here pleased you."

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, August [11] 22, Ha[nover].— . . . M. Campredon

leaves to-morrow for Stockholm by Lubec and Ystedt on our frigate. Please read my letters to General Bothmer and M. Schrader. You will see some great news. Alberoni has asked peace. . . . I greatly fear that peace has already been made between Sweden and the Czar and that we come on the scene too late. It would have been otherwise if our treaty with Prussia had been signed three weeks sooner. As for Göhre we go in a month. There is no public house there. The King lodges and entertains everybody. The quarter-master will prepare for you one or two small chambers and you will eat at Court. Bring at most a valet and a lackey and take post horses before your calash. You must go to Hamburg and from there to Luneburg, which is only four miles from Göhre. I do not advise you to bring riding horses. If you want to see one or two hunts with friends they will lend you horses. It will suffice to bring boots. . . . *French.* 2 pp.

P. BETHUN to THE SAME.

1719, August 11, Malmoe.—Thanking him for sending him a letter from Scotland and desiring him to transmit a packet of letters thither. He adds, My eldest brother is dead and I am a lieutenant-colonel of artillery. *French.* 1 p.

CAPTAIN RICH. HUGHES to THE SAME.

1719, August 11, H.M. ship *Monk*, at Elsenore, 8 a.m.—“I humbly take this liberty to pray you’l forward the inclosed to Sir John Norris which comes for his knowledge of my being arrived here, and are obliged to anchor, the stream running out (and a southerly wind) for I am under pressing orders to loose no time to joyne him. . . .” 1 p.

THE KING OF DENMARK to THE KING OF POLAND.

1719, August [11] 22, Copenhagen. *Danish copy.* 1 p.

LORD POLWARTH to JAMES JEFFERYES.

1719, August [11] 22, Copenhagen.—Acknowledging receipt of a letter and sending him the current news. *French.*

THE SAME to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, August [12] 23, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, August [12] 23, Copenhagen.—“I have dispatch’t this servant express, (having no other that can come quik by me and no messenger) with letters from Sir John Norris to the Earl of Stanhope. I must referr to them, for I have no time to put them in your cypher. You’ll see by the copie

of my letter to Milord Stanhope, which [I] have here inclosed, that Sir John sails into the Baltick with the first fair wind. I hope this step we have ventured upon, as appearing to us to be extreemly necessary for his Majesty's service and without which there was litle view of saving Sueden, will be aproven of by his Majesty and his ministers. The few cyphers that I have putt in my letter you can decypher by yours."

LORD POLWARTH to THE DUKE OF MONTROSE.

1719, August [12] 23, Copenhagen.—"Sir John [Norris] gos under sail for the Baltick with the first fair wind. I have put his letters in cypher, so I cannot communicate them to your Grace, which I do not question the Earl of Stanhope will do as well as what I have writt to him, and I shall not repeat. The *Monck*, a ship of 60 guns, arrived here this morning. Our matters on this side have indeed been pritty embroil'd, but I hope they begin to clear up. I can only say for myself that I am sorry I am at a Court that will hear neither rime nor raison. Now I think I have them upon the heuch and may have my turn, tho' some thing should be done for them, as inconsiderable as they have made themselves. I am atryng for Hadinton's Horse."

SIR JOHN NORRIS to LORD CARTERET.

1719, August 12.—"Having this morning received a letter from Admiral Sparre (a copy of which is here inclosed) and considering upon the orders which your lordship knows I have and those sent to you and the hopes that you will have finished the treatys, leads me to venture upon the said reasoning and with the approbation of Lord Polwarth to resolve upon taking the first opportunity of wind to sail to the island of Hanoë, where I must wait for your lordship's advice when I am to write to the Czar and how farther to proceed; and shall leave orders for the ships which are to join me from England to follow me to the said rendezvous. This we hope will strengthen your lordship's assurances in the Court of Sueden. I likewise send you the copy of a letter I writ Baron Sparre and I expect my officer back every moment with an answer to the same. The Suedes would do well to consider whether their naval strength be sufficient to see the Czar's fleet without our countenance in sight of them for if they miscarry when we are not present they may run themselves into great difficulties than can be at present foreseen, because that we should then be left alone to observe both the Czar and the Danes. The *Monk*, a sixty gun ship, is this moment joined me from England. . . ." *Copy.* 1½ pp.

THE SAME to BARON SPARRE.

1719, August 12.—"I have this instant received yours dated the 9th from Carlescrone and since I find you are in condition for the sea, tho all my ships are not joined, I will

come the first moment of wind to the road of Hanoë, where I hope to receive, by means of our ambassadour, her Suedish Majesty's commands. Your lordship is so good a judge of sea affairs that I need not offer to your consideration whether our being in sight at your destroying of your enemy may be of any service. You will likewise judge if your want of force should not sustain you, what advantage the Russ may hav, and how it may alter the Danes. I have no pilots for the coast of Stockholm and therefore desire you'l please to let fifteen be ready for me at Carlshaven. The Russ frigate is still here and will probably sail the moment we do. . . ."
Copy. 1½ pp.

THE SAME to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, August 12, *Cumberland*, at Copenhagen.—“Having this morning received the inclosed letter (No. 1) from Baron Sparre, and in conjunction with Lord Polwarth considered upon his Majestie's instructions to me as well as those sent to Lord Carteret, and being both of opinion that it would be of the strongest influence upon his Majesty's affairs that the squadron now with me should take the first opportunity to go to the Island of Hanoë, which we conceive will be the saving of all appearances with Sueden, and I be there nearer at hand to take such further measures as Lord Carteret shall please to send me from those instructions your lordship has given him, I am resolved to sail the first opportunity of wind and I hope it will present [itself] to-morrow morning. I shall lodge with Lord Polwarth my orders for the ships which are yet to come from England to follow me to our rendezvous at the said Island of Hanoë, and if any accident should lead me from thence before they arrive I shall leave further orders for them with the governour of Carleshaven. We have considered of a civil message which Lord Polwarth will deliver to the King of Denmark, and in his Lordship's letter you will be informed of it and his Majesty's answer thereto. I send your lordship a copy (No. 2)* of the letter I sent by my lieutenant to Baron Sparre. He is not yet returned but hourly expected. Herewith (No. 3) is a copy of the letter I now write Lord Carteret, as also one (No. 4) of my letter to Admiral Sparre, both which I send to the Governour of Malmen to be forwarded by express. Having in conjunction with Lord Polwarth and Rear-Admiral Hopson taken these measures, as beleiving them most for his Majesty's service, I hope we shall soon receive your lordship's judgment upon them, and such farther commands as his Majesty shall think fit. The *Monk* is this instant arrived. Here are several merchant ships bound to the coast of Sueden which I design to take with me to Hanoë that we may as much as possible help the protection of the trade of his Majestie's subjects. General Bothmer not being with us when Baron Sparre's

* Three of the letters referred to are printed *ante*, pp. 246-248.

letters arrived, and not having time without a delay of this affair to communicate with him in this case, I hope it will not be misconstrued, since he is a gentleman we do always communicate with, and Lord Polwarth will acquaint him therewith and likewise send your lordship this by express. I pray your lordship's favor my letter hear with to my wife may go under your cover to England. . . This letter I have put in cypher at Sir John Norris's desire." 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, August [13] 24, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, August [13] 24, Copenhagen.—“I was obliged to delay the going of this express till this evening. The reason you'll see in Sir John Norris's letter to the Earl of Stanhope which I have sent in cypher and which I doubt not he'll communicate to you.”

SIR JOHN NORRIS to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, August 13, *Cumberland*, in the road of Copenhagen.—“According to my letter of yesterday's date I sent away those dispatches to Lord Carteret and Baron Sparre. My first lieutenant is since come to me from the said Admiral and brings me from him the letter herewith (No. 1). Your lordship will be pleased to observe the letter I writ the said Admiral the 7th instant is far different from what one would imagine it to be by his answer, and my lieutenant's account, which is herewith (No. 2), is surprising to me when I consider the said Admiral's letter I sent you in yesterday's dispatch. This has lead me to desire the advice of Lord Polwarth, General Bothmer and Rear Admiral Hopson, and upon the general view of the King of England's interests and supporting the negotiations of Lord Carteret, his Majesty's ambassadour at the Court of Sueden, it is our unanimous opinion that I should proceed with his Majesty's ships under my command to Hancoe to support the said ambassadour's treatys and to give protection to our commerce going from hence up the Baltick. But I am likewise to observe to your lordship that we all agree, from the various relations of Admiral Sparr and the miserable accounts which Lieutenant Morris brings from Carlescrone, that there is little to be hoped from our joining and enterprizing of any thing with them. I beg your lordship to honor me with his Majesty's answer and commands as sune as possible. . . . I dont yett hear of the *Defiance*, *Sant Albans* or *Suffolk*, but hope they will sune arrive. . .

This letter I have put in cypher at Sir John Norris's desire. Polwarth. 2 pp.

THE SAME to LORD CARTERET.

1719, August 13, *Cumberland*, in the Road of Copenhagen.—“I have this instant received a letter from Rear Admiral Hosier acquainting me that is he now off the Kol (which is about eleven leagues from me) with the men of war named in the margin,* and that his orders are to join me as soon as possible, but the wind is at present S.S.E. so that he can neither come to me nor I pass the Grounds; but the first moment the wind and weather will let me sail I shall make the best of my way to the Island of Hano and I desire that your lordship's letters to me may be directed to be left with the governour or chief officer at Carleshaven. I request the governour of Lantserone to send you this by express and pray your lordship we may always correspond in that manner that I may take the quickest measures in my power to obey your commands for his Majesty's service. I hope these additional ships will give us a good countenance in these parts and be a testimony to her Suedish Majesty that our master has taken all the methods he could to preserve her interest. . . .”
Copy. 1½ p.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, August [14] 25, Copenhagen.
 [Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1719, August [14] 25, Copenhagen.
 [Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, August [14], 25, Copenhagen.—“Rear Admiral Hosier is come to Koll, two or three leagues from Elsinore, with the *Prince Frederick* of 90, the *Suffolk* of 90, the *Defyance* of 60, the *St. Alban's* of 50 guns, and the *Pool* fire-ship. I cannot tell you how pleas'd I am at the arrival of these ships. I am perswaded it will soon give our affairs a much better countenance. Sir John will sail the first moment of fair wind, which will at the same time bring up to him in a few hours the above mentioned ships.”

SECRETARY J. CRAGGS to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, August 14, Whitehall.
 [Also in *S.P. Foreign*, *Entry Book* 5.—*Public Record Office*.]

* <i>Prince Fredrick</i>	70 guns.
<i>Suffolk</i>	70 "
<i>Defyance</i>	60 "
<i>St. Albans</i>	50 "
<i>Pool</i>	Fire-ship.

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, August [14] 25, H[anover].— . . . The solid reasoning which you present to Lord Stanhope has his entire approbation and also that of M. Bernstorff. . . . It is very important for us to know if the brusque resolution of the King of Denmark to terminate the campaign is the result of the news of the signing of our treaties at Stockholm or of discontent with the Czar. That would enable us to judge what we may expect on the return of the Danish Court. It showed great prudence on your part to give elusive answers to those curious people that would know whether we would accept of the assistance of the Danish ships and if we thought of sailing soon into the Baltic. *French.* 3 pp.

CH. DE LA FAYE to THE SAME.

1719, August 14, Whitehall.—Sending the Office Circular, and adding, "The Danes seem to show us less regard than I think we have deserved from them. Perhaps the conclusion of the treatys with Sweden and Prussia may make an alteration in their conduct." 2 pp.

SIR JOHN NORRIS to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, August 14, *Cumberland*, in Copenhagen road.—"I have just received a letter from Rear Admiral Hosier acquainting me that he is with the ships named in the margin* off the Kol (which is about eleven leagues from me), with orders to join me. I have therefore sent Major Fimboe to Lantserone to get the governour to send away my express to Lord Carteret that his lordship may be the better able to support the assurances he shall give the Court of Sueden (the copy of my letter to him is here inclosed) and I hope this reinforcement will give us that countenance not only with the Court of Sueden but that of Denmark as to have the stricter regard to his Majesty's influence, because I think it is sufficient match for any naval force that Denmark can pretend to this year. What I can hear of the general disposition of the people of Denmark is their wishes that their King would enter into strict alliance with our master to bring them out of this war, and they have generally a great disgust to the Czar as well as apprehensions of the danger their country may be in from his growing power, and that his Majesty himself has the like apprehensions; but your lordship will be better informed of the disposition of this Court from Lord Polwarth, I having desisted going ashore since the message his lordship delivered his Majesty from me. The wind is at present against our sailing which I shall do with the first opportunity. . . . This

* <i>Pr. Fredrick</i>	70 guns.
<i>Suffolk</i>	70 "
<i>Defyance</i>	60 "
<i>St. Albans</i>	50 "
<i>Pool</i>	Fire-ship.

letter I have put in cypher at Sir John Norris's desire. POLWARTH." 2 pp.

THE SAME to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, August 14, *Cumberland*.—"At midnight a boate came to me from Rear Admiral Hosier. I have thairfore sent Finboe to Landscrone, and my leaters to Lord Stanhope will show your lordship the import, which I humbly thinck should be desifered and sent express to Hannover if your lordship be of the same opinion. . . ." 1 p.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1719, August 14.—"Munday. I sent my lieutenant to receive your commands for me if the post has brought you any thing. I thinck to stay aboard to recover the falts of tow good liveing. . . . When Mr. Finch shall plesse to return I will have a vessel and officer to attend him. I would gladly know what Raben sed about the orders of the Counsell. I believe he was sent amongst us by the grate counsellor. I am in difficulty about the convoy. Most of the merchantmen are this day sayled. If your lordship has copyed my private paper pray send it by the bearer, seld." 1 p.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, August [15] 26, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1719, August [15] 26, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, August [15] 26, Copenhagen.—"The accounts we had here and what I told the King of our treaty at Berlin has already had this good effect that it has put off General Meyer's journey thither, who was to have gone as yesterday to have stopt if possible the conclusion of that treaty. So much are we beholden to our friends here. The wind having come a litle about this morning, Sir John sail'd to lead through the Grounds. I hope Admiral Hosier with the other ships will get soon up to him. The King of Denmark went to-day to Fredericksbourg, and, as I am informed, go's on Tuesday next to Holstein. I doubt not you'll let me have your commands concerning my going or staying."

MAJOR GENERAL ADLERFELDT to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, August [15] 26, [Copenhagen].—I tried to see you twice to-day but heard that you had left this morning with the fleet, so I humbly beg you to send me a list of all the ships which have sailed with Admiral Norris and the guns in each. . . . *French*. 2 pp.

SIR JOHN NORRIS to THE QUEEN OF SWEDEN.

1719, August 15.—“I pray leave to acquaint your Royal Majesty that I have received the commands of my master, the King of Great Britain, to offer to your Suedish Majesty the service of all his fleet under my command, and that I am ready to obey such commands as your Majesty shall have for us so soon as the treaties sent to my Lord Carteret shall be signed. I therefore pray leave to acknowledge to your Majesty that I am accordingly ready to concert with your Admiral to go in search of the fleet and to do our best to destroy them. I this day sailed from the road of Copenhagen to make the best of my way for Hano for your Majesty’s commands, but it proving calm I have been obliged to anchor near Draco and will not fail to take the first opportunity of wind and weather to arrive at Hano. . . .” *Copy.* 1 p.

[Sent in cipher.]

THE SAME to EARL STANHOPE.

1719, August 15, *Cumberland*, off the *Draco*.—“As I was under sail passing the Sound the messenger came to me with your lordship’s letter dated the 10th, with the inclosed to Lord Carteret, which I have read and sealed and sent the messenger to him with it, my letter to him, and one to the Queen of Sueden (copies of which are here inclosed) if he shall think fit to deliver it, in case they have not agreed with the Russians. Lord Polwarth being aboard with me I have communicated to him your directions to me and have given his lordship a copy of what you were pleased I should acquaint the Court of Denmark, which his lordship will communicate and send you their answer to the same. As I was passing the channel of the Sound it fell calm and I was obliged to anchor near Draco, and I shall not fail to take the first opportunity to sail to Hano and obey his Majesty’s commands signified by your lordship. Rear Admiral Hosier and the five ships are not yet arrived. . . .” *Copy.* 1 p.

THE SAME to LORD CARTERET.

1719, August 15, *Cumberland*, off *Draco*.—“I received by the courier who brings your lordship this his Majesty’s orders, dated the 10th, a copy of which being inclosed, I do not repeat them to your lordship. I was under sail to pass the Grounds for Hano when the courier came aboard me, but being taken calm was obliged to anchor near Draco, but shall not lose a moment’s time in coming to Hano. If there be no peace made between the Queen of Sueden and the Czar, as your lordship sees my instructions mention, I then request, if you think proper, to deliver my letter herewith to her Suedish Majesty. I have thought it best to send the courier forward with this letter, tho’ Lord Stanhope took no notice of it, and I desire you will send him back to me at Hano with such commands as you shall have.” *Copy.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, August 16, Hanover.—“ We are very impatient to learn the true motive of the King of Denmark’s speedy return as likewise what are his reall dispositions at present. Your lordship did very prudently in declining to give a direct answer to the overture which was made of his joyning some ships to Sir John Norris, which is impracticable till the Danes have consented to a cessation of arms with Sweden. If your lordship should find any disposition towards an armistice you ought to press it with the utmost vigour; and in such case t’would be very desirable they would send some of their ships after Sir John Norris. You may with truth repeat to them how solicitous the King is to procure them a peace with Sweden upon the best terms possible. I have by his Majestie’s command repeated to Lord Carteret how much the King has at heart to gett Stralsund and Rugen yielded to them. Mr. Campredon, who is sailed with these orders from Lubec, has promised to use his utmost endeavours to incline Sweden to this and to second Lord Carteret in the name of the Regent. Whither they will prevail God onely knows. But to convince the King of Denmark how sincere the King’s wishes and offices are you may lett the Court of Denmark know that if they would be satisfied with a sum of money in lieu of Stralsund and Rugen the King will use his best endeavours to procure a large sum for them. I know there was a time when they were willing to have treated with the King for the sale of it. I know likewise they have offered to sell it to the King of Prussia. If they would now for the good of a general peace in the North be brought to treat about a price for it and during such treaty consent to a suspension of arms it would, I think, be the happiest measure they could take for themselves. If I were a Dane I should certainly rather wish to have Stralsund and Rugen in the hands of Sweden than be at the expence of keeping them, for this plain reason that by having such a footing left in the Empire, Sweden would ever be aspiring to recover its losses in Germany and would consequently be at variance with Prussia and other powers in the Empire upon whose friendshipp Denmark might in consequence relye, whereas Sweden having no longer that object in view, which will be the case if the Danes keep Stralsund and Rugen, will be able at all times to bend her whole force against Denmark and Norway whenever she has made her peace with the Czar. A considerable summ of ready money in lieu of places which can never defray the expence of their garrisons should I think prove a strong temptation at a time when we know how much the government of Denmark wants money. Another consideration of very great weight must, tho’ tenderly at present, be suggested to them, I mean the danger to which Denmark will be exposed if they persist in the way they are in, for they may depend upon it that neither G[reat] B[ritain], France, Holland,

even the Emperour nor indeed any other considerable power in Europe will sitt still and see the kingdome of Sweden ruined. The King wil act with all possible regard and tenderness for the Court of Denmark, but, if the Swedes can hold out long enough to receive the succours we shall give them against the Czar, the crown of England will very soon be in open war against the Muscovites and in close alliance with Sweden. Let the Danes judge whither in such a situation it will be long possible for us to remain in amity with them. Twenty occasions will happen to breed an animosity between the two nations, and, if we are once engaged against them, 'tis I think very probable that we shall besides our own force engage many other powers on our side. Prussia has already abandoned the Czar nor is there a prince or state in Europe except Spain but is jealous of his growing power. I am sure it concerns Denmark, if they understood their own interest, even more than it does us that an early check be given to it. Denmark has in all times till now been the most powerful maritime power in the Baltic. However various the success of the former warrs in the North has been by land, its certain that by sea the Danes have ever been too hard for Sweden. This maritime power has procured to Denmark a just regard from all foreign nations. Whenever that shall be known to have ceased Denmark looses the best jewel of its crown. The Czar has already double the force by sea that Denmark can aver, and will still grow apace if not prevented. This single consideration ought to determine them not onely to give no opposition to the King's measures for curbing that upstart maritime power but to joyn most heartily with his Majesty towards compassing so good an end. I will therefore recommend it to your lordshipp that you enforce upon proper occasions these and many other arguments which from your own knowledge and experience will occur to you. If they could be brought to treat about a summ of money the King will exert himself whenever it may be necessary for their service, and I may tell your lordshipp in confidence that he would himself rather contribute something to make the summ worth their acceptance than not secure their friendship. I have reason to believe that France will likewise help us, and I believe it may be of use to your lordshipp to make them sensible on all occasions that France, which is really true, does act in relation to this whole Northern business not onely in perfect concert with the King but really with an alacrity and vigour which we were not entitled to challenge from them. Mr. Campredon, who is I believe landed yesterday or this day at furthest in Sweden, has carried thither from the Regent a supply of 300,000 crowns in gold and is instructed to second in every thing the King's ambassadour. . . .

P.S.—"Hanover, 17 August, 1719, o.s. My Lord, Since writing my letter I have received your lordship's favour of the 22th with that of Sir John Norris and have laid them

before the King who was glad to hear that Major Finboe was safe arrived, that the messenger with my letters to Lord Carteret was immediately forwarded and that you had some hopes that the Danes would rather concur in what we might do for the Suedes against the Czar than give any opposition to it. If the King of Denmark continues in this temper, as he really ought in regard to his true interest, your lordship will the easier prevail with him to come to an immediate cessation of arms with Sueden, during which a peace might be procured between them. We shall once more try, if possible, to get the cession of Rugen and Stralsund for him, but if we should not succeed this way, I sincerely believe that every good Dane should much rather give up Stralsund to Sueden than suffer Reval to be left in the hands of the Czar ; and if you could incline his Danish Majesty to the restitution of Stralsund and Rugen by profering a good summ of money you may, if it be necessary to obtain an immediate armistice, promise that it shall be procured as large as he can reasonably expect, even though England and France should contribute to it. And in this case you may further assure him that Great Britain will be willing to guaranty to him the Dutchy of Sleswick in the same manner his Majesty as Elector has guaranty'd it already by the treaty of 1715. What progress your lordship shall make towards an armistice or a peace between Denmark and Sueden you will please to impart to Lord Carteret that he may accordingly insist either on the cession of Stralsund or a summ of money which you will have reason to believe shall satisfy the King of Denmark. I do not write to Sir John Norris, supposing he will have sailed from Copenhagen before this time. . . ." 4½ pp.

SIR JOHN NORRIS to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, August 17, *Cumberland*.—"I am this moment come to an anchor at Hano and sending ashore to Carleshaven my letters for Stockholm. You will likewise permit me to have the honour of acquainting you with our arrival. There has not yet been time to get off any orders there may be for me ashore, which I shall acquaint you with the next opportunity and pray you will forward my inclosed to Lord Stanhope and pardon this is not my own hand, having bin obliged by the wind to have bin on the deck this eight hours past and turning into this place." 2 pp.

JAMES JEFFEREYS to THE SAME.

1719, August 17, *Revel*.—The expedition of Major General Lessi, which I mentioned formerly, has had, if we are to believe the recent letters from Lameland of the 28th and 31st July, all the success which could be expected. That general landed his troops to the number of 2,400 men near a burgh called Grenna on the 24th and immediately marched towards the

iron mines called Lesta Bro, which he was ordered to destroy because they are known to be the best in the kingdom. The Swedes on the approach of the Russians burned their magazines which were by the seaside, filled with all sorts of munitions of war and food supplies, and then retired from one post to another, so that M. de Lessi found no resistance until he arrived in the plain where the mines were, and there he found a body of some thousand men drawn up in order of battle. He attacked them on three sides with such bravery that the Swedes were obliged to leave the field and betake themselves to flight towards Upsala. The Swedes must have lost many of their men but the Russians throughout the whole action had only three killed and a few wounded. General Lessi after defeating the enemy went to the mines and destroyed them entirely as well as a very pretty town situated in the neighbourhood and then he reembarked with his men and his galleys and made his way to Gevell. Admiral Apraxin has similarly destroyed Sudertellie and is marching towards Nordkoping. The same letters which gave us these particulars say that peace between Sweden and Russia is in a manner assured and among other information state that Councillor Osterman has had an audience with the Queen of Sweden on the 18th of last month, that young Count Gullenborg came to Aland to ask a passport for his brother, who has orders to return to the congress, and that one must no longer doubt of peace, as the consternation in Sweden is so great and so general that the poor peasants ruined by the Russians come daily in crowds to Stockholm to beg the Queen to make peace, and that Baron Lilienstet has asked protection for two of his estates, one of which is only a quarter of a league from Stockholm. The Swedish Admiral Taube is said to have remarked to the master of a boat which was sent under a flag of truce to Lameland with provisions and letters from the Swedish ministers at Aland that peace would be made before the said boat could return to Sweden. . . . Although the Russians flatter themselves highly by these reports they are not believed here. Peace is not thought so near because, if the Swedes had any inclination for peace, they would not wait till their country was entirely ruined. The Czar has given orders for a general rendezvous at Aland on the 24th of this month and is expected at Petersburg at the beginning of next month, wind and weather permitting. *French.* 4 pp.

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, August [17] 28, Han[over].— . . . Your great point of view for the present should be to bring the Court of Denmark to conclude an armistice with Sweden, after which we shall treat at leisure of the conditions of peace. See what M. Alderfeldt will say to this proposal. . . . We have ordered Messieurs Weber and Jefferyes to retire to Dantzic until we see how we stand with the Czar. The Ambassador Bielke,

to whom we sought to show every kindness, furnishing him with our frigate and M. Bernstorff and Lord Stanhope inviting him to pass here after seeing M. Welling at Bremen has ostentatiously given us the go by and gone by Brunswick. He is now actually at Cassel, which is the more surprising that he has taken to Bremen the signature of our treaties at Stockholm. Besides, the Landgrave deals badly with us, for, though he had power from Sweden to offer us Bremen and Vehrden in property, he was never willing to do it. He appears even much discontented at the cession which has been made to us and with our treaty concluded at Berlin. I am greatly pleased that the King of Denmark showed no displeasure on learning the conclusion of our several treaties. That is a good sign. We may hope that he will soon send ministers to Brunswick. . . . *French.* 4 pp.

Enclosure.

LETTER from M. SCHRADER.

1719, August 4-15, Stockholm.—Misfortunes and havoc always continue here. The town of Nykoping has been burned and the inhabitants of Norkoping, seeing the Russians approach, removed their effects into caves and then set fire to the town. They had there a fine foundry which the enemy has ruined. Some of the galleys have gone to Geval towards the north where General Hamilton, who has only 2,000 men, drove back the Russians who numbered 4,000. M. Osterman has taken his leave of the Queen. Her Majesty would not consent to the conditions which the Czar proposed by him for ceding Revel, Wibourg and Narva. That minister left yesterday. They are labouring at Carlescrone with all possible diligence so as to put the fleet sooner to sea, and we are told that 10 ships of the line and two frigates are ready. The Queen has returned to the town of Carleberg to stay there.

August 5-16.—The peasants of Ostrogothie, frightened by the burning of Nycoping and Norcoping, have submitted to the Czar and promised to furnish 4,000 horses for his dragoons, but the Russians having retired from there and MM. Bielke and During having dispersed these peasants and taken 600 it is not expected that this will take effect. Count Carl Bielke himself killed three cavaliers of his regiment who refused to go against their compatriots. The 'Dalecarles' have also got it into their heads to interfere in affairs and have assembled to march apparently towards Stockholm and to demand what we are doing here. They do not yet resolve for whom they will declare themselves. Meanwhile, they have sent to them several

officers to talk over matters with them and to hold them in good humour. To-night the great bridge here was set on fire but was immediately extinguished. A great fire is raging in the densest part of the Fauxbourg Sudermalin where the houses abut on a wood. The wind is strong. There are apparently incendiaries here. The worst of this is that they frighten the people and make them lose hope ; but, notwithstanding this confusion and convulsed state at present, it will change when our fleet appears. There are two parties who press matters to extremities. The one wishes peace with the Russians ; the other, which is the army party, does not. We are greatly in want of intelligence from Copenhagen and wish that our ministers would write to us from there. *French.* 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, August [18] 29, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, Denmark.—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, August [18] 29, Copenhagen.—“I need not repeat here what I have writt to the Earl of Stanhope. You’ll be as well pleas’d to hear that our squadron must be now at Hanoe and will, I hope, come time enough to help forward our matters in Sueden, as I am to hear that Alberoni demands a peace. I give you very many thanks for the advice you give me, which I shall be sure to follow if I can procure liberty to wait of his Majesty at the Göhre.”

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, August [18] 29, Hanover.—. . . I read your letter to M. Bernstorff who is greatly pleased at the arrival of Mr. Hosier with his four big ships and that another of sixty guns had arrived two days ago, so that Sir John has now a very good fleet and will make himself spoken of. We hope the Swedes will hold out well and will not trouble themselves about the Russians. M. Bernstorff greatly approves the way in which you spoke to the King of Denmark, which obliged Admiral Norris to advance into the Baltic, and what you said to him as to the conclusion of our treaty of Berlin. [*French.*] “He was also very glad to find that your lordship is of opinion that we shall meet with no manner of opposition from the Danes. Our German treaty with Prussia is actually ratified and the ratification of the English treaty is sent to England to fix the seal to it and expected very soon back again. . . . Now the Danish ministers know that our alliance with Prussia is signed and ratified sure they wont advise their King to take measures with the Czar, especially seeing such a fleet of ours in the Baltick.

"I am of opinion, my lord, that the King of Dannemarck ought to consider that those of the Duke of Holstain party in Sweden are the same that advise to submit to the shameful conditions that the Czar desires and the same that foment the rebellion of the Boors in Sweden to force the government to the peace with the Czar. My Lord Cartarat writes so much, by which it appears that, if our fleet can oblige the Russians to retire, the Queen and the Prince, her husband, will get more authority than ever and be so much exasperated against the Duke of Holstain and his party that they will not insist upon the restitution of Sleswig to that Duke if Dannemarc is willing to come to reasonable terms. So that if Dannemarc will take the properest method to secure Sleswig it ought to make use of so favourable an opportunity and to come to terms of peace while the government in Suede is in that humour or rather out of humour with the Holstaines. This is a private thought of mine which I submit to your lordship's consideration and I shall be glad to have your opinion of it in a private letter. Pray don't show this to General Bothmer. I should think that such insinuations done to the King of Dannemarc and his ministers by way of friendly advice should be of some weight to bring that crown to speedy resolutions about the peace. And now about an armistice, especially in case our fleet hath any success in the Baltick. Pray read the letter that I write to B. Bothmer as if you had received none from me this post. . . . I don't write to Mr. Schrader this time. What saith the Czarish ambassador? . . . His Majesty goes to Göhre on 23 September. I think that if it can be done without neglecting the King's affairs the best way would be for you to come about the first week of October, for there will be then fewer people at Göhre and it will be easier to find accommodation, and towards the end of October the Duke of Wollfenbuttell and his brother are coming with their wives. I do not think Lord Stanhope will let you stay more than 10 or 13 days at Göhre in the present state of affairs."

7 pp.

GREAT BRITAIN and SWEDEN.

1719, August 18-29, Stockholm.—Convention between the King of Great Britain and the Queen of Sweden negotiated by Lord Carteret. *Copy. French.* 5 pp.

Also a copy of "Articles separez," three in number. *French.* 5 pp.

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, August 20, o.s., Stockholm.—"I am very much obliged to your lordship for the honour of yours from aboard *The Cumberland*, dated the 12th inst. The step that Sir John Norris told me he would take of coming forthwith to Hanoe, which measure he had concerted with your lordship, has been the sole cause of my success, and therefore I must in justice resign a great share of the honour of this negotiation to your

lordship and Sir John Norris. I have acquainted my Lord Stanhope of the whole detail of this great affair and sent my letters open to Sir John Norris that he might peruse them and be *au fait* jointly with your lordship. I have done all I can to promote the King of Denmark's interests according to my instructions, and have more than once run the risk of spoiling the King our master's affairs for the sake of that court. Your lordship has now a good opportunity to represent to them how the King of Prussia has succeeded by referring his interests to our King, and if the King of Denmark will do the like he may possibly be as well served. But the waving the point of Rugen and Stralsund will be a great article towards making peace between the two crowns. Sweden will never give up her footing in the Empire. To maintain that is their strong inclination, and they are fortified in that resolution by the Courts of Vienna and France. I am to offer the King our master's mediation to the Czar, which I shall do when I hear from Sir John Norris by the return of my courier. I think the bringing the Czar to reason is as great a piece of service to the Court of Denmark as it is to Sweden. I shall correspond punctually with your lordship. The Queen has given orders to all the governors along the coasts to forward Sir John Norris's dispatches to me with all care and expedition. I wish your lordship would write to Mr. Jefferys and Mr. Weber at Petersburg in case of accidents. I don't know how to convey a letter thither. The Muscovites are here in every creek so that no small vessel dares go out, otherwise I would send one on purpose. . . ."

3 pp.

M. DE SCHREDER to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, August 20-31, Stockholm.—. . . For the last six weeks we here have been in a somewhat doubtful condition. The Russians burn without mercy and alarm the town continually by their attacks. Those who are friendly to them here strive with everybody to make a peace with them and not to enter into treaty with England. Then on the other side the Danes are making progress, but we are thankful for the firmness of some honest people here and the resolution of the army not to submit to the Czar. They will offer everything and save Sweden. I think they can already say that, for it appears that the Czar can no longer make any great effort. Eight days ago five or six thousand men were landed at Stakette, a league and a half from here, but 600 men of the foot regiment of Sudermannia attacked them and prevented their advance. They killed 300 of them, the Swedes losing 18 men killed and 80 wounded. The action lasted an hour and a half. The Russians fire their volleys regularly, but too high. Two or three days ago they came to Wachsholm, but the fire from the fort and the approach of some regiments made them retire into the Foresund where they

now are. The great frigate of the Czar is in the Leesund at Aland. We await Sir John Norris and his fleet with impatience. This worthy Admiral has drawn Lord Carteret out of a great difficulty by the letter which he wrote to him that he was gone to Hanoe, for the Swedes, while in doubt that he would do so, were unwilling to cede to the King of Prussia what the King demanded for that prince, but seeing the certainty of succour they yesterday by a convention ceded to the King of Prussia Stettin with the districts of Usedom and Wollin. Lord Carteret signed it yesterday and has the ratification of the Queen. If Denmark had trusted our King and only made just demands that court also would have been able to make peace and secure something. *French.* 7 pp.

COLONEL BASSEWITZ to GENERAL BOTHMAR.

1719, August [20] 31, Stockholm.—Eight days ago the Russians declared that the Czar was greatly incensed at the reply which M. Osterman had brought to him. Prince Galiczin has landed with 4,000 men at Stakette, about a league and a half from this. There is a water passage for coming to Stockholm. They have sunk two ships. Six hundred Swedish foot soldiers attacked the Russians and slew 300 men, losing themselves no more than 50. The Russians always shoot too high. After reimbarking they went with their galleys to Waxholm, another passage for coming here by water and the most important and best guarded, but, seeing that we had there several regiments, they withdrew and have gone higher up to Foresund where they amuse themselves by shooting at some castles and summer residences.

At last the treaty with our King and the article which respects the King of Prussia, by which Sweden cedes to him in property Stettin and its environs with the Isles of Wollin and Usedom for a sum of two million crowns, was signed at noon yesterday, and the Queen was unwilling to go to bed until she had signed the ratification; so that Lord Carteret is to send an express to Admiral Norris to let him know and to hasten his joining with the eight ships of war which are at Carlescrone and with the five which are here. We are assured that all these ships are provisioned for six weeks. They were greatly pleased that Admiral Norris after receiving his reinforcement went immediately to Hanoe. M. Campredon has landed in Scania with his 300,000 crowns in gold, which will be very welcome. The Dahlecarliens, who had assembled to the number of 10,000, allow themselves to be persuaded to return home. Everything is quiet at present. We understand here that the Danes have only stopped their operations for want of provisions and they do not want to hear any mention of treating with them for peace. . . . They reckon at present here that Sweden is to have Stralsound and Rugen so as to keep a foot in the Empire. Count Gyllenbourg,

who was to return to Aland, has orders to remain here. We will see if the Czar will await our fleet or if he will retire to Revel. His great fleet is in the Leesund near Aland. The galleys are still in the Foresund among the Scharen. . . . M. de Mardefeld has been present at some interviews between Lilienstedt and the Russians at Aland but he has not been admitted to the conferences, Sweden never having desired the King of Prussia to be embraced in the treaty with the Czar, although at first she consented to comprehend him in her treaty with us. . . . One cannot too highly admire the hardihood of this people. They fight against poverty and against universal failure of all things, and they have the Russians at the gates of Stockholm who have been despoiling them for six weeks. It is certain that if Lord Carteret had not been here Sweden would at this moment be under the yoke of the Czar and the Russian fleet at Lubeck or Rastock. The Hereditary Prince and General Ducker deserve all possible praise for their firmness. Admiral Norris, having been informed by an express from Lord Cartaret that everything was quiet at Stockholm, sailed from Hanoe on the 3rd of this month to join on the following day the eight Swedish ships which had already left Carlescrone to meet him. *French.*
4 pp.

SECRETARY J. CRAGGS to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, August 21, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5.—Public Record Office.*]

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1719, [August 21] September 1, H[anover].—" . . . Since the King of Denmark is going to Holstein I would advise you to write to Lord Stanhope to obtain leave to follow him, as M. Bothmer will be at Copenhagen during the King's absence; and when you have been some time in Holstein you will easily obtain leave to come to Göhre." *French.*
3 pp.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to THE SAME.

1719, August 21, o.s., Hanover.—"After I had dispatcht my letter to your lordship of the 16th inst., o.s., I received your two expresses with your lordship's and Sir John Norris's letters of the 24th and 25th and this morning yours of the 26th, n.s., came to hand by the post. The King is well pleased to learn that Sir John was sailed for the coasts of Sweden and his Majesty very much approved your lordship's conduct in advising him to take so reasonable a resolution. I send you inclosed my letter to Sir John Norris under a flying seal which, after having perused, you will please to forward by the way you shall think most proper. I send you likewise inclosed the propositions Count Holsten has made us here for a peace with Sweden. He could not but confess they were

altogether impracticable, and after I had discoursed with him to the purpose of the orders contained in my last letter to your lordship, to which his Majesty has nothing more to add, I perceived the court was not without hopes that your proposals will be agreeable to the King his master as he is satisfied in his own opinion they ought to be. But at the same time that he courts here both the French ambassador and us that we would endeavour to procure his master's peace with Sweden it was very surprising to us to hear from Mr. Whitworth that the Danish Secretary at Berlin is actually labouring to bring the King of Prussia off from our engagements and to persuade him again to come into the Czar's measures, though we are not at all in pain that the Court of Berlin would hearken to insinuations of this nature. However they cannot but seem very strange to us and a very unfriendly return for the many generous and hearty offices we have and still do use with the Queen in favour of his Danish Majesty, which you may take a proper occasion to hint to him or his ministers. . . ."

2 pp.

Enclosure.

1719, August 21, o.s., Hanover.—“Count Metch has received the following account from Vienna, 23 August, 1719: This day arrived a courier from Naples who brings us the joyful news of the surrender of the town of Messina with both the castles, the particulars whereof we expect by Count Hamilton who will be here to-morrow. The enemy are retired into the citadel situated toward the sea.

1719, August 21, o.s., Hanover.—“We have received advice from Spain that Colonel Stanhope had with a party of the French troops and 15 English seamen made a descent at St. Antonio and burnt three large men of war, materials for building 5 others and destroyed 52 pieces of canon in the forts and on the ramparts, that the Castle of Sebastian had surrendered and that the whole province of Biscay were about submitting to the French.

“Marshal Berwick was then preparing to march to Catalonia with the whole army and did not doubt but that the Catalans upon their approach would declare for him.” 1 p.

THE SAME to SIR JOHN NORRIS.

[1719], August 21, o.s., Hanover.—“I have received your several letters transmitted to me by my Lord Polwarth which I have laid before the King, who was very well pleased to find you had taken a resolution to make the best of your way to Hanoe and to act in concert with the Swedish fleet as soon as ever you should have received advice from my Lord [Carteret] that the preliminary convention between

his Majesty and that crown was signed at Stockholm. You will have found by my letter of the 10th, o.s. that this your resolution had been entirely approved by his Majesty.

"His Majesty has already sent you so full instructions touching your conduct and knowing you to be [so] good a judge of the interest of Great Britain he [has] nothing more to charge you with than that you [will], the moment you have received notice of the above [mentioned] convention being signed, use your outmost endeavours [to do] all the mischief you possibly can to the Muscovite [fleet], than which a greater service cannot be done to your country and in which I wish you all possible success. . . ." 1 p.

MEMORANDUM by LORD CARTERET.

1719, [August 21] September 1, Stockholm.—"Memoire de son Excellence my Lord Carteret à sa Majesté la Reine de Suede." *French.* 1½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, [August 22] September 2, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, [August 22] September 2, Copenhagen.—". . . It was neither the news of our treatys being finish't nor any discontent with the Czar that made the King of Denmark give over his attempt against Sueden but, as you have seen by my former letters, the want of provisions and the difficulties that they had to encounter. We do what we can to perswade the Danes of our masters' good intention towards them. They are very much dissatisfied with our preliminary treaty, which makes them believe the less what we say upon that head. The King of Denmark, I think, believes what I told him of the Czar's offering to act against him, tho' I percieve there are of his ministers that will believe nothing of it.

"You have seen by my former letters what propositions General Adlerfeld made to the council, and I have heard no more of any conferences betwixt Leuenohrn and him. . . . I shall not fail to write to Milord Carteret and Mr. Schrader every week at least, and let them know anything that is worth their reading. The reason we have writt hitherto so seldom was really upon their own accounts. We thought it was much better that they should have no letter then that they should make shifting excuses when there was yet no resolution fixed of the fleets moving. So soon as it did, I writt and let them know it, and all I knew beside."

GENERAL BOTHMER to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, [August 22] September 2, Copenhagen.—Expressing his satisfaction at the progress of the negotiations. *French.* 2 pp.

C. WHITWORTH to THE SAME.

1719, [August 22] September 2, Berlin.—“ . . . Our affairs here were in so uncertain a condition for nine weeks that I did not know what to write nor what judgement to make and when I had succeeded at last I was obliged to secrecy at the signing of our treaties. I the easier gave my promise since I did not question but your lordship would be directly informed from Hannover of everything that was necessary, and I find by Mr. Brandt's relations hither that I was not deceived in my opinion. The Muscovite ministers here are, however, still in the dark and flatter themselves the articles in the newspapers are onely suppositions. The King of Denmark has likewise writ to the King of Prussia complaining of his Majesty's separate accommodation with Sweden, desiring this King not to enter into their measures and proposing a new alliance with him and the Czar. Is it possible that your Court knows what the Czar has been treating at Stockholm, what we have proposed here in their behalf and how the Prussians refused it, and yet go into such wrong measures? I cannot but hope they will change their opinion on maturer reflection. I am very well assured that Monsieur Meyer is expected here to endeavour to hinder the exchange of our ratifications but I do not apprehend his efforts should his orders continue, as the regard I have always had for the Court of Denmark makes me wish they may not.

“One of the Danish cruisers has carried up some time ago to Copenhagen a ship called *The Three Good Friends* belonging to two English merchants, Messieurs Booth and Bovaardiston at Königsberg. This Court has sent Monsieur Brandt orders to solicit the release of the vessel and cargo, and I much desire your lordship to join your good offices to procure satisfaction for our countrymen. . . .”

PROPOSED TREATY between SWEDEN and POLAND.

1719, [August 22] September 2, Stockholm.—Reply to the proposals of General Poniatousky, giving conditions which may serve for the basis of a treaty between the Queen of Sweden and King Augustus the Second, in eight articles. *French.* 3½ pp.

M. DE LEIPSIGEN to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, [August 22, September 2].—Desiring a list of the ships under the command of Admiral Norris. *French.* 1 p.

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1719, [August 24] September 4, Copenhagen.—“I have recieved his Majesty's orders by my Lord Stanhope on Saturday last to use my outmost endeavours at this court to bring them to accept of a summ of mony in place of Stralsund and Rugen in case your lordship should not be able to persuade

the Suedes to yield them to them. I have already had a private audience of the King and a conference with the council but I could not get them to treat upon it, tho I showed them how much time presst, till they had an answer from the Count de Holstein, their minister at Hanover, to whom they have sent their *ultimatum* of what will satisfie them in a peace with Sueden, which answer they expect very soon. I hope to be able to let your lordship know what success I can expect in this matter in a post or two. Your lordship knows of what import it is that our master be sure of the King of Denmark in the present situation of affairs. I shall do all I can to persuade them to take so reasounable a measure. It is much to be wished we may prevail in the one or the other.

“Major General Adlerfeld had a conference with the Danish ministers on the 28th of last month wherein, after reading of his credentials which he had delivered to the King, they asked what proposals he had to make in order to bring about a peace. After several discourses and reparties concerning the justness of the war of Denmark against Sueden he at last told them that tho the Queen of Sueden might justly insist to have all the damages by Denmark made good, yet she was willing for the sake of peace to suffer that loss; and that being writt in the protocoll they asked if he had nothing further to add. He answered that he had that further that if the King of Denmark would render all he had taken and was in possession of both from the Crown of Sueden and the Duke of Holstein, the Queen of Sueden would pay to the King of Denmark 200,000 dollars in Danish crouns. This they also put into protocoll and made no other answer but that they would make a report to the King. The day before yesterday Monsieur Adlerfeldt had another conference with the Council wherein he further offered to them that a territory near to Oldenbourg should be ceaded to Denmark which, however, I am told our royal master’s in possession of, and may be worth 6,000 crouns a year; and, if that proposal did not satisfie, desired to have his recredentials, which I hear he is to have.

“The Danes are unrigging three of their biggest ships, so there is no great appearance of their putting any squadron more to sea this summer. They have only 4 ships lying in the road within this fort.”

J. JEFFERYES to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, August 24, o.s., Revel.—Letters received from Lameland say that Admiral Apraxin has burnt Nordkoping to ashes where there were 500 houses and several fine marble mansions. All the castles, lands and royal country houses between Geevel and Nordkoping with the iron mines have also been destroyed. Into the mines they cast bombs and grenades to blow them up so that the damage caused by the Russians amounts to several million crowns. These letters

add that that Admiral had designs to advance further and even to attack Stockholm, but that the return of M. Osterman, who had taken letters from the Queen of Sweden to the Czar, brought about a suspension of hostilities for some time, as that Princess evidences herself to be disposed for peace although not in a condition to conclude it so promptly as he wished; in fact her hands being tied until she obtained the consent of the Estates and the senators, the most part of whom were away and could not be assembled during the continuance of these troubles. To surmount these difficulties she proposed to the Czar in these letters a suspension of hostilities and promised for her part to do all she could to advance overtures for peace and to send without delay to the congress of Aland Count Gullenbourg, accompanied by B. Cujet, to complete the treaties there.

Besides what the ordinary news from Lameland tells us of the present situation of affairs we have it from a good hand that the Czar had really ordered Admiral Apraxin to call a halt with his troops, but that soon afterwards the Czar, reflecting upon the ill success of the expedition of M. Osterman and annoyed to see himself so far from the accomplishment of his desires, would certainly have sent another order to the Admiral to recommence hostilities with all the rigour possible if Baron Shafirov and some of his other ministers had not softened his displeasure and prevented the execution of this design. Having found the season too far advanced to complete his works and fortifications at Lameland the Czar has resolved to winter his ships of war there and his galleys and transports at Abo or Helsingfors. The army will take winter quarters in Finland, and orders have already been given for supplying subsistence to it of 150,000 tons of meal, of which the value is 300,000 roubles. M. Slippenbach, privy councillor and chamberlain of the King of Prussia, whom we believe to be sent to that court to obtain information of the negotiations of Mr. Whitworth at Berlin, arrived here on the 16th. He was very anxious to find the Czar who, on his part, was no less impatient to see him, as the commandant had received orders to inform his Majesty whenever he arrived in the town. . . . *French.* 4 pp.

MAJOR GENERAL ADLERFELDT to THE SAME.

1719, [August 24] September 4.—Sending some letters and stating he has written to the commandant of Helsingbourg to send immediate information of anything of consequence that may take place. *French.* 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to M. BASSEWITZ.

1719, [August 24] September 4, Copenhagen.—Sending him the current news. There is also a letter to M. Schrader. Both in *French.*

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, [August 25] September 5, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, [August 25] September 5, Hanover.— . . . Noting his Majesty's satisfaction with Lord Polwarth's report concerning the King of Denmark and adding that the advice which we have just received by an express from Mr. Whitworth greatly lessens that satisfaction. He not only confirms what he already had told us that the King of Denmark is labouring to make the King of Prussia break with our alliance but he thinks the following circumstances, that the Danish secretary, precursor of General Meyer, has brought a letter from the King, his master, to the King of Prussia, strongly dissuading him from the measures which we proposed to him ; and by the same letter he proposes to this prince to enter with him and the Czar on further measures against Sweden. This secretary will be followed at once by General Meyer who is to do all he can to hinder the ratification of our treaties with the King of Prussia and to bribe this prince to break with us and fall in with the measures of the King of Denmark and the Czar against Sweden. This General has orders to offer to the King of Prussia, Stralsund and the Isle of Rugen. Extraordinary as all this is, the sudden recall of the Count de Holstein and the declaration made public at Hamburg by order of the King of Denmark will scarcely permit us to remain in doubt of that treaty. You will easily judge how this conduct of the King of Denmark is felt by his Majesty at a time when he has spared no trouble to procure all possible satisfaction from Sweden ; and his Majesty ordains you not only to make just complaints to that prince and his ministers but he thinks it very necessary that you should follow the King of Denmark in his journey to Holstein so as to keep in communication with him and press for his determination. For, as we on our part have dealt with perfect candour and cordiality, it is only right that he should enlighten the King at once and without circumlocution as to his true intentions. His interests as much as ours are in securing peace. He should not wish the Czar to become master of the Baltic. . . . *French*. 3½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1719, [August 25] September 5, Copenhagen.—“ . . . I can add little to the copy of the letter I here send you ; but I am perfectly of opinion for many reasons, that we ought rather to push a peace betwixt Sweden and Denmark than to let that matter linger, even tho' they were content to make an armistice, which is what I have not yet proposed for the

reason you see, and beside that I despaired of success. Mr. Adlerfeld can say very little to that point, and you'll see by my letter of the 2nd September that he thinks to be returning soon. I am very much surprised that the Ambassadors Bielke did not come by the way of Hanover after the civil treatment he met with and the discourages Sir John Norris and I had with him, and his promise to go that way. I am very glad that you approve of what I said to the King of Denmark upon Sir John Norris's sailing into the Baltick. You'll please to communicate my letter to the Duke of Montrose. Tho' I have writt to his Grace, I would not trouble him with a copy of it. I have writt to the Earl of Stanhope for leave to go to the Göhre. I begg you'll put him in remembrance that I may have the happyness to wait on his Majesty soon after he comes thither."

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, [August 25] September 5, H[anover].— . . . I am very glad that our fleet is at last in motion. We will await news with impatience. Lord Stanhope was satisfied with the letter written by Admiral Norris to the Queen of Sweden. He tells me that the conditions of peace made by Denmark and which have been sent to Count de Holstein, are so outrageous as to make one believe that the King of Denmark desires no peace. I do not know the details but my Lord says in general that the King of Denmark demands Bahuslehn in addition to Stralsund, Rugen and Sleswig and besides an indemnity in money. I see that the Danish fleet has returned. M. Bernstorff instructs me to tell you and M. Bothmer also that by letters from Berlin we learn that the King of Denmark, since his return to Zeeland, has written to the King of Prussia to prevent him entering into alliance with us and not to ratify the treaty in case it were concluded, offering to that king Stralsund and Rugen if he were willing to agree thereto, but that that has produced no effect. We beg you and M. Bothmer also to write how contrary this proceeding is to the true interests of the King of Denmark and in what light our King must regard it, seeing that he laboured to obtain from Sweden for the King of Denmark the cession of Stralsund and Rugen; and while the King of Denmark insists upon that cession in his *ultimatum* sent to Count de Holstein he is offering this same Stralsund and Rugen to the King of Prussia for to embroil him with us. The result will be that when we come to treat at the congress of Brunswick with the powers and desire Sweden to be represented in the Empire (as France does and even the Imperial Court) they will be disposed to take Stralsund and Rugen from Denmark, giving some equivalent in money, and they will allege that the King of Denmark himself was ready to act in this way as at present in favour

of the King of Prussia. . . That letter of the King of Denmark to the King of Prussia is so much the more surprising that the Danish fleet has reentered within the ports; and that the King of Denmark has taken up a position of inactivity towards Sweden cannot fail to irritate the Czar. . . *French.* 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to MR. DE LA FAYE.

1719, [August 25] September 5, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

SECRETARY J. CRAGGS to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, August 25, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, *Entry Book* 5.—*Public Record Office*.]

LORD POLWARTH to SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1719, [August 25] September 5, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to M. VAN DE WATER.

1719, [August 25] September 5, Copenhagen.—Asking assistance in procuring accommodation at Utrecht for his three sons, the eldest of whom is fifteen years, whom he is sending there for the winter. *French.*

JAMES JEFFERYS to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, August 27, Reval.—The news of the peace made between his Britannic Majesty and the Crown of Sweden has so greatly alarmed this region that there is a general consternation amongst the people. The commandant by order of the Czar has made all disposition necessary to defend this place in case of attack. The Russian fleet having been seen on a certain part of the sea last Sabbath evening the commandant, believing that it was some foreign ships, caused fire immediately three cannon shots, hoisted a red flag upon the bastion and beat the drums throughout the town as a signal for a party of the garrison and of the gunners to repair forthwith to the mole to receive the enemy courageously, if there was one. This panic disappeared next day when they recognised the Russian ships which lay at anchor in the road and they await orders from his Majesty either to remain there or to go to Cronslot. The fleet left the Czar at Lameland whence, according to letters from Petersbourg, he has sent an express for a galliot to Birckeneiland, in which his Majesty will return to Petersbourg. The officers of the fleet confirm unanimously the devastation made in Sweden by the Russians, but they do not deny at the same time that in the four fights which they had with the Swedes they lost a good many men, and they reckon nearly 1,000 wounded whom they have sent to the hospitals of that town, not counting those they have left

at Abo. Prince Menezicoff, who returned lately from Oloniz and goes presently to Cronslot, will go before the Czar with the ship named *Lesna* which sunk before the opening of the campaign but was refloated. The Czarina also goes to Cronslot to await the arrival of the Czar. The foreign ministers who have been residing in this town during the campaign are preparing to return to Petersbourg. M. Slippenbach, who last came from Berlin, will go also. . . . *French.* 3 pp.

PROTOCOL of the CONFERENCE with the MINISTERS of the
KING of GREAT BRITAIN.

1719, [August 27] September 7.—Lord Polwarth stated that he had orders from his master as to the *ultimatum* of the conditions of peace by the King to Sweden and that Lord Stanhope had written him thereupon. They find at his Court that *ultimatum* to be impracticable in the present state of affairs in which Sweden is with the Czar and they think that Denmark is the cause of the misfortunes which have overtaken her through the operations in Norway as, but for that, the Czar would not have undertaken what he has on his side. As for the contents of Lord Stanhope's letter Lord Polwarth understands it of the third, fourth and fifth articles of the *ultimatum*. He has orders to treat upon the first article which respects Rugen and Stralsund and upon the second which respects Sleswig by dispatches from his Court of the 16th of last month. The dispatches which he received yesterday by an express from his Court are of the 1st of this month, repeating the same instructions, so that he may be able to write as soon as possible on the matter to Lord Carteret in Sweden. Lord Stanhope has observed that they have been greatly surprised at his court to hear that the King's secretary at Berlin tried to overthrow the arrangements which his Majesty the King of Great Britain had made there with the King of Prussia and that at a time when his Britannic Majesty had successfully endeavoured to do for the King all he could.

Lieutenant General Baron de Bothmer read extracts from the dispatches which they had sent to Colonel Bassewitz in Sweden, the object of which was to show that they had done all in their power to bring that court to make peace with Denmark, that his orders were that if Denmark would have confidence in his Britannic Majesty he would be a good ally and would secure a good peace for the King. Lord Polwarth added here that the King's councillors would see that Admiral Norris had set sail, as his master could not see the Czar destroy Sweden. That was against the interests of the whole of Europe and principally against those of Denmark and his own kingdom, and Admiral Norris will now do his best to save Sweden. He did not know how that would be attained and what Admiral Norris would be obliged to do in in order to secure this but it was absolutely necessary ; and he

begged them, for the sake of the interests of the King of Denmark, which his master had much at heart, to think calmly and seriously how, if Admiral Norris should be engaged with the Czar, which was quite possible, Denmark would be able to get out of the war, seeing the time will have gone by and we will not be in a condition to serve her so powerfully as we were at present. The Council took all to advising. *French.* 5 pp.

MR. HALDANE to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, [August 27] September 7, Cassel.—“. . . I have had very little to write that was worth your lordship's notice. I have already acquainted your lordship with Mr. Pousitikinn's being here. Whatever was the design of sending him here at this juncture the news of our alliance with Sweden and Prussia has entirely disconcerted him and I do not believe he has mentioned to the Landgraff what I take to have been the principal point of his instructions, viz. the promoting a separate peace with Sweden. What encouragement the Czar has received from this or what has occasioned his sending one to Cassel on that errand while he was acting a part that must give horror to every one in the least concerned in Sweden I shall not pretend to guess. That is now out of the question. Whatever were his Highness' sentiments about these matters some time ago they are as much altered as all the circumstances; and, since Sir John Norris is sailed, his Highness begins to be better pleas'd with the Queen's measures and our procedure. I wish him with all my heart good success, and am sorry the Sweds' slowness has occasioned the delaying a good thing so long.

"I am glad to see that your court is sensible of its real interest and make no doubt but your lordship will keep them in the right way, which is certainly to act in concert with his Majesty and not listen to the Czar's delusory offers and chimerical projects. . . . The Landgrave has no manner of correspondence with Sweden and blames the court of Denmark for intercepting his letters; but it is his and his people's faults that do not send them by our expresses, and I have assur'd him that your lordship would forward them and be glad of all opportunities of serving his Highness." . . . 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, [August 29] September 9, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, [August 29] September 9, Copenhagen.—“. . . "I have writt to the Earl of Stanhope to recieve his orders what I shall do if the King of Denmark goes to Holstein, which

is as yet uncertain. But you know this King's journeys are mighty secrets. I have heard nothing from Stockholm nor Sir John Norris since my last, so have very little to add to the copy of the letter I have sent you. You'll please to communicate it to the Duke of Montrose. I see your letter to General Bothmer. You give in it the King of Denmark's retreat, an excellent turn for them. I wish they deserved it, tho' I doubt not they will come into measures. It will be when they can do no better and after their laudable custom, too late."

THE SAME to MR. WHITWORTH.

1719, [August 29] September 9, Copenhagen.—". . . I was obliged to let them know here the good success of your negotiation (of which I very heartily congratulate you) for two reasons, to stop Major General Meyer's journey, who was to have gone from here the day after with orders to thwart your negotiations all he possibly could, and that had its effect. He did not go from here till Tuesday last and by the time he gets there I hope all is finisht. The other reason was to persuade the King of Denmark to follow the same measure, and in laying open to him the situation of affairs to lay hold of so favourable a conjuncture and not to loose the opportunity of getting out of this war with honour and some advantage. This, tho what the Czar has been treating at Stockholm and how little regard he had to his interest, has not yet had the effect we could wish. I know not what it may have.

"I was in conference yesterday with the Council wherein by orders from Hanover I touched but very gently the unfriendliness of their secretary's procedure at Berlin. Mr. Wiebe answered that during the King's voyage he had been all the time along with him and could assure me that the King had given that secretary no such orders, and then Messieurs Schestedt and Holsten said they had continued here and could assure me that they had given no such orders. However when they had marked in their protocoll a little of what I had said upon that subject and when I desired they would set down the answers they had been pleased to give they desired to be excused till the protocoll should be showed to the King. I took no other notice of that shuffling but that since they were not pleased to set down what they said I hoped they would not think I should take it for an answer. I doubt not you know that Sir John Norris sailed from Hanoe on Sunday last. I have since had no letters from him nor from Stockholm. I hope we shall have good news from there soon. I shall not fail to enquire after the ship you mention and do all I can to get justice done to them."

THE SAME to LORD CARTERET.

1719, [August 30] September 10, Copenhagen.—"I send your lordship here the King of Denmark's *ultimatum* which I

mentioned to your lordship in my letter of the 4th of September, tho I doubt not your lordship has had it from Hanover. And now that the Danes have got an answer upon it they advance just as fast in the negotiation I have formerly mentioned that I had order from my Lord Stanhope to enter upon as before they got it. They will now say nothing till the Comte de Holstein, their minister at Hanover, comes here, whom they expect every day. I can judge of this delay no otherways, being really so disadvantageous to themselves, but that they are willing to see what success our fleet shall have in the Baltick before they proceed any further, notwithstanding that by the step they have already made in retearing at the time and in the manner they did from Bahus-Lehn they have certainly so much disoblged the Czar as they must have difficulty to make up matters with him." . . .

LORD POLWARTH to M. SCHRADER.

1719, [August 30] September 10, Copenhagen.—Congratulating him on the good news from Spain. *French.*

PROTOCOL of the CONFERENCE with the BRITISH MINISTERS.

1719, [August 31] September 11.—Lord Polwarth said he was obliged to remind the Council that in their last conference he complained of the procedure of the secretary of the King of Denmark at Berlin in trying to overthrow the engagements between the King of Great Britain and the King of Prussia and had received no reply on that matter, although their excellencies had verbally promised to cause to be inserted in the protocol that they had given no order to the secretary on that matter; and having to-day received dispatches from his Court with particulars which put it out of doubt that the King of Denmark had written a letter for that effect to the King of Prussia and had offered to him Stralsund and Rugen, Lord Polwarth has orders to make just complaint thereupon from the King, his master, who is greatly hurt at this procedure at a time when his Majesty has spared no pains to procure for the King of Denmark all possible satisfaction from Sweden; also that he has orders to press for the decision of the King of Denmark on what has been proposed in recent conferences. And, since the King his master treats the King of Denmark with perfect candour and cordiality, that King should make known to his Britannic Majesty without delay and unequivocally his true intentions, which undoubtedly cannot be far different from those of the King of Great Britain for peace and ought to tend principally to put bounds to the power of the Czar who, although he might be content, without the invasion of Sweden, to establish himself in what he actually possesses, will soon become master of the Baltic, having already made too great progress to that end. Consequently his first designs would

only seem to be to open the way or at least to make a passage for himself through the Sound such as he wished ; but it is that to which the King of Denmark should attend, and all the more because Copenhagen is so much easier of access than Stockholm. He begs their excellencies earnestly to procure a prompt resolution regarding this from the King of Denmark. And as he has already observed that all the ministers of the British King are earnestly endeavouring to secure for his Majesty all possible satisfaction from Sweden and to advance his interests he hoped they would do nothing which would prevent these being carried out. Baron Bothmer again brought forward the matter of the arrest laid upon the salt and money of Luneberg and desired it might be removed as soon as possible. *French.* 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to the EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, September [1] 12, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark—Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, September [1] 12, Copenhagen.—“ You’ll easily believe that it will be a very great pleasure to me if I shall have the happyness to see you at Göhre. I have recieved Milord Stanhope’s orders to follow the King of Denmark if he makes his journey to Holstein which is again talkt of. I did not doubt but you had seen the King of Denmark’s *ultimatum*, of which I send you here a copy, as Milord Stanhope sent it to me. You’ll see by my former letters to him, what I have been able to do upon it. I can add nothing to the copy of the letter I send you. You see they denye the letter to the King of Prussia, which you mention, and that the secretary there had any orders for what he had advanced. How true all this is I know not ; but, after the audience I had of the King yesterday, Privy Councillor Holst took me apart and endeavcur’d to perswade me of the truth of it. He said General Meyer was a very honest man and a friend of his and had been with him the night before he begunn his journey, and he was very sure, if he had had any such orders and was to make such an offer, he would have told him of it, which he did not. I answered that since both they and his Majesty had declared to me that there had been no orders given I must believe it ; at the same time he might be perswaded that the secretary at Berlin had made that step. He said that should be examined into. Poor General Dewitz, who was a very good friend of mine, dyed at his seat in Fuhnen on Wednesday last in the morning.”

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, September [1] 12, H[anover].—. . . I am glad that you approve my thoughts regarding Sleswig. . . . If

our affairs go well in respect to Berlin and the mission of Admiral Norris, the haughtiness of the Danes will soon disappear and they will turn to us among the first. We greatly approve your not proposing the armistice. . . .
French. 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1719, September [1] 12, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

SECRETARY J. CRAGGS to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, September 1, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, *Entry Book* 5.—*Public Record Office*.]

J. D. BRUCE to LORD CARTERET.

1719, September [1] 12, Aland.—M. Berkeley has given me the letter from your excellency of the 1st and told me the contents of those which he bears to the Czar. Your excellency will permit me to say in reply that I find the contents of these letters such and so little in consonance with the strict alliance and friendship which has hitherto subsisted between the crowns of Russia and Great Britain that until I have received the very gracious orders of the Czar thereupon I am not in a position to satisfy your desire. I am persuaded, however, that in a matter of such importance his Britannic Majesty will not fail to communicate his thoughts and sentiments to the Czar either by a personal letter or through his minister presently at his Majesty's court without the necessity of taking such extraordinary methods. . . .
French. 1 p.

GENERAL PONIATOUSKI to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, September [1] 12, Stockholm.—Thanking Lord Polwarth for all the tokens of his friendship. *French.* 3 pp.

CONFERENCE with the DANISH MINISTERS.

1719, September [1] 12, Copenhagen.—Referring further to the conduct of the Danish secretary at Berlin, and the terms of peace with Sweden. *French.* 3 pp.

There are also copies of a rescript by the King and Elector to General Bothmer regarding the Danish *ultimatum* and Sweden of the same date. *German* and *French.* 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to MR. KENWORTHY.

1719, September [1] 12, Copenhagen.—The two ships have been tried before the Admiralty and declared free, but the captors have appealed to the High Court of Justice.

COLONEL BASSEWITZ to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, September [2] 13, Stockholm.— Admiral Norris arrived with his fleet at Dahlern on the 6th, which occasioned great joy in the kingdom and particularly at court and in this town. His Royal Highness has gone there since the news of ths arrival came. Her Majesty the Queen will go to-morrow and they are preparing a great reception. The joy is universal that, through the junction and the presence of the two fleets, the capital is delivered from the attacks with which she was threatened. The Russian fleet has retired to their base towards Revel and their other ports. Their galleys are gone to Abo and to all appearance their designs have been put a stop to and we have no more to fear for the future. . . . *French.* 4 pp.

LORD CARTERET to THE SAME.

1719, September 4, o.s., Stockholm.—“ I am to acknowledge the honour of your lordship’s letter of the 27th of last month and of the 4th and 10th (n.s.) of this with the *ultimatum* of the King of Denmark. I have not heard yet from Hannover upon that matter. I have consequently done my best here to perswade them to a peace with the King of Denmark and have insisted for the cession of Stralsund and Rugen till I found it to be a point too hard to be obtained and have represented it as such at our Court. They never would give the least hopes of that matter from the beginning, but since they have concluded with the King of Prussia it is by Rugen and Stralsund that they will keep their footing in the Empire. The French minister here, Mr. Campredon, gives them that advice. France publickly espouses them in that affair. Mr. Campredon and I live in great familiarity. He has shewn me his instructions by which I see it is the opinion of his Court that Sweden should recover those places. He has brought 300,000 crowns in gold with him and they will have very considerable subsidies from France. If your lordship can persuade the Court where you are to desist from Rugen and Stralsund you will very much forward the peace. There are other points in the *ultimatum* which must be retrenched as unreasonable. I have offered the King my master’s mediation to the Queen of Sweden in order to make peace between Sweden and Denmark, which her Majesty has accepted. I did it by a memorial according to the forms of this Court. The answer is prepared but I have not yet got it. I shall send your lordship the memorial and the answer next post. The Queen, the Prince and the whole Court dined aboard Sir John Norris’s ship last Thursday. The English and Swedish fleets in conjunction at the Dollars make 28 ships of the line of battle besides frigats and fire ships. The Czar retired with his fleet and galleys to Revel and Cronslot on the first advice of the motion of our fleet. Sir John Norris and I have each wrote a letter to his Czarian Majesty offering

the King's mediation. The Queen has accepted it. I believe the court of Denmark thinks Sweden to be in a worse condition than it is. The alliance of England and France and Prussia and Poland, which is as good as made, will necessarily put their affairs in a tolerable condition. I hope the King of Denmark will soon take measures to come into the same plan, which his interest requires him to do. . . ." 2½ pp.

SECRETARY J. CRAGGS to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, September 4, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5. —Public Record Office.*]

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1719, September [4] 15.—The King's journey remains fixed for the 23rd, (n.s.). *French.* 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, September [5] 16, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Vol. 42, Denmark. —Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, September [5] 16, Copenhagen.—“Having heard nothing from Sir John Norris nor from Stockholm, I have little to add to the copy of the letter I send you here inclosed. But I must freely own to you, tho' I have met with several passages that have surprized me pritty much since I have been at this Court, I have not met with anything that surprized me more than the answer I had to-day, which I send you inclosed, both for the matter, which speaks for itself, and the manner of recieving it. The ministers were not pleas'd to give it by word of mouth nor a signed answer, but sent Von Hagen, who is secretary to the Council, here to my house, who dictated it from a paper, which he was pleased to call a protocoll. I know not how the Comte de Holstenbourg behaved while he was with you nor what he has writt to-day to Baron Bernstorff, which comes under General Bothmer's cover. But you see how I have found him.

“They talk still that the King of Denmark will go to Holstein next week. But, however that is, I begg you'll speak to Milord Stanhope again to procure me his Majesty's liberty to pay my duty at Göhre. If I shall have that happiness soon after his Maiestys' arrival there, there is now no time to be lost. The offer that I formerly mention'd to have been made by Major General Adlerfeld is a baillage called Wildshaussen of about 6,000 dollers a year near to Oldenbourg.”

CONFERENCE with the DANISH MINISTERS.

1719, September [5] 16.—Reply to the protocol upon the representations which the ministers of the King of Great Britain have made. *French.* 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1719, September [6] 17, Copenhagen.—“In my last to your lordship of the 10th of this month I sent your lordship the King of Denmark’s *ultimatum* and that they have got an answer upon it from Hanover, as I then writt, and the Comte de Holstenbourg arrived also here on Wednesday last. They advance just as much in what I had to negotiate as they did before. They wait now for the answer your lordship shall procure from Sueden to their demands. This is what the Council said yesterday when I was in conference with them; and, that your lordship may be fully apprised of what has past here upon the matter, I send your lordship here inclosed a copy of the protocoll of our last conference of the 11th with the answer they gave in writing, and also an answer in writing that the Council sent me yesterday afternoon to what past in the conference I had had in the morning.

“I doubt not your lordship has directions from the King how to proceed upon the Danish demands and I shall be extreemly glad to know what concessions the Suedes will make that we may be sure of what we are to expect from Denmark. It is certainly very much the interest of Sueden as well as ours to draw the Danes of from the Czar. I doubt not your lordship will do what you can to procure reasounable terms for them and if that is done I am persuaded they must be satisfied with much less than they demand. They are not in a condition to continue the war, and if they were, it is not their interest to carry it on with so dangerous an ally as the Czar is. However, there are of their ministers here who endeavour to keep their master firm to him. . . The King and royal family came hither on Thursday last from Friederiksburg for the winter.”

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, September 7, Stockholm.—“I sent a letter to your lordship by an extra post yesterday and I am desired to send another to your lordship to-day upon a particular account. The Queen has named Count Sparre, the senator who was ambassador in France, to goe in that character to our Court. He is to depart as soon as possible, but the condition of his health not being very good he does not care to cross the Baltick, which he may do in one of our men of war, but would be glad to pass through Denmark if a passport could be obtained for him and a dozen persons who are to attend him. The Court desired me to entreat your lordship to use your endeavours to obtain this favour from the King of Denmark. If the passport is what his Majesty wont grant they desire to know that matter soon. They desire likewise a passport for a ship to sail from Gottenburgh to Holland with his excellency’s baggage. I have reason, I thinke, to hope that with your lordship’s powerfull endeavours we may at last be able to make peace between Sweden and Denmark as this Court has

accepted our King's mediation ; so I believe at his desire they will agree to a cessation of arms. As soon as I have the answer to my memorial lately given I shall send your lordship copys of both. . . . Count Sparre is to proceed from our Court to that of France." 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, September [8] 19, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, September [8] 19, Copenhagen.—“. . . As to Mr. Kenworthy's affairs, I sent a letter inclosed to you for him under a flying seal some post[s] ago, which gave him an account of it, and I can as yet add nothing to it. I am extreamly well pleased, that you are satisfied with the reasons I had not to propose an armistice. I keep as close as I can to the orders I recieve, but in that caice I should rather have hindered as advanced what we proposed. The last paragraph of Colonel Bassewitz's letter, which is marked, I have not communicated to the Council, as I did the rest, till I should have orders to do it."

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, September [8] 19, H[anover].—. . . "We shall see if the Danes will explain themselves more clearly after the arrival of Count de Holstein and after having learned that their General Meyer has come too late. He would undoubtedly have gone to Berlin to counteract us. . . . We have lost a friend in M. Dewitz. You will presently have so much to do with Berlin that I apprehend it will not be possible for you to come to Göhre unless the King of Denmark does not go to Holstein and you in his train, for I see that Lord Stanhope thinks your presence at Copenhagen more necessary than ever. . . ." *French*. 3 pp.

LORD CARTERET to THE SAME.

1719, September 8, o.s., Stockholm.—"I have at last obtained a publick declaration from this Court that they are willing to make peace with Denmark, and as a mark of it, at the King, our master's, mediation, the Queen will grant a cessation of arms for 6 months. As it has been recommended to your lordship to apply for a cessation of arms on the side of Denmark, if you have not already persuaded that Court to its own interest, I hope this step here will facilitate your lordship's negotiations. I send your lordship both the copy of my memorial and the answer to it to be made use of as you shall think fit. I likewise send your lordship a copy of my memorial and the answer to it* with relation to the King's

* Copies of these papers are with this letter.

mediation, which has been accepted by this Court in order to make peace with the Czar. France will co-operate entirely with our King in these two points. The King of Denmark's sudden withdrawing of his troops is looked upon here as well timed for his own interest but of no advantage to Sweden. The Muscovites had then almost done their worst and the Queen was at that time sure of the King, our master's, assistance against them. Marshall Rheinsheid had made good dispositions. He had been reinforced in a fortnight's time with 6,000 men and the Prince himself talked of going in person so that instead of getting by the retreat of the Danes the people are sanguine enough here to think they have lost a victory. The King of Poland's interests in all probability will be soon united with those of Sweden. The King of Denmark will certainly hereafter find he has been ill advised if he does not come into our master's views, and every day he stands out the less will he be able to obtain those advantages which he may reasonably expect. The term of 6 months was the longest I could possibly obtain. They offered a cessation during 4 months only at first, and would never have granted that nor listened to what I had to say about Denmark till they saw in fact that our King would powerfully assist them, which is now evident to all the world by his sending his fleet. . . ." 2½ pp.

THE SAME TO THE SAME.

1719, September [8] 19, Stockholm.—An official circular containing the news of the signing of the treaty at Stockholm, etc. It is added, Lord Carteret sent to-day M. de Barkeley, son of Lord Barkeley of Stratton, to inform the Czar that the Queen of Sweden has accepted the mediation of the King of Great Britain and to make the same offer to his Majesty of Russia. The Queen has also accepted the mediation of the King for making peace with Denmark. General Poniatowsky left here yesterday for Dresden. The agreement between the Queen of Sweden and the King of Poland is in good train. M. Campredon, the French resident, arrived here five days ago and brought with him 300,000 crowns in gold as part of the subsidy which the French King is to furnish to Sweden. Count Sparre is nominated as ambassador extraordinary to the British Court. He will leave shortly and will go thereafter to the Court of France where he has formerly been in the same character. His relative Colonel Sparre remains at the English Court as envoy. The Queen, the Prince and all the Court were magnificently entertained at dinner upon the fleet by Admiral Norris and in the evening there was a ball. There is information from Gottenburg that the Swedes have taken from the Danes two prahms, two fire ships and some transport vessels which were at that place. *French.* 2½ pp.

MR. KENWORTHEY to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, September [8] 19, Hanover.—“I am infinitely obliged for the trouble your lordship hath been pleased to take to prevent the confiscation of my ships which might or rather would, without such timely assistance, undoubtedly have happend, for the Danes have lately spard none. . . . I have this day letters from Dantzic that the Russian fleet went out of the scheeren the 5 and that Sir John Norris arrivd there the 8 inst. and I hope he will not miss 'em; at least the gallies cannot fail him. . . .” 1 p.

SECRETARY J. CRAGGS to THE SAME.

1719, September 8, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5*.—*Public Record Office*.]

CH. DE LA FAYE to THE SAME.

1719, September 8, Whitehall.—“. . . I beg leave to wish you joy of the treaty with Sweden which I hope will lay the foundation of a peace in the north. . . .” (Written on the fly-leaf of the Official Circular in which occurs as follows:—)“The Duke of Richmond is going for France but will shortly return with his Dutchess.

“The East India Company’s ship *The St. George*, commanded by Captain Harvey, is ready to sail for China and, as is said, is to carry very rich presents from the Company to the Great Mogul. The troops to be employed on the intended expedition are all on board at Spithead and ready to set sail with the first fair wind.

“Our letters from France give an account that that part of Catalonia which is contiguous to the French territorys had taken up arms for the recovery of their libertys, and the rest of that province would do the like as soon as the Mareshal de Berwick’s army was arrived there to support them. By our last advices from Sicily the town of Messina and all its outposts were in the hands of the Imperialists and nothing held out but the citadel, which was reported to be also taken. Eight Spanish men of war and a bomb ketch then in that port must, upon the surrender of the citadel, fall into our hands, unless they happened to be destroyed sooner by a battery that was erected for that purpose.”

COL. A. BASSEWITZ to THE SAME.

1719, September 9–20, Stockholm.—. . . . They have accepted here the mediation of his Brittanic Majesty but it has been with difficulty. We have got the Swedes to agree to a truce of six months. They wished to make it only four in the hope that they might be able to make a descent on Zeeland if the ice was strong enough to permit them to cross the Sund with an army and baggage. As for the second article, which regards the freedom of trade, they believe they can claim that

with justice. On the acceptation of the first condition, should Denmark refuse that proposition, I have reason to believe that you will soften their resolutions and bring them round to it. This will make a happy ending to your cares and effort and will be all the more glorious, as this is the most difficult by far of all the conditions. I wish you success with all my heart. I can assure you also that since the arrival of M. Campredon we are more than ever persuaded here that France will use her best efforts to procure a good peace for Sweden. *French.* 3 pp.

LORD STANHOPE to THE SAME.

1719, September 11, o.s., Hanover.—“I am to acknowledge your lordship’s letters of the 5th, 9th, 12th and 16th inst., the latter whereof came to hand this morning and is still with the King, but upon my acquainting his Majesty with the contents of it he could not but express his surprize at the Court of Denmark’s behaviour and last answer to your lordship’s proposals. I have as yet no further orders to send you and must only recommend it to your lordship to make use of all favourable overtures that shall offer to negotiate a peace when time shall have made the Danish Court more tractable. In my private opinion they are much mistaken if they expect to improve their conditions by heightening their demands to so unreasonable a degree and by laying so great a stress upon the Czar’s forces and friendship, and I am rather inclined to believe that by such unexpected returns to the King’s friendly and hearty endeavors they will at length quite weary and discourage his Majesty from meddling any more with their concerns; in which case I am apt to think they would soon have reason to regret the terms they might now obtain from Sweden by the King’s interposition.

Major General Meyer went too late to Berlin to hinder that Court from putting the finishing stroke to their engagements with his Majesty, the King of Prussia having signed the article my Lord Carteret stipulated in his behalf the day before his arrival there. I doubt not but your lordship will by this express let my Lord Carteret know the temper and disposition wherein you shall find the Court of Denmark to be at the time of the receipt of this letter. I send now to his excellency the ultimatum delivered here by Count Holstenburg, but only for his own private information, not thinking it proper to be proposed to the Suedes, fearing it would rather exasperate their animosity against the King of Denmark than incline them to treat with him. . . .” 2 pp.

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1719, September [11] 22, Hanover.—As we are sending back this evening the courier, Erdman, by Lubeck to Stockholm I write directly to M. de Schrader. By the extract hereto

joined you will see that the Russians have retired to their harbours. I imagine that the Danes knew this and that their haughtiness has vanished accordingly. I have your letter of the 16th with the copy of yours to Lord Stanhope, and that declaration goes down badly with what M. von Hagen gave you by way of protocol. Is there anything more absurd than to ask from Sweden the cession of Sleswick, which never belonged to the Swedes and to which they neither have right nor pretension? However, they want them to cede it as a preliminary and will wait for the reply of Stockholm thereupon. His Majesty goes to-morrow for Göhre and Lord Stanhope has at present less thought of your coming than ever, as you are so much needed for business at Copenhagen. . . . [Subjoined is an extract from a letter from Mr. Weber dated Reval, 4 September, n.s.] The confirmation of the treaties signed at Stockholm and Berlin delights me. Mr. Jefferyes and I leave to-morrow for Petersbourg. We shall have some terrible assaults to sustain and will be happy if we can manage to hold our own. The Czar's fleet came last night to this road and Captain Chapuseau came and told me that 16 ships will winter here at Reval, that the Czar will leave Abo on the first of the month with five galleys, accompanied only by his ministers and General Bullering, he thinks for Helsingfors, and will be in 3 days at Petersbourg. You will see that they are going to form new plans which will take in the party of the Duke of Holstein. Westphalen, the Danish envoy, is preparing to leave for Petersbourg. He is utterly alarmed. M. de Slippenbach, on the other hand, is delighted at the signing of the treaty at Berlin, but he foresees that it will be very unwelcome to the Czar. The officers of the fleet know nothing of the treaties signed at Stockholm and say that the Czar was quite unaware of them when he left Abo. The Russians have brought here nine Dutch prizes and one English laden with salt. They were taken among the sheeren. *French.* 3½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, September [12] 23, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1719, September [12] 23, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, September [12] 23, Copenhagen.—“I recieved yesterday a letter from Mr. Schrader of the 20th August, o.s., and letters from Milord Carteret of the 20th August, and the 4th and 7th September, o.s. The letters are too long to trouble you with the copies, and you see the contents of them in my letter

to the Earl of Stanhope. Milord Carteret tells me, that the Queen of Sueden with all the Court dined aboard of Sir John Norris's ship on Thursday the 3rd, o.s. Sir John Norris no doubt will waite there the Czar's answer to the offer of the King's mediation, which indeed I do not doubt he will accept; so that both for that reason and that the season is very much advanced I expect to hear of no further operation on that side at this time. My Lord in his letter of the 20th makes a great compliment to Sir John Norris and me that the measures we had concerted had been the sole cause of his success, and therefore must in justice resign a great share of the honour to us. I mention this only for you, that you may share with me in the pleasure I have, which indeed I cannot express, that my endeavours have any ways advanced my master's service."

THE SAME to SIR JOHN NORRIS.

1719, September [13] 24, Copenhagen.—“I have sent what letters have come to my hands for you under cover to my Lord Carteret so I doubt not you have got them safe. Matters go on here in the usual manner. Monsieur Gabell told me yesterday that the Danes would not be long inactive, tho' what they'll undertake I see not. They, after their laudable custom, do all they can to spoil their own bussiness. There are three ships in this road, two of them within the forts, and Admirall Paulsen is in the Bay of Koge with the *Ebenezer* and two frigatts. Several of the little capers are sailed into the Baltick. I know not if Induker and Tordenshiold have fished up many of the ships and cannon they say they have.”

THE SAME to LORD CARTERET.

1719, September [13] 24, Copenhagen.—“I recieved on Fryday evening the honour of your lordship's letter of the 20th August and of the 4th and 7th September, o.s. It is with the greatest pleasure that I see in that of the 20th that the measure of Sir John Norris proceeding to Hanoë promoted his Majesty our royal master's service and contributed anything to facilitate your lordship's negotiation. I assure your lordship there is not anything that Sir John Norris and I, as to our own particulars, would not do upon both these considerations, but your lordship is pleased to ascribe to us too great a share of your great and happy negotiations. I congratulate your lordship upon them with all my heart.

“I have not been able hitherto to persuade the Danes to proceed upon the negotiation that I mentioned in my two last. They will say nothing further till they recieve some answer upon their ultimatum and know what terms Sueden will agree to. I have not yet had any orders to offer our master's mediation to the King of Denmark. I do not doubt he will readily accept of it, especially when they hear that

your lordship has offered our master's mediation to the Czar, which I do not question his accepting of in the present conjuncture. I have spoke for the two passports for the Comte de Sparr and his attendance and for the ship with his equipage to go from Gottenburg to England and Holland. The Secretary at warr has promised to have them both ready for me to-morrow. I shall forward them as an extra post so soon as ever I get them.

"I have not spoke of a cessation of arms to this Court. I knew, tho' they were neither in great capacity nor making preparations for action, that they would not agree to it and that it would only have served to make them raise their demands and stick closer to them. The Secretary at war said to me yesterday that he wished Sueden could be brought to terms for that if it was not they the Danes would not continue long inactive. I cannot, however, see what they can undertake at this season. Major General Adlerfeldt sets out this morning in order to return to Stockholm."

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, September [15] 26, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1719, September [15] 26, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

SECRETARY J. CRAGGS to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, September 15, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, *Entry Book 5*.—*Public Record Office*.]

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1719, September [15] 26, Copenhagen.—"I had yesternight very late letters from Milord Carteret and Colonel Bassewitz by the courier that went from this very early this morning and brings you letters from them. You'll see the import of the letters I had in the copie of mine to Milord Stanhope, what steps I have made further here, and with what success. I shall be extreamly sorry if I may not have permission to pay my duty to his Majesty at Göhre or before he returns to Britain. But I shall write to you more upon this subject another time. You'll please to see by the inclosed German paper, what the ministers here have desired me to recommend at Court, and what they wish may be ordered concerning the post waggons passing through Nymbourg and Harbourg."

THE SAME to M. JEFFERYES.

1719, September [15] 26, Copenhagen.—By my advices from Stockholm of the 19th the combined fleet was still at

Dahlern, and the Suedes had taken from the Danes near Gottenbourg two prahms, a galley, two sailors and some transport vessels; and letters from Norway confirm this. *French.*

CONFERENCE with the DANISH MINISTERS.

1719, September [15] 26.—Protocol of the conference of Lord Polwarth and General Bothmer with the Danish ministers, in which they pressed the latter to persuade their King to conclude peace with Sweden and again offered the services of the King of Great Britain as mediator, whom the Queen of Sweden had accepted as such. *Signed by Von Hagen in fidem protocoli. French. 2½ pp.*

MEMORIAL by LORD POLWARTH to THE KING of DENMARK.

1719, September [15] 26, Copenhagen.—There is nothing the King of Great Britain has so much at heart and for which he has so ardently laboured as a general peace. He desires earnestly to see the end of the long war between Denmark and Sweden and to assist these two crowns to a solid and lasting peace. For this end the undersigned minister plenipotentiary is instructed to offer his Sovereign's mediation to his Majesty the King of Denmark and to propose an armistice of six months that the work may be pursued without interruption. He therefore entreats his Majesty to listen to these representatives and grant a favourable reply, and he is persuaded that his Majesty, who has ever shown his anxiety for the welfare of his people, will not delay doing what lies in his power to bring to them the joys of peace after so long a war. *French. Copy. 1½ pp.*

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1719, September [16] 27, Copenhagen.—“I received the honour of your lordship's letter of the 8th, o.s., on Monday evening by an express with the copys of your memorials and of her Majesty the Queen of Sueden's answers to them inclosed in it.

“I presented a memorial to the King of Denmark yesterday and had also a conference with his Council. I offered the King our master's mediation and proposed a cessation of arms on the same terms the Queen of Sueden has been pleased to accept them in both, but have as yet got no other answer save that the King of Denmark can say nothing till he gets an answer to letters he has some posts ago ordered to be writt to Hanover which his Majesty expects in a very few days. So soon as I procure an answer I shall send your lordship copys of the memorial and of the King of Denmark's answer. As to the present temper and disposition of this Court it is very much out of humour with us, tho' very groundlessly, and are not yet resolved nor indeed know what hand to turn to; but I am persuaded in a litle time it will be over and if

any tolerable terms can be procured for them they'll come right again. If your lordship will let me know what may be expected I shall use my best endeavours to bring them to it.

"I send your lordship here inclosed the two passports you desired for Comte Sparr. I write frequently to Mr. Jeffreys. I hear both he and Mr. Weber have orders to come to Dantzick till they see what temper the Czar is in. This comes by a courier that came here yesterday from Hanover and passes straight with letters for your lordship."

C. WHITWORTH to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, September 16-27, Berlin.—Thanks for your two letters and the protocol of the two conventions with the Danish ministers of the 11th and 12th of this month. I have been somewhat surprised, yet at the same time delighted, to see that they disavow so boldly at your Court what passed at Berlin, as it shows that they have come to understand better their own true interests in the friendship which the King, our master, has shown them on so many important occasions and the general peace of the north. M. Mayer, who returned here a few days ago, spoke to me in the same terms and made the most solemn protestations on that occasion. I spoke plainly to him on the matter. The fact is that the secretary, on the first news of our peace with Sweden, went both to M. Tolstoy and the ministers to complain of our agreement and to exhort them in the name of the King, his master, to abide in their old treaties, alleging that they would thereby procure an advantageous peace, as his master had good troops, etc. Is not this trying to turn the Court from the treaty which it had made with his Majesty, and could a secretary have done it without orders, for he appears otherwise a man wise enough and well intentioned? But M. Mayer wants to tone down the whole matter and give it another complexion, but he has not been able to do anything to purpose. As for the letter which the King of Denmark wrote to the King of Prussia that is also strange enough. It is true that he has not written him to offer Strahlsund and Rugen to him, and I never wrote so from this place; for, as for Strahlsund and Rugen, they have only had a distant hope of it, and the ministers have never expressed themselves here otherwise. We were told, however, that M. Mayer had brought more express orders upon the matter in case that it might have been expected; but everything was done on the day that he came. What surprises me most is the positive assurance of M. Mayer that the King of Denmark had not written anything to the King of Prussia on that occasion. I have promised to get definite information as to the truth of this but the journey of M. Kniphause and the absence of M. D'Ilgén has hindered me for some days. That particular was not communicated by them directly but by a friend,

who had it from their own mouth more than once ; for, as they were pleased to tell me in general that the Danes were much annoyed at us without giving any detail, I was annoyed at a mark of want of confidence in the circumstances in which we were placed. But I do not wish to press for an explanation which might embarrass them and produce no effect. I therefore asked my friend to clear up the matter, and M. D'Ilgén assured him yesterday again that the King of Denmark had written to the King of Prussia on that occasion, that the letter arrived about eight days before M. Mayer, who amongst other expressions had said that he should remain attached to his "gute and alte alliirte." However, I want to get at the bottom of the matter and then I shall let you know. Meanwhile I write this letter in French so that you may be able to show it where you think proper, but as things take another turn it might perhaps be as well not to make too much of it and to try on the other hand to bring the three crowns closer. *French.* 7 pp.

CONFERENCE.

1719, September [16] 27, Tuesday.—“In conference to-day with the Privy Council Comte Holstenbourg, Monsieur Wieb, Monsieur Sehestedt, Monsieur Holte, Van Hagen, clerck. After long reasonings by Generall Bothmer and I upon the present situation of affaires and the answer given this day by the King's order to my last memorial of the 26 September offering the King's mediation, I laid out to them fully what they had already lost by their delay and what they lost every minute, and after all that had happened they could not with any justice lay to our charge the loss they must suffer, nor impute it to us as a fallour in our guaranty but must lay the fault, wher realy it was, to their own door and to their slowness and backwardness to take the just measures with us that we had advised and prest upon them to come at the ends they desired, a good peace. I then offered them the terms I was ordered to offer by Earl Stanhope's letter of the 16th August, a summe of money from Pomerania and Rugen and the King's guaranty as King of Great Britain for the Dutchy of Sleswick. They answered they could not say anything till they had an answer from Sweden to their ultimatum that, they expected, was transmitted to the Earl of Carteret. I replyd I did not know what answer they expected to such an ultimatum but that as I had already acquainted them my Lord Carteret had writt to me that he had no more the least hopes that the Swedes would yield up Pomerania and Rugen, and I at the same time gave them all the reasons that occurred to me why they would not yield them up and that made it in vain to expect it. They answered, then we must continue the war, for they looked upon a summ of money as nothing and it was reasonable that Sweden should part with something to them. I replyd again that was their bussyness to consider

of. However, I could not abstain from remarking to them the state of their country and what it had suffered by so long a warr, and left it to them to consider if after it should suffer yet more by continueing the warr they could, now that Sweden had strengthened itself by very considerable alliances, reckon to get out of the warr with greater honour and advantage then they might at present. They answered, they must do the best they can.

Monday, 2 October.—“I offered the same offer I had made by Earl Stanhope’s order to the Council to the King of Denmark himself. He answered he had ordered his Council to give me an answer and went away short.” 4 pp.

SIR JOHN NORRIS to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, September 17, Stockholme.—“After my leater to your lordship from Hanno upon the receite of a leater from Lord Carterett I sailed from thence the 23 of August. The 25 I joyned the Sued of the north point of Oeland, they being in want. We came into this harbor the 26, and the 27 and 28 the Prince of Hess and Lord Carteret and sum persons of destinction past those days with us in which we had counsell upon the present circumstantis of affairs, which was afterwards layed before her Majesty and the counsell of the government. The 3 instant the Queen did our master’s ships the honour of a visit and dined aboard *The Cumberland* where it was impossable for us to make her all the acknoledgment dew to so gratius a princis who inheritts a grate deale of her brother’s resolution and has the genrall likeing of her country. As to the Russians as sune as their vessel from Copenhagen arrivd with them at Alland they emedietely retird their ships to Revell and drew their galleys and trupes out of this country, which they have treted with grate barbarity and will always be remembred. The lateness of the sezon will oblige us sune to retier, and then I hope personally to relate to you every mennute passage. I have not bin wanting in my small indavers to express how nessesary a peace is between Sweden and Denmark, and this Court are of the same openion if it can be upon honourable and equitable conditions; and thairfore Denmark must be more moderate to them or it cant be brought about. I kno Lord Carterett wrights likewise to your lordship and thairfore I don’t insert what I supose he has allrady wright; but when I see you, shall have the honour to amuse you for an hour or two. I am very glad our goddess is so near her happyness to be weded to so worthy a man whose intrist his frinds will have so much at hart as not to let anything be wanting to the service of so agreable a person. If it may be admitted pray ad my congratulations and wishes of a reall humble servant to Monsieur Bothmer and laydy. The like to Monsieur Lisstiker. I am sorry to hear he is to be recald if it be not to his likeing.” 5 pp.

JAMES HALDANE to THE SAME.

1719, September [17] 28, Cassel.—“ . . . Monsieur Poutschkin continues here and is very ill pleased with what has hapned in Sweden. I find that the chief part of his commission was to assure the Landgrave of the Czar's readiness and desire to assist the Protestant princes in the Empire against the Emperor's too great power. But the Landgrave sees by the rigorous resolutions his Majesty has taken in relation to the Protestants and the ready concurrence of the King of Prussia that they have no occasion for the Czar, by whose coming into Germany they must loose more than ever they could gain.

“ I have received his Majesty's orders to go to Heidelberg in order to represent to his Electoral Highness the bad consequences it must have if he continues to oppress his Protestant subjects and to redress the grievances they ly under. The Landgrave is extreamly pleased with my instructions (which are in very strong terms) and is to give me a letter to the Elector Palatine assuring him that he will join with his Majesty in the most rigorous measures to support the Protestants and desiring him to give credit to what I say in his name. I wait only for that letter and hope to set out from this on Saturday. The indolence we have hitherto shown in supporting the Protestants was certainly the chief reason of the Landgrave's tendency to court the Czar, and if we had gone on in that way we would undoubtedly have lost ground in the Empire; and, whatever influence my representations to the Elector in favour of his Protestant subjects may have, the measures the King has thought fit to take will show the Protestants that his Majesty waited only a proper opportunity of serving them effectually. . . ”

P.S.—“ My Lord Peterburgh arrivd here last night. I have not seen him but I hear he is gone to Court this morning to pay his respects to the Landgrave.” 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, September [19] 30, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, September 19, Göhre.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, *Entry Book* 220.—*Public Record Office*.]

LORD POLWARTH to EARL OF SUNDERLAND.

1719, September [19] 30, Copenhagen.—“ I need not trouble your lordship with a long detail of occurrences here of late and with the present temper of this Court. You'll have seen them in my dispatches to the Earl of Stanhope. It is still very much out of humour with us because of our treaty with Sueden

and the joining of the British fleet to that of Sueden. I cannot yet get them to hear reason on that subject. There's such an inveterate enmity betwixt this kingdome and Sueden that I am persuaded that most people here would have been extreemly well pleased that the Czar had entirely ruined it even at the hazard of making himself master of the greatest part of that kingdom. Your lordship sees then if I have an easy part to act. If I found difficulty to keep them right when he was doing for them in their own way judge what I must have now.

"I should not have failed to have paid my most humble respects to your lordship in this manner by letter upon your arrival at Hanover if I had not hoped to have had the happiness of seeing your lordship at Hanover or Göhre which I now beginn to doubt I shall have."

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, September [19] 30, Göhre.— . . . I am greatly pleased that the Queen of Sweden has accepted the mediation of our master for peace with the Czar and with the King of Denmark. If the Czar accepts it the Danes will be more tractable. I wish that the King of Denmark would grant Baron Sparre the passports which he asks. . . . I can assure you that we were all very pleased here with you, and the King and his ministers have a great esteem for you. I saw with regret that Lord Stanhope finds your coming here very difficult as your presence is so necessary at Copenhagen at present. Both the Duke of Montrose and I press for it every day but with little success. . . . Kenworthy has returned to Dantzick. . . . I have no doubt that the ratification of our two treaties have been exchanged at Berlin four or five days ago. We expect information to that effect immediately. It is not true that the citadel of Messina has capitulated. The Catalans have taken up arms against Alberoni and it is said that the Arragonois will do the same. Our four thousand English are still held up at Spithead by contrary winds. I wrote Mr. Schrader by Mr. Kniphausen, the Prussian envoy, who took leave of the King at noon and goes to Sweden on our frigate. He leaves to-morrow for Lubeck whither, doubtless, he will return in a few days. We expect that his Majesty will only be here five weeks and will then cross to Britain. Weber writes me from Nerva on the 9th September. He and Mr. Jeffryes have returned to Petersbourg not having received our letters of the 26th August ordering them to withdraw to Dantzick. I am curious to know what reception the Czar will give them. That prince has returned to Petersbourg and has his guards in the neighbourhood, leaving 25,000 men in Finland. His Admiral Sivers, who was about 3rd September at Reval with 16 ships of war and learned there of the conclusion of our treaties, in fear lest he should be bombarded, has returned to sea and

wishes to come to Cronslot, but has written to the Czar for orders. . . . *French.* 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1719, September [19] 30, Copenhagen.—“I beginn to loose hopes of seeing you at Göhre, or indeed before you return to Britain. I am extreemly sorry for it, beside what I had to say concerning my master's service here, which for many good reasons is the most difficult I know. I had also some concerns of my own, and that of the greatest consequence to me was to know, if possible, what is resolved upon the subject of the peerage, if it is to be tryed this winter, and if I may flatter myself not to be forgott, if it is. If it is not, there is in any caice at present what I cannot [think] will continue very long. My father is alive, and if it should please his Majesty to call me up to the House of Peers, there is my Lord Duplin, now Lord of Kinnoul, a presedent for it; and what possibly there may be no opposition to. I begg you'll be so kind to try the Earl of Sunderland upon that head. I'll make no step without his approbation, and as he thinks adviseable. I write this only to yourself. Tho' I have writt to his lordship to-day, I would not say a word of it till I know how he would relish it. I know he has a regard for my father, and I hope for me, and he with good reason may reckon upon us for very true humble servants to him; therefore I relye entearly upon his advice and assistance.”

INSTRUCTIONS for LORD POLWARTH.

GEORGE R.

Instructions for our well beloved and faithful Lord Polwarth, our Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of our good brother, the King of Denmark, given at our Court at Göhre the 19th of September, 1719, o.s., and of our reign the 16th year.

1. The reply of the King of Denmark to the overtures which you have made to him on our behalf for peace with Sweden can only excite our great surprise, whether we consider the situation of Denmark or reflect upon the attitude which we have always held and still hold towards himself.

2. We have never ceased to give to the King of Denmark real proofs of our sincere friendship since our coming to the crown and have not only assisted him with money and good offices, but for five consecutive years we have constantly sent fleets into the Baltic at the request of the King of Denmark and solely to assist him in defending himself against the attacks of the late King of Sweden, although the crown of Great Britain was in no way obliged by any previous treaty with Denmark.

3. And now the same views of re-establishing general tranquillity in the north and preserving there a just balance

of power and the freedom of navigation and trade which led us to come to the defence of the King of Denmark have indispensably required the mediation of Great Britain to save the kingdom of Sweden from the hands of Russia. At the same time, however, we have engaged ourselves to employ our best offices to procure an advantageous peace for the King of Denmark with Sweden and thereupon we have caused make to the King of Denmark offers as generous as was the assistance which we have for so long furnished to him in his time of need.

4. Denmark cannot require from Sweden a cession of the Dutchy of Sleswick, seeing that state never belonged to the Crown of Sweden, but we are offering to the King of Denmark to employ our most effectual efforts with the Duke of Holstein to dispose him to that cession upon the footing of the treaty of 1715 ; and, while awaiting what he may do, or even should he not be brought to do anything, we offer to his Danish Majesty the guaranty of Great Britain and of such other powers as are allied with us that Denmark shall not be molested in the Dutchy of Sleswick by neither the Duke of Holstein nor the Crown of Sweden.

5. We offer to furnish such a guaranty as soon as Denmark will consent to a suspension of arms with Sweden and to treat as to the amount of money it will take to restore to Sweden the Isle of Rugen and what it possesses of Pomerania in case that Sweden persists in her refusal to comply with our earnest efforts, and which we shall continue to employ, for disposing Sweden to leave Stralsund and Rugen to the Danish Crown. We offer, moreover, to cause it to be expressly inserted in the Treaty of Peace to be made between these two Crowns that Sweden shall not in any way trouble Denmark with regard to the Dutchy of Sleswick.

6. The King of Denmark should resolve much more readily to accept these offers, which will assure him of so considerable an acquisition as the Dutchy of Sleswick upon conditions much more advantageous than we and the King of Prussia have stipulated for ourselves as, by the engagements we have come into with the Crown of Sweden, we not only pay very large sums of money, but expose ourselves also to the resentment of the Czar ; and we hope that the King of Denmark will give his most serious attention to the matter and make known his intentions thereupon before winter.

7. We should expect this so much the more as the motives which have moved us in favour of Sweden concern the King of Denmark much more than us. The more the Czar spreads himself out the more redoubtable he will become, and, should he keep the ports which he actually possesses, the King of Denmark will soon be no longer safe in his capital, which will be so much more exposed to the attacks of the Russians as she is in the neighbourhood of the Sound, which the Czar would no longer leave in the hands of the Danes as he would

no longer have a diversion elsewhere to hinder him from attempting its conquest. So that the King of Denmark should hasten his own action so far as depends upon him towards this peace with the Crown of Sweden in order that he may be able the sooner to act with the necessary forces to retake from the Czar the nearest ports on the Baltic. You will back up this reason with others no less essential for the safety of the King of Denmark which have been suggested formerly by our orders.

8. But if, contrary to our expectation, the Danish Court, by its refusal of our offers, brings us to the necessity of employing during this winter ships of war for facilitating the transport of the necessary provisions to the kingdom of Sweden, which we are determined not to allow to perish by hunger after having delivered it from the cruelty of the Muscovites, you should in that case withdraw these offers. And we, for the safety of a Protestant kingdom, for hastening a work so salutary as the general pacification of the North, and for attending to the true interests of the King of Denmark are willing and still offer to derogate from the treaty of Travendahl with respect to the Dutchy of Sleswick, shall think it right, since these anxieties to obtain peace have been rendered useless by the refusal of the Court of Denmark, to support conjointly with the Crown of France and by our influence with the Imperial Court and otherwise the attempts which will be made by the Swedish Crown, and even by the Duke of Holstein, against the interests of Denmark.

9. The Queen of Sweden having accepted our mediation for peace with the King of Denmark, you should also offer our mediation for this same effect with the King of Denmark, but on condition that the King of Denmark consents at once to a suspension of arms with Sweden, seeing that by the offer and acceptance of our mediation we cannot allow ourselves to be hindered in the engagements into which we have entered with the Crown of Sweden should the King of Denmark persist in his hostilities against it. 7½ pp. *French*.

There is also a draft *Memoire* in *French* based on the above Instructions, dated 6th October, and which was probably intended to be given to the Danish ministers. 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1719, September [19] 30, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to MR. DE LA FAY.

1719, September [19] 30, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to M. JEFFERYES.

1719, September [19] 30, Copenhagen.—Count Holtzenbourg,

who was lately the Danish minister plenipotentiary at the King our master's Court, has been made a member of the Privy Council, being the first of the four ministers at present in this college. This Court goes into mourning for the princess dowager of Gustrow, mother of the Queen of Denmark, who died recently. *French.*

CONFERENCE between the BRITISH and DANISH MINISTERS.

1719, September [19] 30.—Lord Polwarth acquainted them that with regard to the preliminary treaty which his master had made with Sweden he was absolutely obliged to do so, so as to save that country which was being entirely ruined by the Czar, and that was what his Majesty regarded as contrary to the interests of the King of Denmark as well as his own, and, in truth, contrary to the interests of all the powers of Europe. He had also orders to declare that the King of Denmark could depend upon the friendship of his master who would not fail to do everything possible to secure peace for his Majesty upon as advantageous conditions as the present posture of affairs would permit, and that for that effect his master offers himself as mediator; especially as already time and opportunity had been lost in which he could have acted ably for the King of Denmark.

Baron Bothmar said that with respect to the treaty of 1715, of which mention had been made, his master was very willing to satisfy it as far as he could, provided they lost no time in declaring themselves satisfactorily; and this he said as he did not wish to be the subject of their reproaches on this account hereafter. The Council observed they had had a reply from the King's Secretary at Berlin with regard to the complaints made to the British ministers that he had tried to turn the King of Prussia against the King of England and that these were found to be entirely false. (*Signed*) *in fidem protocoli*, Von Hagen. *French.* 1½ pp.

REPLY to the Offer of MEDIATION by the KING of GREAT BRITAIN.

1719, September [19] 30, Copenhagen.—The Council having reported to his Majesty what passed in the conference with the British ministers, his Majesty ordered them to reply that he had ever shown a sincere desire to put an end to a war which had lasted so many years by a solid peace; that he was still in the same mind, and for that effect had caused to be communicated the conditions on which he was ready immediately to make peace, and he had no doubt that these had already been communicated to Sweden, from whom up till now there had been no reply as to whether any of these conditions were impossible. His Majesty was still minded to treat for peace provided that the preliminaries were arranged beforehand upon the footing of what he presently possessed. And as the King of Great Britain has commenced

his own negotiations there, where ordinarily they end, in stipulating beforehand the cession of the Duchies of Bremen and Vehrden, the King, our master, could not be persuaded of the friendship of the King of Great Britain if he did not agree that it was just and equitable for the solidity of the peace that essential points should be adjusted for a foundation upon which the rest of the treaty should be transacted. With respect to the mediation which the King of Great Britain offers for making peace between the King, our master, and Sweden and for an armistice of six months, his Majesty further takes that offer as strong evidence of the desire which the King of Great Britain shows to see the peace of the North re-established and matters so much more in a condition in which effect can be given to the engagements entered into ; and his Majesty desires us expressly to assure the British ministers that as soon as they can give some information as to the preliminaries of the peace, the place of congress where the peace is to be treated, and what other powers are to be consulted in the matter, he will not fail to declare himself in a manner suitable to the friendship which subsists between him and the King of Britain, provided that the treaty of 1715 is maintained and the guarantees there stipulated remain in their entirety without any alteration. (*Signed*) C. Sehestedt. *French*. 2½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE DUKE OF MONTROSE.

1719, September [19] 30, Copenhagen.—“ . . . It is no wonder that your Grace is surprised with the management here. I have been so and with good reason very often. Such has been my damn'd fate these three years to be working night and day to hinder people from doing themselves as well as us mischief, a negotiation one reaps but little honour nor credit by, tho' really more difficult and troublesome then where there's a good dale of both to be reapt. . . . Your Grace has heard by the express that past here on Tuesday morning how matters stand in Sueden and I need say nothing of them. Here they continue upon the same ridiculous foot as when I writt last. How long they will do so I know not, possibly till they have heard that the Czar has accepted of the King's mediation. I think that is what they wait for now that there is nothing to be expected from Prussia. . . . ”

THE EARL of STANHOPE to LORD CARTERET.

1719, September 21, o.s., Göhre.—“ Since my dispatching a messenger to your excellency last night I have received from England the ratifications under the great seal of the treaty and separate articles concluded with Sweden, and I would not delay a moment's time in forwarding them by express to Lubeck in hopes he may overtake the messenger before he

be sailed from thence. Your excellency is so fully instructed thereupon that I need add no more. . . ." $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, [September 22] October 3, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, [September 22] October 3, Copenhagen.—“I reckon you was upon your journey from Hanover to Göhre. I have just now very litle to add to the copy of the letter I send you. Only the affair of Prince Charles’s mony has been very strongly recommended to me. His Highness and all about him have always been very favourable to us in our concerns. It would be very lucky if it could be paid for many good reasons. There are here who are very glad that it is not. Pray try what can possibly be done in it. Whatever turn matters take I am sure it would be for our master’s service that it were ordered. When you think it is a fitt time I shall write to the Earl of Sunderland and the Earl of Stanhope about it.”

SECRETARY J. CRAGGS to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, September 22, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, *Entry Book 5*.—*Public Record Office*.]

LORD POLWARTH to MR. WHITWORTH.

1719, [September 22] October 3, Copenhagen.—“You are perfectly in the right. If I can possibly bring this Court about to take joint measures with us, which are evidently for their own interests, it will be better to say no more of their management at Berlin, and tho’ I as yet see very little appearance of their taking right measures yet I hope in time they’ll be better advised. Mr. Secretary Sehestedt sent a gentleman to me yesterday to show me a letter he had had from Mr. Schöler, the secretary at Berlin, of the 29th September, to prove to me that the secretary had made no such step as I had complained of; but the proof is very tame, for he owns in it that upon having heard of our preliminary treatys being finished he went to the ministers to show them that there could be no difficulty of having good terms from Sweden if Prussia and the other allys kept firm together, and in his letters refers to orders and papers which were not shown to me. He mentions indeed only two letters, one of condolence for the death of the young prince and the other concerning the Comte de Runhaus writt by the King of Denmark to the King of Prussia. But that does not hinder that there might not have been a third.”

SIR JOHN NORRIS to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, September 22, Stockholme.—“The messenger has brought me the favor of your lordship’s dated the 24 in which

your lordship ses Monsieur Gabel ses the Danes will not be long unactive. Indead I am of opinion with your lordship they can undertake nothing but whot will turn to thair prejudice and thairfore should in reson cum in to masures with us. For lett them consider if we had not prevented Sweden from makeing peace with the Czarr, if those tow powers would not have emediatly over run Denmark and sett up the Duke of Holestin. I believe this was one of the condetions of the peace, and tho' they are on many ocations obliged to our master they are in none more then the preventing that peace. And now they may have mony for Stralsound and Rugen and cum resonably into terms with the alleys, will they refuse it and in thairto wonting condition indavor to assist the Czar to kepe his conquest and raine over the Baltick. For, in my opinion, if they would indavor it, we shall be able to prewent it next campaine, and if they will oppose us they may lead us to find it our intrist for their diversion to put the Duke of Holstin in posestion of his naturall right and then thair revenue wont make so grate a noise with thair worlike affaires. It is impossable a better sceme can be for Denmark then to reduce the Czar out of the Baltick and allow Denmark a genrale tole of the Sound and have onely the navall force of Sweden to obsarve. I fantie the honest men of Denmark should like this and take witt in thair anger. The King of Prutia is cum roundly into us and thincks it his intrist and, I am suar, for the genrall good. Your lordship is not wanting in giveing them good advise. My provetion groing short and the seson of the year advanceing will, I belive, oblige me sune to leave this place and to return to pay you my respects and verbally acquaint you all I kno of these matters. I thanek your lordship for the compliments you make me on her Suedish Majesty, the Prince of Hess and all thair Court passing a day in our ship where Matty had the honor to dance a minuet with her. The hole ladys of the Court are very agreable and hansum, yet in constanti to our old admirations we forgett not our Danish goddess. Yett I fear over a bottle you will hear such charmes spround from the lines of Duglas as almost cums up to our goddess, which description I must defer to our meteing or Fimbo relation in case he be with you before me; for I have sent him to Hanover to cum with the King's commands for me to Copenhagen and if your lordship be not gon to Hanover before I cum to you I belive I shall have the honour to accompany you . . ." 6 pp.

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1719, [September 23] October 4, Göhre.—I have just received a letter from Petersburg from our Weber the 4-15 September. He had arrived there that day with Mr. Jefferyes, and the Czar keeps well and has given an audience to the Prussian ambassador, Schlippenbach, who

had been in conference with his ministers. They made much of him, and he is labouring at a new treaty with reference to Courland and the affairs of Poland to take away the umbrage which the Czar had felt against his Court. The Czar appears to have taken quietly the conclusion of our treaties at Stockholm and Berlin. He is strengthening his army with 20,000 men and the orders for raising them have been already sent into the provinces. He has imprisoned the secretary whom the Emperour's resident left at Petersbourg and took from him his cypher in order to decypher some of his letters which they had intercepted. They speak of breaking up the congress at Aland and recalling the plenipotentiaries of the Czar. . . . We leave here in three weeks. . . . Our four thousand English being always stopped by contrary winds I expect they will be countermanded and sent back to their quarters as the season is too far advanced for their expedition. . . . *French.*
3 pp.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD CARTERET.

1719, September 24, Hanover.—Relative to the negotiations proceeding about the treaty for peace. *French. Copy.* 4 pp.

C. WHITWORTH to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, [September 24] October 5, n.s., Berlin.—“On the 27th past I had the honour to give your lordship what information I could of the instances said to have been made here some time ago by the Danish Court for keeping the King of Prussia in his former engagements with them and the Czar, and particularly about the circumstance of the letter which is denied by the Danish ministers. Monseieur d’Ilgen, however, assured Count Rhoteinbourg and me last week both together that they had received such a letter from the King of Denmark some time before General Mayer came hither. I immediately acquainted Monsieur Mayer with it as I had before shown him what I writ to your lordship that he might be convinced I dealt very frankly on this occasion. He went next day to Monsieur d’Ilgen and at his coming back protested solemnly there was no such thing, but a quarter of an hour after I received a note from Monsieur d’Ilgen of which I here inclose the extract and of my answer, and your lordship will there see how the whole affair stands. However, I only send it you for your private information since the Danish Court, denying the matter so positively, shows they are inclined to follow safer measures, and therefore it is best to let the matter drop.

“I think it, however, necessary to acquaint your lordship with the advice we have received by the last letters from Petersbourg of the 15th past (n.s.) that the Czar had then given the Danish minister, Westphale, the project of a concert for the next campaign which, ’tis said, he sent to his Court by the same post. Here are, however, other accounts that

the Czar, on notice of our peace with Sweden, seemed to grow more moderate in his pretensions. I do not find that he then knew the King of Prussia has likewise made his accommodation. . . ." 4 pp.

Enclosure.

Note from M. D'Ilgén to M. Whitworth.

1719, September [18] 29.—General Major Mayer left my house after complaining that I had spoken to you of a letter from the King of Denmark in which he had dissuaded an alliance with the King of Britain. I could only tell him that we have here a letter from the King of Denmark in which he advises us not to make only a general peace and that otherwise the King of Denmark had signified to our minister resident at his Court that if we wished to make peace with Sweden we should not forget a good and old ally like the Czar. *French.* 2 pp.

Reply of M. Whitworth to the foresaid note.

Same date.—It is true that M. Mayer being here yesterday and speaking of our peace with Sweden and how we had left his master I had occasion thereby also to speak a little of the conduct of his Court and told him many other things that I had learned from your excellency, that the King of Denmark had even written here on that occasion to recommend remaining in the old alliances. I did not say to him that they had written to deter the King of Prussia from entering into treaty with us, but the consequences of what was written and of what the secretary represented here and even to M. Tolstoy are sufficiently manifest and it is free to every one to draw their own conclusion. *French.* 2 pp.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, September 25, Göhre.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book* 220.—*Public Record Office.*]

J. BURCHETT to THE SAME.

1719, September 25, Admiralty Offices.—“I give your lordship the trouble of a letter for Sir John Norris by which he is directed how to dispose of his Majesty’s ships and vessels now under his command in the Baltick when he returns home with them pursuant to such orders as he will receive, and am to pray your lordship that you will please to cause it to be forwarded to him as soon as may be. . . .” 1 p.

LORD STANHOPE to SIR JOHN NORRIS.

1719, September 25, o.s., Göhre.—“I have received your

letter of the 29th past and of the 3rd and 5th inst. sent by Major Fimboe which I laid before the King with the inclosures and am commanded to acquaint you that his Majesty entirely approves of your whole conduct and particularly for having with so much frankness offered to concur in any measures which should have been judged practicable by the Suedes themselves against the Muscovites. His Majesty approved likewise of your resolution to return with the fleet to Copenhagen since it could no longer be of service and that stormy weather may naturally be expected at this season ; and, wherever this dispatch may find you, his Majesty leaves it entirely to your discretion to order the fleet home as soon as you shall judge it convenient.

“If you make any stay at Copenhagen Lord Polwarth will fully inform you of his Majesty’s instructions touching the measures which are thought necessary to be carried on for creating a good understanding between the Crowns of Sueden and Denmark, and you will be assisting to him in making such further representations as you both shall judge proper to induce that Court to enter into his Majesty’s proposals ; and if you find that your presence there with the fleet or any part thereof for some small time may be of use to enforce his lordship’s negotiations you will govern yourself accordingly, the chief and principal point at present being to oblige them to consent [to] the suspension of arms with Sueden for six months, which you will use all possible endeavours forthwith to obtain. And whereas the trade of his Majesty’s subjects to the North did meet with very great interruption by the Danes before your arrival in the Sound his Majesty is resolved not to suffer the like again when you shall be returned but is determined, in case any molestation should be given hereafter to his subjects trading to Sueden or any port in the Baltick by the Danes, to order reprisals to be made without delay. If his lordship and you shall think that any insinuations of this kind to the Court of Denmark may be of weight to promote his negotiations or may be of use in the better securing our trade to these parts you are to make known to them this his Majesty’s fixed resolution from which we will not depart. But this his Majesty wholly leaves to my Lord Polwarth and your better judgment to act as in your discretions you shall think fittest in order to attain to the end therein proposed.

“When you shall have given his lordship all the assistance you can and shall have ordered the fleet home under the command of the flaggs as you proposed his Majesty will be glad to see you here or at Hannover.

“I have not been wanting to sollicite very warmly for Major Fimboe, but some difficulties do still remain. If you bring him hither with you I make no doubt but that our joynt endeavours will procure some thing to be done for him to his satisfaction . . .” 2½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, [September 26] October 7, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1719, [September 26] October 7, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, [September 26] October 7, Copenhagen.—“I congratulate you with all my heart upon our good news from Spain. I have very little to add to the copy of the letter and the memorial I send you inclosed. I dare say I need use no arguments to persuade you that my master’s service goes with me before all other considerations whatsoever, and I can repine at nothing when I can in any manner advance it. You know, no doubt, the orders I had from Milord Stanhope. I shall manage them as warily as possible, and do all I am able to bring this Court into our measures.”

COL. BASSEWITZ (?)* to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, [September 26] October 7, Stockholm.—The English fleet is still at the ‘Dalters (?)’ Admiral Norris is here in town. Lord Carteret and he are often in conference with the minister and the Swedish admirals. Many of the Swedish ships are at sea to protect the trade and they are to attempt the seizure of the Russian vessels which are at Dantzic. M. Berkeley has returned from Aland. The Russian plenipotentiaries would not take it upon them to give him a passport for Petersbourg nor would they accept the letters of Lord Carteret and Admiral Norris without first having orders from their master the Czar. The congress at Aland is finished, the plenipotentiaries having separated on 14–24th September. M. de Liliénstedt has returned here. M. de Knyphausen is expected here as soon as possible. They have sent orders from this to Ustéd to bring this minister under the passports of the King of Britain. By the request of his Majesty’s ministers at Copenhagen the Court of Denmark has sent a passport to Count de Sparre to pass through Denmark on his way to Hanover, but now he designs to go upon the English frigate which goes from Ustéd to Lubeck. Lieutenant General Trautfetter is leaving for the Court of Poland and will go through Hanover. During the last few days many ships have arrived here with all manner of provisions. The Prince of Hesse has been indisposed for some days but he begins to mend. *French*. 2½ pp.

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1719, [September 26] October 7, Göhre.— . . . It is

* This letter is endorsed as from Lord Carteret, but is more probably by Col. Bassewitz.

strange that Denmark is so stubborn about taking a sum of money from Sweden for Stralsund and Rugen after having so frequently offered them to Prussia for cash. But they would now fain shuffle the cards and alienate Prussia from us. . . . We leave this in three weeks and will be only eight days at Hanover, as his Majesty wishes to be in London by 20th November and has fixed the opening of the Session for 4th December (23rd November, o.s.). Parliament will meet on that day for business . . . M. Poniatowsky is here and wins golden opinions. He awaits M. Bernstorff's return and will then go to Dresden. The conditions he brings from Stockholm for a treaty between Sweden and Poland are such that they must succeed and this will form a new argument in pressing Denmark to agree. . . . Lord Sunderland is to have the Peerage Bill on next session and bids me tell you that in the list of the 25 Lord Marchmont will not be forgotten ; but as for calling your lordship to the House of Peers during your father's lifetime that is an impossibility. . . . *French.*
5 pp.

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, September 27, o.s., Stockholm.—“ . . . I have transmitted the passes to Count Sparre, who is upon the road. I send your lordship a project of a treaty in order to make peace upon that foundation between this crown and Denmark which is all that I, in conjunction with Mr. Campredon, the French minister, could bring this Court to declare. I have sent another copy of this instrument to Lord Stanhope with the reasonings upon it at large, which I have not time now to repeat, nor indeed to have my letter to Lord Stanhope copyed for your lordship's perusal, but Mr. Bassewitz is to dispatch a courier in two or three days time for Hannover, who will pass through Copenhaguen, and he shall bring your lordship a copy of that letter. I hope your lordship will excuse me at present, having been extreemly fatigued this day. . . . ” 1 p. The project of a treaty is inclosed.

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1719, [September 27] October 8, Copenhagen.—“ The last letter I was honoured with from your lordship was of the 8th of September, o.s., which I acknowledged in mine of the 27th. I also acquainted your lordship in it that I had presented a memorial to the King of Denmark offering the King, our master's, mediation for a peace with Sueden. I send your lordship new copies of the memorial and of the King of Denmark's answer. I have, upon orders received from my Lord Stanhope on Thursday last by a courier, presented a second memorial upon the same subject to which I have as yet received no answer.

“ This Court continue in the same temper they were of when I writt last. They complain much of our treaty with Sueden without taking any care for them, as they are pleased to think, and that tho' they made advances towards a peace by

making proposals, which, however, they would have come down off, Sweden had not made the least step which they could reckon lookt like a desire of making a peace. I cannot persuade them to think of a summ of money for Stralsund and Rugen and, indeed, I have very little hopes of success in my present negotiation with them if they do not make a very unexpected turn. The Danish ships of war are returned from before Gottenburg and are laying up."

THE SAME to SIR JOHN NORRIS.

1719, [September 27] October 8, Copenhagen.—"I have transmitted all the letters came for you to my hand to my Lord Carteret, so I hope you have got them safe. I send you here inclosed in the same manner what came to hand since my last. The ships that blockt up Gottenbourg are returned hither and are laying up. Tordenshiold with one of them is gone to Maestrand but is expected soon here. I know not what success Judeiker had had in his fishing; it makes at least no great noise if he had success. Pray be so good to make my compliments to Admiral Hopson, your son, Major Finboe and our friends with yow. Your friends here long to see yow again and nobody longs more than I do if it is not Mademoiselle Wakeniz. She's of oppinion that the beautys of Stockholm have led you quite astray. . . ."

P.S.—"My negotiations go on in the usual manner. You'll find us just as wise here as you left us."

CONFERENCE with the DANISH MINISTERS.

1719, [September 28] October 9, Copenhagen.—Lord Polwarth relates anew the evidences of his master's friendship for the King of Denmark and especially how he had protected Denmark when the Russian army lay so near Denmark, and repeats his request to be allowed to mediate peace with Sweden. *French.* 6 pp.

Another copy is signed "*In fidem protocolli*, VON HAGEN."

A MEMORIAL.

1719, [September 29] October 10, Copenhagen.—Lord Polwarth represents to the Danish minister that the Danish King's reply to his memorial of the 6th must be taken by him as a refusal of both his offers respecting mediating for peace and an armistice and the restoration to Sweden of Rugen, Pomerania, etc., for a money payment, and requests an explanation. *French.* 2½ pp.

There is also note of a conference with the Danish ministers the same day, but merely giving Lord Polwarth's reply, which is signed by Von Hagen *in fidem protocolli*. *French.* 2½ pp.

REPLY of the DANISH MINISTERS to the MEMORIAL of
6th October.

1719, [September 29] October 10, Copenhagen.—His Majesty the King, our master, has learned with much pleasure

by the memorial presented by Lord Polwarth and the protestations therein of the sincere friendship of his Britannic Majesty and his favourable intention to secure for him an advantageous peace. His Majesty expressly ordains his Council to beg your lordship to assure his Britannic Majesty of his sincere and constant friendship, of which he has given real evidence by the important cession of Brehmen and Vehrden for a moderate sum of money, not to speak in detail of what his Majesty has notoriously done for the good of the common cause, he having for some time been saddled as it were alone with the burden of the war against Sweden. It is rather his desire to deal with things as they are than to trouble about the past, and so to take as speedy steps as possible to secure an advantageous and reasonable peace. With regard to the ultimatum sent by Count Holstenbourg, as soon as the request came from his Britannic Majesty that the just pretensions of the King of Denmark were too heavy for Sweden, his Majesty has not failed to make his last ultimatum on a very moderate and indeed very easy footing in respect of the present situation of affairs, because Sweden ought to desire peace at any price in consideration of the present embarrassments. Yet in addition to that our master, to show the particular consideration which he has for his Britannic Majesty, is quite ready to complete at once the negotiations with Sweden upon the conditions following, without entering upon any preliminaries, viz.:—that the King quits his pretensions with respect to Jempterland, Herddahlen and Hallande but desires only to keep Strahlsund with Pomerania and the Isle of Rugen and Marstrand, as also the fortress of Bahus with Bahus-Lehn and Vigen, and the abolition of the Swedish tolls in the Sound. As for the Duchy of Slesvig he is satisfied that Sweden declares frankly that they will not meddle for the future either directly or indirectly with the affairs of that duchy. This being arranged the King will sign without any other preliminaries or further negotiations the treaty of peace with Sweden, and as soon as his Britannic Majesty can place in the hands of our King the formal guarantee of Great Britain upon the entire cession of the said Duchy of Slesvig he will at once agree to an armistice and accept the mediation of his Britannic Majesty. And, in fine, the King, to show the value which he has for the friendship of the King of Great Britain and his representations, declares that should Sweden, against all expectation, be unwilling to leave to him Pomerania, Strahlsund and Rugen, his Majesty flatters himself of the good offices of the King of Great Britain with Sweden in virtue of the alliance of 1715 that some other equivalent in the shape of territory will be given in their place. (*Signed*) C. Sehestedt. *French.* 3 pp.

SECRETARY J. CRAGGS to LORD POLWARTH.
1719, September 29, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5.*—*Public Record Office.*]

CH. DE LA FAYE to THE SAME.

1719, September 29, Whitehall.—“... I hope that however stiff your Court may seem at first they will discover that their true interest and necessity oblige them to come into the measures the King has laid down for pacifying the North. The rage of bigotry against the Protestants in the Palatinate should warn Protestants Princes to unite for the better support of their religion. . . .” 1 p. Written on the back of the Office Circular in which, *i.a.* there is as follows :—

“... The Marquis of Carmarthen is married to the Lady Anne Scymour, 3d daughter to the Duke of Somerset.

“The Lord Archibald Hamilton, unkle to the Duke of Hamilton, is to marry the youngest daughter of the Earl of Abercorn, an Irish peer. . . .

“Orders are sent to the Admiralty for the yachts and men of war that are to attend his Majesty in his passage home to be in Holland by the end of October.”

LORD POLWARTH to M. ROBETHON.

1719, [September 29] October 10, Copenhagen.—“I sent by the post on Saturday the copie of the memorial that I had presented to the King of Denmark. General Bothmer and I were two hours yesterday and two hours to-day in conference with the Privy Council, of which I shall send you an account, with the papers relating to them, by the courier. I wish with all my heart you had been present that you might have been witness to what had past.

“The Czar, methinks, goes pretty quick in taking up the Emperour’s secretary at Petersbourg. He has offered his assistance to the Protestant Princes of the Empire against the Emperour. Where will all that end ?

“I am extreemly sorry that I could not have the happyness to wait of you at Göhre, nor before you return to Britain. But while I can advance my master’s service you may be sure I shall never complain, tho’ nobody knows better than yourself what tugging works I have had and how little satisfaction in this sweet place this three years past. I do assure you that there is nothing save the doing my master some service, tho’ not all that I either expected or wish’t, could have made it tolerable.”

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, September 29, o.s., Stockholm.—“I send your lordship enclosed an extract of my letter to Lord Stanhope of the 27th inst. for as much as relates to Denmark according to my promise to your lordship in mine of the same date. When I proposed to the Swedish plenipotentiaries the giving money to recover Stralsund and Rugen they said Denmark was indebted to them and they would now give no money since

Major General Adlerfeldt's propositions were rejected and since the Danish ministers had given about a paper called their ultimatum, to which they gave very hard words. I had leave to insinuate tenderly that the King, our master, might possibly be induced to contribute something to that payment and Mr. Campredon gave them to understand that there was a probability that his master might do the like. They then added Malstrand and acquiesced, against which I had a mind to have the peage of the Sund placed, but that was not relished. They began to be warm and talked of making peace with the Czar, who would soon open the Sund for them and himself too. We had a long debate about the conditions they tacked to Wismar. They had a mind to offer likewise some part of Lapland by way of jest, the King of Denmark having in one of his manifestos complained of some injustice done him in those parts. I am satisfied that at present they could turn the article concerning Sleswick and Holstein no otherwise than as your lordship sees it. Here is a considerable party very zealous of that matter, and it is certain that the reason why the Czar makes advantageous offers to the Duke of Holstein, even to the offering him his daughter, is, if he can make his peace with Sweden, to have an opportunity to quarrel with the King of Denmark and to have a justifiable pretence to enter into the Empire. The Danes ought to consider this very seriously for, if Sweden should make peace with the Czar, for which still there is here a very strong party whose reasons have no small appearance of weight in them and which will gather more weight every day, if the Danes insist upon their strange and altogether impracticable demands, what then can save Denmark? Not its own force. Nothing but their allies declaring a war against the Czar and Sweden in their favour; and is that likely to be the case when they have disobliged all their allies by obstructing their common and usefull desire of reducing the Czar to reason for the good of Europe? Will it not be more natural, since Denmark seems to be in fault, as well as much safer if they force the allies to that extremity to be in war against Denmark and the Czar than to be engaged against Sweden and the Czar? And had not other princes better take the cause of the Duke of Holstein in hand than let the Czar take it? Besides, though Denmark should so far mistake its interest as to ally itself to the Czar for a while, yet that alliance is more likely to be broke again than an alliance between Sweden and the Czar would be if it should once take effect because, if the Czar should be established, he has nothing more to ask of Sweden. Denmark would then be his object. The Sund would be opened and his ships have all the trade, which is demonstrable from this plain reason. The Swedes by being exempted from paying at the Sund have the advantage of carrying goods belonging to other nations because they can carry them something cheaper

than other nations can who are obliged to pay that duty, and this keeps up their navigation. Now 'tis notorious that the Czar can sail half as cheap again as any other nation, for he gives his men much less pay. Provisions are exceeding cheap in his country and he likewise has all the materials of shipping at home for nothing, and the building of his shipping in a manner costs him nothing, the common labourer having no wages, only victuals. The merchants will upon this account necessarily freight his ships before either the Danish or Swedish, which will breed his people up to be seamen. The Danish fleet, which has hitherto had great reputation will be then inconsiderable. Therefore they can't be so blind as to stick long to the Czar but will come into the great alliance at last. Why then not at first with a good grace? Denmark may now have reasonable satisfaction, may have the comfortable hope of driving the Czar out of the Baltick, may have the honour to have a great share in that salutary action, may have the same allies that Sweden has acquired; . . . but, if this opportunity is lost, those allies will be brought insensibly to act against Denmark. The Swedes can fit out 15 good ships next year with less than the subsidies of France amount to, and we are obliged already by treaty besides subsidies to joyn a squadron to theirs, both which will be stronger than the Czar can possibly be. If they joyn their ships to the Czar's we must send so many more, which is easy enough to do now the Spaniards give way. If Denmark should succeed in conjunction with the Czar, which is next to an impossibility, that success will be its ruin.

"I see by the copies of Lord Stanhope's letters to your lordship, which he sent me, that our Court is disposed to speak in earnest to the Court of Denmark. If your lordship will have success in your negotiation I heartily wish it and hope you will excuse my suggesting any arguments to you. It is rather to shew your lordship what is my opinion than out of any imagination that anything I can say can be of use to you. . . ." 4 pp.

Enclosure.

Extract from Lord Carteret's letter to Lord Stanhope.

1719, September 27, o.s., Stockholm.—"At last I send your lordship a project of a treaty to be made with Denmark. I wish it may be possible to shape it so that Denmark may accept it. If that Court, blinded by passion and self interest to its own destruction, cannot be brought after the king's generous offers to give up Rugen and Stralsund, the peace between them cannot be made. The Swedes will never recede from that point for which, besides their passion, hatred and contempt, principles which strangely impose upon the judgment, they allege the following reasons:—
1st, That these places are now the only remains of

what Sweden possessed in the Empire by virtue of the peace of Westphalia. If these are lost that establishment, which cost so much pains and blood and which is the most solid foundation of all the rights which the several estates of that great body enjoy with regard to their liberty and religion, will lose all its efficacy and authority ; that whenever it has been necessary to have recourse to the Pragmatique Law either against the Emperor himself or against any powerful or unjust neighbour, France on one side and Sweden on the other, by virtue of their guaranties, have always had a right and have likewise been at hand to sustain the good cause ; that though the guaranty of France has been intirely unusefull with regard to the Protestant Estates, that power having rather favoured, sometimes openly, sometimes underhand, the oppression of the true religion than satisfied the obligation of the guaranty in its favour, yet Sweden has ever had a particular concern for the Protestant cause and has ever zealously maintained that religion and the liberty of conscience in Germany ; that the time may come when they shall be again wanted ; but if these places remain to Denmark they can have no communication with the rest of Europe but through Denmark. There their letters must pass so that they have no sure way of correspondence but by packet boats from Ysted to Stralsund. Secondly, that Denmark will either sell these places to the King of Prussia or upon this account be constantly in strict alliance with him, which is not for the interest of the House of Brunswick-Luneburg, whose territories are contiguous in more than one place to those of Denmark, the worst neighbourhood in the world, who, upon any reverse of fortune or whenever they dare, will fall upon that House with as little humanity and justice as they have done upon Sweden in its greatest distress ; that to shew their sincere desire of peace they give up Wismar upon condition that it shall not be fortified, otherwise Denmark will be insupportable to Mecklenburg and extreemly dangerous to Saxon-Lawenburg ; that they will have their Malstrand again, which has been got from them by treachery, for which the governour had lost his head, or it shall cost the Danes Norway ; that as to Sleswick and Holstein they can doe no more than what is expressed in the 3rd article. I still believe for the sake of peace that they will part with the peage of the Sund, and farther than that it is impossible to carry them. They still ballance whether they had not better make peace with the Czar, which if it should happen, a worse war than ever will arise in the north and even enter into the Empire ; but they say they

shall then sink Denmark for an age and make that King fear a Duke of Holstein as much as ever that Duke has feared him. Mr. Campredon is a witness of the difficulties I have had to get this paper from them in which he has had his part." 2½ pp.

SIR JOHN NORRIS to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, September 29, Stockholm.—“Since my last I have not anything of consequence to trouble you with, we having no farther news of the Russians. I am indavoring to gett from hence that I may have the honor to waight on your lordship, and belive Fimbo is by this time with you with my orders. I should thinck my utmost stay cannot be above 8 or ten days more. I kno Lord Carteret wrights your lordship whot relates to this Court, he haveing given the liberty of reading them and thairfore I dont trouble your lordship with any repetitions, but am impatient to waight on you my selfe. I beg my leater to my wife may go under your cover to England for I dont wright by this post neither thair nor to Hanover. My commplyments to Monsieur Bottmer, Lipseker and all our friends, not forgetting Fimbo when he arives, who I hope will consider how we shall be able to make our course homeward according to the directions he will bring. Demer has maid me fudeld in drincking your health and indead we never faile it when togeather and throw his menes we have lived all the same bottell life we did under your lordship’s protection. . . .” 3 pp.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD CARTERET.

1719, September 29, Göhre.—Duplicate sent to Lord Polwarth for his information. *French.* 4½ pp.

THE KING OF DENMARK’S BIRTHDAY.

1719, [September 30] October 11.—I have been congratulating the King upon the day. The King thanked me and added that he was well pleased that I had fallen upon an expedient to-day for putting matters right as they had been going wrong through a misunderstanding. I thanked him and replied that I would gladly do all I could to find means to settle affairs and contribute to his service. He was very pleased and in good humour. *French.* 1 p.

THE KING OF DENMARK’S REPLY to the OFFERS of THE KING of GREAT BRITAIN.

1719, [September 30] October 11, Copenhagen.—The Council have received orders to declare hereby that his Majesty accepts the mediation of the King of Great Britain for making peace between the King of Denmark and the Queen of Sweden and their realms, and that his Danish Majesty agrees to freedom of commerce and an armistice for six months from

the day of publication, which will be made within six days after the King of Great Britain has given the guarantee of the Duchy of Sleswick mentioned in the offers. [There is then repeated the condition that Sweden will grant an equivalent of territory if they will not leave to him Pomerania, Strahlsund and Rugen.] (*Signed*) C. Sehestedt *French*.
1 p.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL of STANHOPE.

1719, [September 30] October 11, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, [September 30] October 11, Copenhagen.—“I writt a short line to you yesternight, and to-day being the King of Denmark’s birthday and having notwithstanding been two hours in conference with the Privy Council, I cannot make this long but must refer you to the copys of the letter and papers I send you inclosed. You will not easily believe the difficultys I have met with to bring matters thus far, and I wish for nothing but that my master may be satisfied with my endeavours. But there is this, which I can add to you, I hope some little allowance will be made for our situation. General Bothmer and I are here like the Israelites in Egypt, making brick without straw ; so that if our negotiations do not come up to what we ourselves could wish, I hope it will not be attributed to our want of diligence. This three days past we have been above two hours every day in conference with the Council and the advance we have made has cost us pains enough. I begg you’ll communicate what I write only to his Grace the Duke of Montrose and Monsieur Bernstorff.”

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, [September 30] October 11, Göhre.—. . . The affair of Prince Charles drags and will go badly so long as we have no satisfaction from Denmark. We hope to obtain from Parliament this winter 500*l.* sterling specially to pay the debts of the Civil List, and then those of the Prince will be paid from that if Denmark puts herself in the right. If not, I will answer for nothing. *French*. 2 pp.

EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD CARTERET.

1719, September 30, Göhre.—Duplicate sent to Lord Polwarth for his information. *French*. 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, October [3] 14, Copenhagen.—“ . . . Your lordship has seen by my dispatches of the 11th by a messenger all the progress I have been able to make upon his Majesty’s instructions which your lordship honoured me with in your letter of

the 19th September o.s. These dispatches show that I was not mistaken in the conjecture I made in my letter of the 30th of the last month that the restitution of Pomerania and Rugen would not be the greatest difficulty in the treaty betuixt Sueden and Denmark if Sueden can be brought to grant some other condition.

“ I have this minute recieved a letter from my Lord Carteret of the 27th September o.s. by a messenger who I have immediately dispatched with my Lord Carteret’s letter to your lordship. My Lord Carteret has sent me the copy of a project of a treaty for a peace betuixt Sueden and Denmark which he says is all his lordship, in conjunction with Monsieur Campredon, the French minister, could bring the Court of Sueden to declare. It comes so very far short of what is expected here that to mention it at present would be to spoil all. In my humble opinion if such terms could be procured for them as would entirely satisfie them, the sooner they could be brought to agree the better, that we might have time to endeavour to perswade the Danes to take measures and act against the Czar. But it is certainly safest, as matters stand, to get them into a treaty and a cessation of arms without any regard to the Czar, which they have now agreed to. They must in that way of procedure find difficulty to make up again matters with the Czar and must agree to terms that at present I am perswaded they would not hear of. Upon all events I doubt they shall be brought to treat upon the project now sent till they are in the last extremity.

“ If a reasonable and safe frontiere for both parties could be settled and agreed upon betuixt Norway and Sueden and if Sueden can be brought to renounce the freedom of the Sound and pay the Sound dutys, as other powers trading to the Baltick do, which is evidently the most advantageous condition for us, there might be hopes that in the progress of a treaty Denmark might be brought to be satisfied with it. I have already privately discoursed with some of the ministers upon the point of the frontier, which they seem’d to think was not unreasonable, and when they talk’t of an equivalent in land for Pomerania and Rugen I told them that they could not think of nor insist upon a equivalent which the Suedes would be more unwilling to part with than Pomerania and Rugen itself, for that were to make the equivalent more impracticable than the difficulty that is to be removed. This, as indead they might, they seem’d also to be persuaded of, and then recurred to their general answer that it was but reasonable and to be expected from the present situation of Sueden that they yield them up something after so long and expensive a war. . . . Vice Admiral Tordenshiolds came hither yesterday. He went ashoar with 200 men not far from Gottenbourg near to the place where their shipping lye, made himself master of their batteries, nail’d up the canon and burn’t the ships which the Suedes had some time

ago taken from the Danes near to Marstrand, a Suedish frigate of 36 guns and some other small vessels."

LORD POLWARTH to SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1719, October [3] 14, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, October [3] 14, Copenhagen.—"I had not time to write to you at large upon Wednesday with the messenger and let you know all the particulars of my negotiation and in what manner I procured the last answer. You will have seen that I had long conferences with the ministers on Monday and Tuesday, the 9th and 10th. I had likewise discourses with some of them, but to no purpose, tho' I convinced them of the necessity of making some step, and that the answer they made was a refusal of both my master's offers. It was impossible to make them budge either backwards or forwards. They are so frightened that what they may propose may not please their master that, tho' you convince them to a demonstration, you may draw as soon a word from a stone. Finding then that matters stood in that posture, I was obliged to draw up myself the answer of the 11th, before I went to the conference of that day, upon the reasonings we had had the two days before, when I had convinced them by arguments, but could not bring them to put pen to paper; and then again having argued over the whole matter, seeing I made just as great advance as usual, I said to them, 'Gentlemen, you pretend in your reasoning to agree with me and to my master's offer in the principal points, in so far as we do agree pray let us put it upon paper. That will make some advance. Where you do not or in what terms you do, set it down, and I will take care to transmit it to my master.' Even this was to no purpose till I told them I had mark'd down where we seem'd to agree and where they seem'd to stick. After they read it they would still make no answer till they carried it to the King, and after his Majesty had held a council some more than an hour, Mr. Secretary Sehestedt acquainted me that the King had agreed to it, and that I should have it sign'd by him, which accordingly I got. I know not if the answer will please; if it do's, I am extreamly glad. However, I need not observe to you in the first place, that our master is by it brought under no obligation by his offers made, for they having changed the condition, it is in his Majesty's option to agree to it or not; in the second place I thought it a very great advantage to get them to make one step, and that such as procured a free trade to Sueden, brought them into a treaty and cessation of arms with that kingdom without regard to the Czar, and opened a way to remove the greatest difficulty of the treaty, at least as to us, the point of Pomerania

and Rugen ; by which answer too, the treaty of 1715, as to that garantie, is so far infringed. The other reasons for my doing so and the advantages arising from it I need not mention ; they will easily occur to you. I beg you'll communicate this to nobody but the Duke of Montrose. It looks as if I attributed to myself what I ought not.

"I recieved the honour of your letter of the 7th October by the post, and this minute I recieved letters from Milord Carteret of the 27th September o.s., with the project of a treaty, of both which I send you copies as also of my letter to the Earl of Stanhope, to which I have very little else to add. You will see in this letter and by my dispatches of the 11th the conjecture I made in my letter of the 30th September concerning Stralsund and Rugen explain'd, and I made that conjecture upon the general disposition I saw the Danes of, in which you see I have not been mistaken. I keep as much as possible from entering into particulars with them till I have recieved orders for it, least they should pretend to bind things upon me which I never design'd and which cannot be procured for them. . . . I am very much obliged to you that you was so kind to communicate my letters to Milord Sunderland. He may be assured that I shall never make any step in that matter without his advice and consent, and that I shall always be carefull not to make any step that may do prejudice to any views for bettering our constitution. Pray make my most humble compliment to him. I have made yours to the Count de Holst as you desired. He returns his very heartily."

THE EARL OF CADOGAN to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, October [3] 14, Hague.—". . . The States of Holland are at present assembled. All the towns except Amsterdam and Horn have consented to accede to the secret and separate articles, and these two are extremely pressed by the others to concur with them. But what I expect more good from is the resolution the Regent has taken of entering into the necessary measures with his Majesty for interrupting their trade in Spain in case they do not accede without any further delay. The town of Amsterdam having at length acquiesced to Monsieur Burmanca's going as ambassador extraordinary on the part of this republick to Sweden, he will set out to-morrow for Amsterdam in order to imbarck at the Texel for Stockholm. One of our Guernzey privateers has taken a Dutch ship going from Amsterdam with counterbands to Spain. . . ." 3 pp.

J. ROBETHON to M. SCHRADER.

1719, October [3] 14, Göhre.—. . . His Majesty will leave this on Monday the 15th and Hanover the 10th or 12th November so as to be at London on the 20th and open Parliament on the 25th November. Lord Carteret will doubtless

return to London by Gottenbourg and wait there for one of our ships of war as he may arrange with Sir John Norris. . . . Our 4,500 men sailed on 19th September, and, as the weather and wind have been favourable, they are doubtless now in Spain. . . . I hear that M. de Lilienstedt has returned from Alland and that Mr. Barclay has also returned without doing anything, bringing back the letter from Lord Carteret to Mr. Bruce in which he offered the mediation of his Majesty, mentioning that the latter said that these offers ought to be made at Petersbourg by our ministers. . . . *French. Copy.* 2 pp.

COL. A. B. BASSEWITZ to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, October [3] 14, Stockholm.—. . . It appears that the Danes suspect me of having no regard for them in the preliminary treaty concluded with Sweden. Please endeavour to disabuse them of that mistake and to assure them that I would not have signed it if there had been no mention of their interests in such a way as to secure good results provided that they moderate their pretensions. You have no doubt heard the conditions of peace proposed by the Swedes. The General will have communicated them to you. Until now we have not been able to obtain more advantageous terms for Denmark. The interest of the powers of the North and even of the whole of Europe is to remove the Czar from the Baltick and to limit his power, which is becoming a little too strong for the safety of those who are in his way. Is it not right to pursue a design so salutary? Denmark herself should be willing to sacrifice some of her expectations for the greater advantage of removing an enemy so powerful and so dangerous. I am sure you are at one with us in this purpose and will do your best with the ministers with whom you have to deal. . . . *French.* 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to MR. WHITWORTH.

1719, October [3] 14, Copenhagen.—“. . . I had letters to-day from Stockholm from my Lord Carteret and from Sir John Norris of the 27th and 22d September o.s. Sir John expects to be coming soon hither with his squadron. Vice-Admiral Tordenshiold came hither yesterday. He went ashore with 200 men not far from Gottenbourg some few days ago near to the place where their shipping lye, made himself master of their batteries, nailed up the cannon and burnt the ships which the Swedes had some time ago taken from the Danes near to Marstrand, a Suedish frigatt of 36 guns and some other small vessels.”

THE SAME to LORD CARTERET.

1719, October [4] 15, Copenhagen.—“I received the honour of your lordship's letter of the 27th of September o.s. yesterday morning by a messenger whom I dispatcht immediately to

Göhre. I acquainted you in the last letter I had the honour to write to your lordship of the 8th of this month that I had presented a second memorial offering the King, our master's mediation to the King of Denmark. I send your lordship now here inclosed copys of that and a third memorial I presented upon the same subject with the King of Denmark's answers to them and with a protocoll, tho' but very lamely marked with a declaration which I found myself obliged to make and which had no small influence on the last answer, that you may see how matters stand now here and be upon your guard; all which I dispatcht to Göhre by a messenger on Wednesday last. This is all the advance I have been able to make in the negotiation our master has intrusted me with. The Danes are not to be persuaded, but in the present condition of Sweden it ought to yield them up something. They look upon Sleswig as what the Swedes have no concern in and a sum of money for Pomerania and Rugen as of no consequence. If Sweden can be brought to yield any thing to them I should have hopes of the treaty and as matters stand it would be of great advantage.

"However, I look upon this as one good step. It gives a free commerce to Sweden and brings the Danes into a treaty and a cessation of arms without any regard to the Czar and at the same time removes the great difficulty of the treaty, the point of Pomerania and Rugen, if any thing of an equivalent in land can be procured of Sweden. I return your lordship my very hearty thanks for the copy of the project of a treaty betwixt Sweden and Denmark. But your lordship sees that as matters stand here at present it does not seem advisable to propose it but rather to fix the Danes in an armistice and a treaty under the mediation of the King, our master, without regard to the Czar, for by what yet appears the Danes will not easily be brought to agree to any one article of it.

"I have nothing of news to write. I doubt not your lordship knows that the Czar has taken up the secretary the Emperour's resident left at Petersbourg, and has taken his cypher from him to decypher some intercepted letters. The Czar's minister too at Cassell has been offering the Czar's assistance to the Protestant princes of the Empire against the too great power of the Emperour. You see the Czar's views are extensive enough."

LORD STANHOPE TO THE SAME.

1719, October 5, Göhre.—"About a fortnight ago Monsieur Kniphausen, the Prussian minister, went from thence to Lubec in order to be transported to Sweden in his Majesty's frigate *The Port Mahon*, with whom I sent a messenger charged with his Majesty's ratifications of the treaty and separate articles lately concluded with Sweden in the manner I formerly advised you and with other dispatches for your

excellency ; and being informed that the fregat is not yet sailed from thence by reason of contrary winds I herewith transmit to your excellency duplicates of those dispatches by way of Copenhagen that you may, as soon as possible, be acquainted with his Majesty's directions touching your negotiations.

"I recieved yesterday morning by express letters from my Lord Polwarth of the 1st inst., o.s., advising that the King of Denmark had accepted of his Majesty's mediation in relation to Sueden and will upon certain conditions consent to a suspension of arms for six months with that Crown, which I doubt not but his lordship has fully communicated to your excellency ; and therefore I shall not enter into a long detail of that matter ; but certainly it will now be incumbent on Sueden to improve this good temper of the Danes by some facilities on their side agreeable to what further advices your excellency shall recieve from my Lord Polwarth. . ." *Copy.*
1½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, October [6] 17, Copenhagen.—"I have recieved the honour of your lordship's letter of the 25th September by Major Finboe who came here on Sunday morning after having been detain'd at Lubec by contrary winds. He came over Femems, Falster and Laland. I have had no letters from Stockholm since my last to your lordship but I expect Sir John Norris here every minute, the wind having been fair for some days, and a master of an English vessell came from thence 4 or 5 days ago reporting that when he came away the fleet lay with their foretop sails loose.

"The King of Denmark is gone this morning to make a turn to Falster and Laland for 10 or 15 days. None of his ministers are gone with him, so all the foreign ministers stay here. I have been very often spoke to concerning the money due to Prince Charles, both of the arrears and of the currant annual payments. His Highness needs it very much. His incomes are but very moderate, and I must do him justice. He deserves very well at our hand and upon all occasions expresses very great regard for our royal master. Those that are not freinds to us here are very glad that he is not paid and that they have that to reproach us with. I wish it was possible to remove it." 1 p.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1719, October [6] 17, Copenhagen.—"I have this evening had the honour of a letter of the 29th September, o.s., from my Lord Carteret by the courier who brings your lordship this with an extract of his letter to your lordship of the 27th in so far as it concerns Denmark. In my humble opinion the Suedes' reasoning with respect to a peace with the Czar is far from being unanswerable, as will occur to your lordship

without my giving you the trouble to hint it. The Czar's power is evidently now the most formidable in these parts, and how it can be suitable with the interest of Sweden to look tamely on and see it grow greater is above my comprehension. I have not been able to bring the Danes to observe their true interest, at least to own it. However, if I was impowered to offer them that the Swedes would pay the Sound duties as other trading states do, I dare not undertake that they will accept it for Pomerania and Rugen. But I hope in the progress of a treaty in the manner I have already writt to your lordship they may be brought to accept of it and that, in my weak comprehension, would be more to the advantage of Britain than the yielding of Marstrand and the other terms proposed. I shall try underhand how it may be relisht. I dare not venture to make any such formal offer till I have orders from your lordship. An alliance betuixt the Czar and Denmark, if Denmark should be so ill advised as to go into it, I look upon as what indeed might oblige us to a greater expence but what otherways could be of no dangerous consequence. The Czar's alliance with the Duke of Holstein must be of far less consequence. If the Czar can be brought to reason, as I hope he shall, let him dispose of his daughter to the Duke of Holstein or any other how he thinks fit is a matter very indifferent. However, I shall wait your lordship's orders and regulate myself accordingly."

CH. DE LA FAYE to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, October 6, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5.—Public Record Office.*]

SECRETARY J. CRAGGS to THE SAME.

1719, October 6, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5.—Public Record Office.*]

LORD POLWARTH to SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1719, October [6] 17, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Vol. 42, Denmark.—Public Record Office.*]

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, October [6] 17, Göhre.—. . . I mentioned your letter to Lord Stanhope and especially noted your expression "to make brick without straw." I told him that Lord Carteret was empowered to dispose of a considerable sum at Stockholm in the form of gratifications and presents and that this method would advance matters in Denmark as well as in Sweden, if you were permitted to use it, and that I was certain that you would be a good manager of the King's purse and could be trusted to the utmost. Lord Stanhope thought well of the suggestion and so you may confidently let him know what sum you think would be necessary to bring about good

results and how and to whom and what amount should be given. I shall second your demands with all my heart. We expect M. de Fleming to-morrow. I hope by now that the Danish Court has taken a good turn and abandoned the thought of sending to Dresden to dissuade his Majesty of Poland from making peace with Sweden. It would be proper to send to Stockholm M. Lewenor or some other person to sign, by the mediation of Lord Carteret, some preliminary articles, as we can only think of forming the congress of Brunswick when the matters to be submitted to that congress have been determined. You will see that your visit here at the present moment was impossible and that you have done better service to the king and his ministers in remaining at Copenhagen. I assure you that they are very sensible of these and thoroughly satisfied with you. Those great services will putt my Lord Sunderland under a necessity of putting your good father upon the list of the 25 additional peers, if the Peerage Bill be carried, as I hope it will. My Lord Sunderland assured me positively yesterday again that your father should not be forgotten in that case. I think it will not be amiss that you should write to my Lord Sunderland two words about it in this juncture.

I send you this by Lord Stanhope's express which brings you some very important orders which were concerted yesterday, and particularly the form of the guarantee regarding Sleswig. I wish we could see that great concern of the Court of Denmark in a condition of not failing before leaving this country, which will be in less than a month. We know very well what trouble you have taken and what difficulties you have had to surmount. . . . The two last posts from Petersbourg have brought nothing from Messieurs Jefferies and Weber. I believe they have stopped their letters. . . . Our frigate is still detained at Lubeck by contrary winds and so consequently is Mr. Kniphausen. However, this same wind wafted our 4,000 English to Spain. . . . *French.* 6 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1719, October [6] 17, Copenhagen.—“ . . . I do all I possibly can to bring people here into our measures and to discern their own interest. You see by my last dispatches the success I have hitherto had. I have writt, as you'll see by the copy of my letter to Milord Stanhope, concerning Prince Charles's money. I entreat you'll speak to him and to Milord Sunderland of it. It has no connexion with the King of Denmark's measures, and I can here nor need say no more to you but that those that oppose us are extreamly glad that it is not paid. I do assure you it would be very much for our master's service that it could be cleared up, and this is the only view I have in the matter. . . . The King of Denmark takes another litle journey very ill timed.”

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1719, October [6] 17, Copenhagen.—“I wrote to-night by the post, and I have since recieved a letter from Milord Carteret of the 29th September, o.s., with an extract of his letter of the 27th to Milord Stanhope of which I send you copys, and I can, in the haste I am in, add nothing to the copy of my letter to Milord Stanhope which I send you. You know that I have us'd all their arguments and a great many more, and you know also to what good purpose. If I had had a good deal of money to bestow I might have brought them to bear, but this only to yourself.”

THE SAME to THE DUKE OF MONTROSE.

1719, October [6] 17, Copenhagen.—“ . . . Your Grace knows the wretched situation I am in here which nothing but my master's service would have brought me to live under ; when the grass is cut under our feet by those that have suffered nothing of the hardships I have for some years past. But I do not complain if only there is the least reflexion made upon it. I am still doing what I am able, but you know the strength of arguments of interests, etc., in comparison when supported after another fashion. I shall do what I can and when I have done the success is doubtfull. . . .”

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, October 7, o.s., Göhre.—“I make use of the courier sent by the French ambassador with his dispatches to Sueden to convey my letters to your lordship, who will wait at Copenhagen for your lordship's commands for my Lord Carteret ; and as he is a stranger in these countries I must desire your lordship will give him your assistance in the pursuing his journey to Stockholm that he may not be molested in his passage thither. . . .” 1 p.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1719, October 7, Göhre.—Courier Gordon has brought your dispatches of the 11th and I have placed them before his Majesty, who sees with pleasure that the King of Denmark begins to be better disposed towards the peace with the Swedish Crown, and the King observes with particular satisfaction the anxiety and dexterity which you have shown in obtaining from the King of Denmark a reply so satisfactory and so much more agreeable than the former was. That reply is, as you observe, sufficiently conform to the memorandum which you presented, except that the Danish Court demands an equivalent in territory for Rugen and Stralsund. But with regard to that you will show them that the King is resolved to press them upon the restitution of Rugen and Stralsund because it is evident that it will be impossible to bring Sweden to make peace with Denmark

without that restitution, seeing that all the Czar's forces and the very strong pressure which has been brought to bear upon the Swedes in their most critical condition could affect nothing upon this point. It is therefore only to remove an insurmountable obstacle in the way of peace that we have intreated the Danes to give up to the Swedes what they absolutely refuse to part with. If the King of Denmark insists upon an equivalent in territory he should let it be known for what he will consent to give up Rugen and Stralsund, because it will be altogether as difficult to dispose the Swedes to grant such an equivalent. So we hope that his Danish Majesty will not stop the way with this demand, and that, as he accepts the mediation and the armistice, he will not make a stand on a thing which would make us despair of peace. But seeing that by your firmness you have at last induced the Danish Court to separate itself from the Czar, to relax with regard to Rugen and Stralsund and to derogate in this respect from the treaty of 1715, we are confident that you will finish the work and with the same success surmount all those difficulties which yet remain.

We have put in the form of a convention what you have negotiated with the Court of Denmark. I send you the plan which the King authorises you to sign with the ministers which the King of Denmark may appoint for that purpose. This convention, although more extended, resolves itself properly into what the King of Denmark has actually consented to by his last reply, except that we do not determine the kind of equivalent which Sweden should give him for Rugen and Stralsund. We cannot admit that in our convention but reserve an equivalent in land for the reasons there set forth. The better and the more certain equivalent would be a sum of money and, if you cannot yet bring him to this, the equivalent must be mentioned in general as it is in our project, and besides a sum of money the exemption of the Sound tolls might be entered there. I do not know if Sweden could be brought to renounce them but if she should relax on this point this should compensate for the restitution of Rugen and Stralsund. It is certain that these two places are chargeable to the King of Denmark and that they are not of any use to him with regard to his other possessions which are separated from them by Mecklenberg. At any rate if the Swedes abandon the exemption of the Sound these tolls should become ten times more considerable, as formerly the merchants of other nations have found means of eluding them under the Swedish flag. However, we shall also try to obtain a good sum of money from Sweden for the restitution in question, but the Danes ought to consider that they have no right to ask a full and exact equivalent for Rugen and Stralsund. For just as our King has guaranteed them to them they also have guaranteed on their side Bremen and Vehrden to him, and yet his Majesty has been obliged to give

in addition a very considerable sum of money to Sweden for their cession just as the King of Prussia had to do for Stettin. It is therefore quite just that from their equivalent for Rugen and Stralsund they should deduct the sum which they are due to give for such a cession.

As to the guarantee of the Duchy of Sleswick, although it should have place since the signing of our convention, it ought not, however, to extend beyond the term appointed for the armistice, unless peace follows. You have with reason pointed out to the Danish ministers that this armistice profits them as much as it does the Swedes, and the guarantee of Great Britain for the Duchy of Sleswick is only as a step towards and the reward of the peace, and the Danes ought to regard it as part of the compensation for what they restore to Sweden. The guarantee of Great Britain can only be relative to what the King, as Elector, has taken to the King of Denmark by the article subjoined to the treaty of 1715, and as by that article there is expressly reserved a satisfaction to be given to the Duke of Holstein for the part of the Duchy of Sleswick which belongs to him, the same satisfaction will be considered to be reserved by our present guarantee. That satisfaction should be adjusted in the congress of Brunswick. And when we take into consideration the part of the Duchy which belongs to the Crown of Denmark this allows them to gain at least a good third by the entire cession of the Duchy. Should the King of Denmark wish that the assistance to be furnished by Great Britain for this Duchy be expressly specified in our convention you can insert the same assistance which was stipulated by the treaty of 1715, which was put either in ships or in money at the choice of the King of Denmark. We do not expect that the King of Denmark will make any difficulty to sign with you the proposed convention which I send you and, if the Danish ministers by occasion of Article 6 wish to provide, as in the reply they have given you, that the treaty of 1715 is to remain in its entirety, you will refuse that, for we will and can only enter into that treaty as far as it concerns the guarantee of the Duchy of Sleswick. The congress at which all the definite formal treaties for the pacification of the North will be concluded and signed can only be at Brunswick, seeing all the belligerent powers, and especially Denmark, have already agreed upon that place and accepted the mediation of the Emperor. But when they have signed with us this convention we should advise the King of Denmark to send at once a minister to Stockholm to make their preliminary treaty with Sweden, such as Colonel Bassewitz has concluded there, and it will be confirmed and extended at Brunswick. If the King of Denmark will send for this effect to Stockholm M. de Leuenohr, or such other minister as he thinks proper, the ambassador of his Majesty will be instructed to act there as mediator. We will endeavour also to secure the good offices of the French minister and

for that end we will send to Paris to try to bring that Court to yield also its guarantee for Sleswick, as it has done for Bremen, Vehrden and Stettin. The Court of Denmark will understand by this procedure how cordially our King wishes to continue to labour for their interests, which might suffer in future by the engagements which actually subsist between the Crown of France and the House of Gottorp if precautions are not taken by this guarantee which we would ask from France in favour of the King of Denmark. Should our efforts for this procure her accession to this guarantee she will wish probably to have also part in the mediation of the preliminary treaty of peace to be made between Denmark and Sweden, and it will be in the interests of the King of Denmark to accept this guarantee should it be offered. . . . *French.* 7 pp.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, October 7, Göhre.—In addition to the pressing motives which should determine the Court of Denmark to make an immediate peace with Sweden and to give the necessary facilities therefor, especially their own safety, which cannot consist with the Czar's exorbitant power, many other considerations should contribute to render them tractable. They cannot be ignorant that their Court is the least liked and least considered at Vienna. The Emperor and the Empire have guaranteed to Sweden Rugen and Stralsund by the treaty of Westphalia, and the like guarantees are given to the Duke of Holstein for his Duchy. Moreover, the Emperor has specially guaranteed the Duchy of Sleswick to him by several treaties. He is his first tutor and I have never seen an Imperial minister who has not expressed surprise at the hardships inflicted on this poor Duke; and since the death of the late King of Sweden the Imperial ministers have never ceased to inculcate upon us that the peace of the Basse demands that Sweden should be re-established in Stralsund and Rugen. In these circumstances I leave you to judge if it will be very difficult for Sweden and the Duke of Holstein to obtain from the Emperor mandates against the Court of Denmark since we shall no longer stand in the way. France has nothing more at heart than to see Sweden repossessed in Rugen and Stralsund, and in truth, the Regent of France has acted as well as us in all the affairs of the North, and we ought not to bring upon him the reproach of France and of the young king when he becomes major that he has permitted and helped to despoil the Swedes of every footing in Germany. France has guaranteed to the House of Gottorp all that it possessed before the war, and so has the King of Prussia, and I can tell you in confidence that the King of Prussia has already assured us before hand that he will concur effectively in the execution of the mandates which the Emperor may give in favour of Sweden and the House of Gottorp. I send you these considerations so that in any case you may be able to use

what you find to purpose but with caution ; and, if in addition to these good and solid reasons you judge it necessary in speaking to this or that minister to accompany them with something tangible, so as to give them more weight, his Majesty authorises you to imploy for that effect to the extent of 4,000*l.* or 5,000*l.* sterling. He will not regret this expense provided that it produces a prompt conclusion to our convention and what you promise or expend over and above this sum shall be punctually paid by the Treasury. . . . [*Private.*] *French.* 2½ pp.

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1719, October [7] 18, Göhre.— . . . I have just received a letter from Mr. Weber from Petersburg of the 18th September. They hope to get passports from the Czar, so that he and Mr. Jefferies expect to leave in a few days for Dantzic. From that place we learn that the five Swedish ships have left the road without being able to do anything against the three Russian frigates. *French.* 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1719, October [10] 21, Copenhagen.—“ Having writt to Milord Stanhope by two expresses this week, and the King of Denmark being at Falster, and the Comte de Holst and Mr. Secretary Sehestedt in their country houses, I have nothing to trouble his lordship with by this post. We have yet no account of Sir John Norris’s having left Stockholm ; I beginn to doubt he can come time enough to be able to reach you before you leave Hannover. I expect every minute to have an answer to what I have writt by the messenger. I can make no further step in what I am ordered to negotiate till I recieve it. Major Finboe entreats you would put Milord Stanhope in mind of him.”

THE SAME to LORD CARTERET.

1719, October [10] 21, Copenhagen.—“ I have recieved the honour of your lordship’s letter of the 29th September, o.s., with an extract of that to my Lord Stanhope of the 27th, inclosed, for which I return your lordship my very humble and hearty thanks. Your reasoning is extreamly just, but there is no small difficulty to bring people here to agree to it. Your lordship has seen by my former letters what advance I have been able to make in my negotiations. They are at present at a stand, the King of Denmark and Prince Royal being gone to Falster and the ministers to their country houses for a fortnight.

“ Your lordship can hardly believe the unreasonable difficulty I meet with. However, if it was possible to bring the Suedes to give Marstrand and pay the Sound dutys in place of the equivalent in land for Pomerania and Rugen

which they have hitherto insisted upon, I should have some hopes of my negotiation and that I might bring them off from the Czar. This little voyage of the King of Denmark's is extremely ill-timed, since our master is to return so soon to Britain."

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, October 10, Stockholm.—"I thank your lordship for yours of the 8th inst. in which were copys of your lordship's memorial and the answer to it. I believe the Court of Denmark will answer clearer in a short time. I wait with patience for the answer to the second memorial which your lordship has presented. I have nothing to add at present to what I did mysele the honour to write to your lordship the 29th September. Sir John Norris set sail the 9th. I send this by an extra post. I desire your lordship will be so good as to forward the packet directed to Lord Stanhope. It contains letters from Sir John Norris and mysele. I stand still now till I hear how the Court of Denmark takes the overtures of Sueden. Monsieur Kniphausen is not yet arrived. I expect him daily. Mr. Finch presents his humble service to your lordship. Pray make my compliments to Mr. Bothmer. . . . As I was going to seal this I received your lordship's of the 27th. I wish you joy of the great step your lordship has made. I shall make the best use of it I can. I think your lordship acts very prudently in not communicating the paper I sent last till you hear from Hanover. I hope they will form it there as the King would have it and then he has weight enough to make it go down. I shall write to your lordship by the first opportunity." 2½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to M. DE BASSEWITZ.

1719, October [10] 21, Copenhagen.—. . . There is nothing sounder than your arguments, but the Danes do not wish to understand them. Doubtless Lord Carteret has told you of what I am endeavouring to do here. At present, however, negotiations are at a stand as the King of Denmark and the Prince Royal are gone to Falster and the ministers to their country houses. *French.*

There is a similar letter to M. de Schrader.

JOSHUA KENWORTHY to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, October [10] 21, Dantzic.—"I have the honour of your lordship's letter dated the 30th past and am obliged for the trouble you have been pleased to take in order to procure the release of my 2 ships, but by yesterday's post I had the bad news of one of 'em being condemned and for reasons which would have been of no validity in any court of judicature erected since the creation for the trial of causes of that nature excepting the late of Gottenburg and the

present of Denmark. I humbly request your lordship's interest to prevent execution that the acts may be reviewed, and the concerned will soon prove the whole foundation of these procedures to be false, and if at last in spite of all law and common sense they will condemn her, must submit; but the actions of that court of Admiralty, etc. have been such of late as if there had been no such thing as laws or justice in nature.

"The only news I have to entertain your lordship with is an account of some levys of men making at this juncture but very privately in Lithuania for the Czar's service. The Court of Poland will be at Fruuenstadt this month, orders being already come to make ready the apartments for his Majesty, etc., and those of the senators in Poland are preparing to meet him there, but the re-assumption of the diet is deferred upon pretence of the plague being in the country, which is indeed true but it is at such a vast distance that this reason is only made use of to conceal the real one.

"We have 3 Sueds men of war in our road and about 7 or 8 cruisers at no great distance and it is reported, and indeed they themselves the authors, that they will send some frigats to dislodge 3 Russ vessels in the harbour who by all means endeavour to obstruct the exportation of corn for Sweden. . . . The Hollands secretary, Von Opdorp, hath likewise instructions about the ship which the Danes have confiscated." 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to MR. BURCHETT.

1719, October [10] 21, Copenhagen.—Acknowledging letters for Sir John Norris which he will deliver on his coming to the Bay of Koge.

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, October [10] 21, Göhre.— . . . Lord Stanhope told me again this morning that he approves what you have written by the courier about the plan for the Swedish peace. You will have seen by his last letter "that he will allow your lordship straw to make bricks." . . . We can say no more than you have already done against the equivalent and territory which the Court of Denmark demands for Stralsund and Rugen. She must content herself with money and Wismar. Count Fleming has just arrived with Count de Flodrop. . . . *French.* 3 pp.

JOHN ARMSTRONG to [address wanting].

1719, October 11, Vigo.—"I do myself the honour to acquaint you that we arrived in the river of Vigo the 29th of September and landed the forces that night. The 2nd of this month the town surrender'd upon discretion and the garrison retired into the citadell. The same evening we began to

bombard it with great and small mortars, where old Fogo playd his part so well that they beat the chamade; the 7th in the evening sign'd the capitulation and put us in possession of a port the next day and march'd out yesterday. The garrison consisted of eleven companies of foot who, together with the peasants, made 850 men well provided with everything, and if they had behaved as they ought to do the place is so very strong we cou'd not have taken it. We have found in it six field pieces of the Pretender's which were embarked on the late expedition for England and ten thousand small arms, besides abundance of other stores. There is in both the town and citadell about 100 pieces of canon and about 30 of them brass.

"The 5th of this month we burn'd Redondella. We shall serve Ponta-Vedre (in which we are inform'd is a royal founderie) and Bayona the same sauce if they do not redeem themselves by a good sum of money. We are inform'd that Colonel Owen was in the Castle of Vigo 3 or 4 days before it surrendered and that the Duke of Ormonde is at Vallodolid. I believe we shall stay here a month to know what resolution the Government will come to about keeping a garrison in this town and citadell, which a small garrison can defend a great while against all the forces in Spain. . . ." 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, October [13] 24, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, October [13] 24, Copenhagen.—"You see by my letter to Milord Stanhope, that the King of Denmark is not yet returned, and what progress I have made to-day. I shall manage what I have now to negotiate to the best advantage and with all the caution I am able. You'll easily believe that it gives me the greatest pleasure that my endeavours and service are approven of, and that my master has the goodness to be satisfied with them."

CONFERENCE with the DANISH MINISTERS.

1719, October [13] 24, Copenhagen.—Lord Polwarth stated that he had received orders yesterday from his master to sign a convention with the King of Denmark upon the offers made for putting the negotiations with Sweden in train, and that his Britannic Majesty thought the quickest way would be for Denmark to send some one to Sweden to adjust preliminaries; and that they had sent to Lord Stairs in France to obtain the guarantee of that Court in regard to Sleswig.

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1719, October [13] 24, Copenhagen.—"I recieved the inclosed packett for your excellency yesternight by this

courier from Göhre. I have also recieved by him the project of a convention betwixt the King, our master, and the King of Denmark conform to the resolution that his Danish Majesty had taken of accepting the King, our master's, mediation and agreeing to a suspension of arms. So soon as I know if they will agree to and sign it I shall transmit to your lordship a copy of it. I will not detain the courier to copy it now. The King of Denmark is not yet returned from Falster, so I can add nothing further to the accounts I have given your excellency in my former dispatches of the disposition of this Court. The King of Denmark is expected here in a few days."

SIR JOHN NORRIS TO LORD POLWARTH.

[1719,] October 13, *Cumberland* at Els Nabb.—"I came with our ships to this place the 9 with an intention to have sayled the first moment of wind for Copenhagen. But the obdurate winds still hold against us and considering the lateness of the year and our shortness of provetion for our men give me paine till it plesse God we have a wind to bring us to you. With this is a leater to Mr. Wear to gett us butter and chese against our arivall and if bear is not likewise rady to have sum brandy for our people. The time we have bin on board in these parts and lettell refreshments for our men make them now fall down of the scurvey and severall of them dey dayly. I had a leater from Lord Carteret to-day that ses your lordship acquaints him the Court of Denmark excepts our master's mediation and cum into a susspention of armes. When I shall waight on you I can make it very plainely apear to all thair minesters the intrist of Denmark to cum in with us and agree with Sueden for which my Lord Cartret has not bin wonting nor my small indavors. I hope Fimbo is with you with my orders, to whome I pray my compliments as likawise to Mr. Bottmer and Listiker, my landlord and lady, and all the friends we have in the Court, not forgetting Vaknetztz. If she would ad her good wishes for a wind it mout help us, for hear are sum Lapland whiches who doe the contrary to kepe us hear. To Old Raben my compliments, who would not ventur to see me at parting, but I hope will admitt our visit when we return. . . ." 2½ pp.

LORD CARTERET TO THE SAME.

1719, October 14, *Stockholm*.—"Sir John Norris is still detained at Elsenabb by contrary winds. He desired me to forward the enclosed to your lordship in which there are orders to the agent for providing provisions against he arrives at Copenhagen. I received the day before yesterday letters from Hannover by an express that was sent to Mr. Bassewitz by which I am referred to other letters that were sent away some days before by an express which I have not yet received. I have communicated in general that the Danes

grow more moderate and are like to enter the King's proposal of an armistice. Till my other letters come in which I see there are matters of great consequence by those I have already received and likewise particular orders concerning Rugen and Stralsund I shall have little to do. I send this by the ordinary post. I shall not fail to acquaint your lordship when the other letters come of the substance of them. . . ." 2½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to M. WIEBE.

1719, October [14] 25, Copenhagen.—I send herewith according to what the Councillor of Justice, M. Von Hagen, has requested on your behalf, a copy of the convention which I had the honour of communicating to you last night to be sent to the King of Denmark. I am sorry I have not the honour to be with his Majesty to make such explanations as may be necessary or remove difficulties. Were your excellency, who knows the whole matter, there, all would be well, so I pray you to write to this end when you send the copy. *French.*

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, October [14] 25, Göhre.— . . . Thanks for letting me know what Lord Carteret wrote you on 29th September. You have there arguments very solid and well fitted to open the eyes of the Danes, and you have no need of anything further. . . . As to the negotiations with the King of Denmark I may tell you, if you do not already know it, that the French ambassador has written from this place to M. de Campredon to make it known in Sweden that the Court of France will give the King of Denmark the same guarantee respecting Sleswig that our master has given. That should be no small satisfaction to Denmark. . . .

"As for straw to make bricks your lordship knows by this time that it will be allowed to you." . . . It is a very extraordinary thing that the King of Denmark should take a journey to Lalland at the very time he is dealing with such important affairs. It can only be to gain time so as to have the letters from Petersbourg to know the intentions and plans of the Czar. It is said that the King of Denmark is to ask a sum of money from the town of Hamburg. That is the purpose for which Count Callanbrog has been sent there and that three regiments of Danish cavalry have been sent to the neighbourhood. We shall do our best at London for the payment of Prince Charles. It is useless to speak of it here. . . . I expect our frigate left Lubeck three days ago, the wind having changed. . . . I can scarcely persuade myself that Denmark will form a new alliance with the Czar. It would be dangerous for her and fatal in its effects. As to the rumour of a marriage of the Czar's daughter to the Duke of Holstein, I wish that were already done, for that would irritate the Swedes more and more against the Czar

and destroy the credit of the Duke of Holstein at Vienna and everywhere in Germany, so that his interests would no longer prove an obstacle to the re-establishment of peace in the North. I do not think that this Duke dreams at present of throwing himself into the arms of the Czar. He cries out loudly as to what we propose to do in uniting Sleswig to the Crown of Denmark. His envoy, Bassewitz, who was here some days ago, made a great noise about it and protested that the Duke, his master, would die rather than consent to it. The Duke is going to Vienna to implore the protection of his Imperial Majesty and will pass through Berlin. . . . His Majesty leaves this for Hanover on Tuesday 31st, n.s. . . . *French.* 5 pp.

COL. A. V. BASSEWITZ to THE SAME.

1719, October [14]–25, Stockholm.— . . . I congratulate you on the success of your negotiations and the declaration which you have at last obtained. I earnestly hope that we shall soon hear that they have published the truce. . . . Admiral Norris leaves this place to the regret of everybody of distinction. Her Majesty the Queen was greatly pleased with his conduct and earnestly wished, if the season had permitted, that he would make a longer stay. She showed her satisfaction in many ways. . . . There is nothing else to tell unless that Madame Falenberg has left Stockholm and gone to her estates, after giving visible tokens on her beautiful countenance of her sadness. She is one of the most charming ladies of this kingdom. As Admiral Norris knew her, please tell him this. *French.* 3½ pp.

SECRETARY J. CRAGGS to THE SAME.

1719, October 16, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5.*—*Public Record Office.*]

THE ARMISTICE.

1719, October [16] 27, Stockholm.—Conditions of the armistice between Denmark and Sweden. Two copies, French and Latin. 5 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, October [17] 28, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Vol. 42, Denmark.*—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to MR. DE LA FAY.

1719, October [17] 28, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Vol. 42, Denmark.*—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, October [17] 28, Copenhagen.—“The post is just agoing, so I have only time to send you the copy of what I have writt

to Milord Stanhope. You see, when I have straw I can make brick like other people. I cannot now, however, tell you the pains I have been at. Communicate this to the Duke of Montrose with my most humble respects."

COL. A. V. BASSEWITZ to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, October 17-28, Stockholm.—Thanking him for the Gazettes and sympathising in his difficulties with the Danes whom, he doubts not, he will convince in time of their true interests. He adds that the fleet is not yet sailed. The wind has been contrary and yesterday there was quite a storm but the fleet sustained no damage. *French.* 2½ pp.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, October 18-29, Göhre.— . . . His Majesty approves what you said to the Court of Denmark of the project which Lord Carteret communicated to you. When your convention has been signed it will then be time to enter into the details of the peace between Denmark and Sweden, and his Majesty is of the opinion that the King of Denmark should then send a minister to Stockholm to arrange what is essential by a preliminary treaty. While awaiting the success of your convention his Majesty has no new orders to give you. Enclosed I send you an extract of those which we have sent to-day to Lord Carteret. If the Swedes are willing to give up the Sound duties, as Lord Carteret and M. de Campredon hope they will, and if you can bring the King of Denmark to accept these as an equivalent for Pomerania and Rugen, as you hope to do, the greatest difficulty will be taken away and I see nothing that can be an obstacle to the peace. I am just leaving for Hanover. The King goes there in two days and will only stop until the 9th or 10th of the next month, n.s., as he must be in England in a fortnight for the opening of Parliament. *French.* 2 pp.

Enclosure.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from LORD STANHOPE to LORD CARTERET.

The project of the preliminary treaty with Denmark which you have obtained from the Swedish Court is a good advancement towards peace, but his Majesty has not yet judged it proper to communicate it to the King of Denmark. He will wait first to see how he receives our convention. If he consents to it we hope and trust that then he will see good to send a minister to Stockholm to conclude a preliminary treaty and that the Swedish Court will no longer scruple to admit a Danish minister, since by our convention the principal points of the peace will have been actually arranged. In that case M. de Campredon will act conjointly with you as mediator, offering on his side

the guarantee of Sleswick to the King of Denmark should the peace be concluded with Sweden. M. de Seneterre has actually written so to M. de Campredon, and I subjoin here what I wrote on this same subject to Lord Stair on the 20th of this month. Should the Danes and the Swedes come to treat together it will be necessary to modify the article about Sleswick so that it will throw no unjust blame either upon the powers which guarantee it to the King of Denmark nor upon Sweden, but they must always reserve a satisfaction to be given to the Duke of Holstein if one can be secured for him without giving Wismar back. It would suit better in every respect that that town should be made a free and imperial town but we should prefer very much to leave it in any case to the Duke of Holstein rather than to the King of Denmark, and that is one of the reasons why we would not disclose to this Prince the project which we have sent you. You will already have seen that we understand perfectly the reasons alleged by the Swedes for not resiling from the restitution of Stralsund and Rugen, but as the King of Denmark will not consent to restore them save on condition that they give him an equivalent, you will endeavour to dispose the Swedes not to stop that restitution by anything more or less, the exemption of the Sound to enter into the reckoning as much for Stralsund as for Marstrand, and I hope that the Swedes will consent to renounce it, and if besides this exemption they can be brought to cede to the King of Denmark some piece of territory on the Norwegian coast I think that a moderate sum might supply for the rest.

French. 3 pp.

C. WHITWORTH to THE SAME.

1719, October 18-29, Berlin.—“I am very much obliged to your lordship for the honour of your two letters of the 3rd and 14th inst. and am glad to hear the King of Denmark has accepted his Majesty's mediation and his proposals for a truce, for the Czar seems at present to be very stiff and pretends to be mightily incensed at the last clause in my Lord Carteret's letter which he says carries rather an imposition than a mediation. His ministers here talk high, say they will now give up nothing nor hear of any peace before they have seen two or three campaigns, for which they are already furnished with money by the late confiscations. These are words. I have often known them in the same humour and on a sudden extremely humble on the least reverse of fortune. As the spring approaches and the Czar sees measures taken to attack him with vigour I believe he will grow more moderate. I hope at least the Danish ministers will judge too solidly of their own affairs and those

of the rest of Europe to be mislead by any promises or representations on his part. They will find his friendship a broken reed that pierces the hands of those who lean on it.

"On the 27th Monsieur Tolstoy had his audience of leave and set out yestreday for Petersbourg. He has had a great many fair words and compliments and went away seemingly satisfied. The Czar makes the same show but there is rancour in their hearts and after what has passed these courts can never forgive or trust one another. I have of late several instances which convince me these ministers will now seek their advantage and security in his Majesty's friendship. Monsieur d'Ilgén made me a very heavy complaint yesterday of a letter which had been brought to General Morner at Dresden and has he believes been forged by some of the Saxon Court with a view of embroiling the Prussians with the King of Denmark by accusing them of a design to make themselves masters of Rugen and Strahlsund by surprise. In the present juncture the supposition itself is wholly improbable. . . ." 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, October [19] 30, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to LORD CARTERET.

1719, October [19] 30, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to THE EARL OF SUNDERLAND.

1719, October [19] 30, Copenhagen.—"I could not let this express go without doing myself the honour to acquaint your lordship that I have at last finisht and signed to-day with the Danish ministers the Convention I was ordered to negotiate betwixt our royal master and the King of Denmark. I must refer your lordship for the particulars to what I have writt to the Earl of Stanhope. I shall think myself extreamly happy if my conduct shall be approven of. May I trouble your lordship to mention only the affair of the peerage and to beg your lordship's protection."

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, October [19] 30, Copenhagen.—"I have writt by a staffett to Milord Carteret and sent by that occasion your letters to Mr. Schrader. . . . Monsieur Gramms, a very honest gentleman and friend of mine, his lady has desired this express to take a litle packett at Odensee and carry it to Hannover, to be taken to London and delivered to Madame de la Sabliere. I beg you will let one of your servants take care of it."

SIR JOHN NORRIS to A. VERE.

1719, October 19, Elsnat.—Informing him of his enforced delay by contrary winds and the shortage of provisions, and directing him to secure supplies at Copenhagen. *Copy.* 1 p.

SECRETARY J. CRAGGS to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, October 20, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5.—Public Record Office.*]

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, October [20] 31, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Vol. 42, Denmark.—Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1719, October [20] 31, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Vol. 42, Denmark.—Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, October [20] 31, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Vol. 42, Denmark.—Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to THE EARL OF STAIR, THE EARL OF CADOGAN, MR. WHITWORTH and MR. WICH.

1719, October [20] 31, Copenhagen.—“I have the honour to acquaint your excellency that the King, our royal master, by the same indefatigable pains he takes upon all occasions for the prosperity and happyness of his own subjects and the tranquillity and good of Europe has made a convention with the King of Denmark who, having accepted of our royal master's mediation for a peace with Sueden, has agreed to a cessation of arms with that kingdom and a free commerce without distinction for six months after the 8th day of November, n.s., the day upon which the suspension of arms is to be published. The King of Denmark has agreed also to restore Pomerania and Rugen to Sueden for an equivalent, so that our royal master has not only already saved a brave Protestant people from the cruelty of the Russians but now frees them from the pressing difficulties they have been under, and we may look upon a peace betwixt these two northern crowns as what must unquestionably very soon follow. I expect Sir John Norris with the squadron of his Majesty's ships under his command every minute here from Stockholm.”

THE SAME to MR. JAMIESON at Leith.

1719, October [20] 31, Copenhagen.—“I have recieved your letter of the 20th of August and have given in another memorial concerning your cargo of salt that was aboard of the *Marlborough* to which I have as yet got no answer.

You may be sure I shall do all I am able to procure you justice. It may probably be of use to you to know that there is an armistice and free commerce agreed to betwixt Denmark and Sweden for six months after the publication, which is to be to-morrow sennight, the 8th of November, n.s."

LORD POLWARTH to M. SCHOMAKER at Königsberg.

1719, October [20] 31, Copenhagen.—Intimating that he has made representations about the ship of which Jean Werdenberg is master. *French.*

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, October [20] 31, Hanover.—I got here yesterday. We shall see on the return of the King of Denmark what he has to say to the proposals brought by the French courier; but we very much fear there will be no decision before his Majesty leaves. . . . Our yachts have arrived in Holland and all is in readiness for departure. . . . The Danish capers continue to molest the trade from Lubeck and the Baltic and have seized some officers coming from Sweden. *French.* 2½ pp.

A CONFERENCE.

1719, October [20] 31, Copenhagen.—Protocol of a conference between Lord Polwarth and the Danish ministers who asked him why France was intervening in affairs. Lord Polwarth replied that his instructions bore that as France was to be a party in guaranteeing Sleswick to Denmark, so they wished to take part in the making of the peace. At their request he promised to write for definite information to his Court to-day before it leaves Hanover. He was also desired to write to Lord Carteret regarding the free passage of their letters by Sweden to Norway.

SIR JOHN NORRIS to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, October 22, *Cumberland* at Elsnab.—"Your lordship will see by my letters herewith under flying seals to Lord Stanhope, Captain Willyams and Mr. Vere, the circumstances we have been in and how much a fair wind is necessary to bring us to your port. If your lordship thinks your speaking to the Council of Denmark would prevent their cruizers from disturbing the convoy I have ordered Captain Willyams upon, I submit it to your judgment, or if you apprehend any dangers farther than you see I direct you will please to give Captain Willyams a caution and acquaint Lord Stanhope with the same. . . ." 1½ pp.

THE SAME to CAPTAIN WILLYAMS.

1719, October 22, o.s.—"You are hereby directed and required upon receipt hereof to make the best of your way to the road of Lubeck with his Majesty's ship the *Lanceston* under your command, and upon your arrival there to acquaint the

magistrates of that town that you are to take under your convoy all such ships as are there laden with provisions and ready to sail to the ports of Sueden and that you will proceed with them the first wind along that coast as far as Carlshaven, which you are accordingly to do ; and, when you shall have so done, proceed to the road of Copenhagen and remain there for my further orders. And whereas the *Port Mahon* is upon the said station, if you hear of or have any reason to apprehend any Danish or Russ cruisers that may disturb you in the protection of the said convoy you are to take the said ship under your command (whose captain is hereby directed to observe and follow your orders) and when you have performed the said service you are to give him directions to return to his former station. In case you want provisions to enable you for this service you are to apply to Mr. Vere for the same or for credit that you may get what you want at Lubeck. Dated on board his Majesty's ship the *Cumberland* at Elsenab this 22nd October 1719. . . ." 1½ pp.

THE SAME to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, October 22, *Cumberland* at Elsenab.—“ Lord Carteret having acquainted me of her Suedish Majesty's request that I would, for the relief of her country, find some method with the ships under my direction to give convoy and protection to a number of vessels at Lubeck, loaden with provisions designed for Carlshaven or some ports in Sueden, and likewise understanding from Lord Carteret's letters that his Majesty has allready engaged to give convoy to ships with provisions from Great Britain to the port of Gottenbourg and that his Majesty desires all reasonable methods should be taken to relieve Sueden in its present great want of provisions, and the *Lanceston*, of 40 guns, being in the Bay of Koge and the *Port Mahon* on the coast of Lubeck, I have at the request of her Suedish Majesty sent orders to the captain of the *Lanceston* to make the best of his way to the coast of Lubeck and upon his arrival to acquaint the magistrates of [that] place that he is come to take all the [ships] under his convoy which are there loaden with provisions and ready to sail to the coast of Sueden, and proceed accordingly with them to Carlshaven and then return to join me at Copenhagen ; and if he finds he needs to be strengthened by the *Port Mahon* to prevent any insult of the Danish frigats, that he then takes her under his command for the said service. And this will not only relieve Sueden under its present great wants but be a matter of justice in replacing what I have been obliged to contract for to support our fleet whilst we have been detained here ; for the winds holding contrary and our provisions being short I have been forced to procure at this place a quantity of bacon, butter, cheese, oatmeal and brandy for the support of our fleet, and shall be obliged to procure more, as we may be detained by contrary winds. And therefore

if his Majesty thinks fit to prevent any enquiry the Danes might make by their ships to stop the said convoy I would humbly propose that Lord Polwarth should acquaint the Danish Court of this convoy's being appointed not only to support Sweden but to replace what provisions our fleet has been supplied with in this country ; and as this convoy will probably pass before our ships can leave Copenhagen I don't believe the Danes will make any great difficulty in consenting to it ; and as your lordship will be so near the convoy you can send to him what further directions may be thought proper for the service.

"The shortness of provisions we have been at and our length of time in these parts have introduced a scorbutick sickness amongst us, and we bury a considerable number ; which, with the coldness of the season of the year, makes us impatient for a wind to be returning from these parts. . . ." 2½ pp.

SECRETARY J. CRAGGS to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, October 23, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5.—Public Record Office.*]

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1719, October [23] November 3, Hanover.—With all my heart I congratulate you on the good news contained in your letters received this morning. The King is delighted and highly pleased with you, so are the Duke of Montrose, and Lords Sunderland and Stanhope. They praise you to the skies ; and that will not hurt the business of your peerage. There is great news from Paris. Alberoni at length has asked for peace and vows that he will maintain war no longer. I have not yet the details. The letters from Lisbon to Holland stating that our 4,000 Englishmen had taken Vigo and laid siege to Corona are confirmed by a ship which has arrived at Texel. . . . Holland has at last acceded to the Quadruple Alliance. . . .

[*Private.*—] I must tell you that Resident Petcumb, who was recalled from London by his master, the Duke of Holstein, at the request of his Majesty, has arrived at Hambourg and been dismissed the service. He has gone to Göhre to ask our Court to cause him to be reinstated and he has been declaring there his opinion that the Princess of Denmark must marry the Duke of Holstein, and the Prince Royal of Denmark a daughter of the Administrator, as then the Duke of Holstein would cede Sleswick and agree amicably with the King of Denmark in everything. What do you think of that ? Could you sound some good friend as to this and see what he will say ? *French.* 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to M. BASSEWITZ.

1719, [October 23] November 3, Copenhagen.—. . . I am very sorry for you that the Countess de Falckenberg

has gone to her estates. I know her. She is Scottish and very beautiful. We drink her health every day. . . *French.*

THE SAME to LORD CARTERET.

1719, [October 23] November 3, Copenhagen.—“ . . . On Tuesday last when I was in conference with the ministers here they told me that the Prussian minister and others had applied to them for liberty to expresses and letters to pass to Sueden and that the King of Denmark was willing to allow a free intercourse of letters without reserve to Sueden if her Majesty the Queen of Sueden should allow the free passage of letters from this to Norway by land as usual in time of peace, and desired that I should write to your excellency and get her Majesty the Queen’s resolution upon that subject.

“ This court has not yet resolved who they’ll send to Stockholm. If the choice shall fall upon Monsieur Leuenhorn, who is lately made a major-general, he has entreated me that I would recommend him to you. I can say nothing positively of what will satisfie the King of Denmark. They expect to keep Marstrand, to have a frontier reasonable both for Sueden and them betwixt Norway and Sueden, and the peage of the Sound or a summ of money as the equivalent for Pomerania and Rugen. I hope now the first step is made there will not be so very great difficulty in the rest.”

THE SAME to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, [October 24] November 4, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1719, [October 24] November 4, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, [October 24] November 4, Copenhagen.—“ It will not now be possible for Sir John Norris to come to Hannover. The King will be gone before he can be there. You see I have writt to the Earl of Stanhope in my letter of the 30th concerning Major Finboe. He entreats you’ll put Milord Stanhope in mind of it while at Hannover, least the hurry of bussyness, when you come to England, should put his affair quite out of head.

“ *P.S.*—After having writt my letters I have recieved the inclosed copy from the German Chancery here. Pray impart it to the Earl of Stanhope.”

THE SAME to MR. WHITWORTH.

1719, [October 24] November 4, Copenhagen.—“ . . . I am perfectly of your opinion that it will be no easy matter

to reconcile the Court of Prussia and the Czar and I hope this step of the Court of Denmark will have the same good effect to draw them off from the Czar, which I look upon as of very great advantage. The Czars ministers may give themselves what airs they please; they cannot but be sensible of the situation of their affairs. The Czar will no doubt be very unwilling to quit his maritime projects, but if he does not that he does nothing. I cannot comprehend what interest the Court of Saxony can have to embroil the King of Prussia and the King of Denmark at this juncture."

C. WHITWORTH to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, [October 25] November 5, Berlin.—"I hope your lordship will have finished your convention with Denmark before you received this letter. The ministers there must be very imprudent and will have a great deal to answer one day to their master if they let slip an opportunity so much for their interest and safety. This Court thinks the conditions offered to them not only reasonable but advantageous and more favorable in several respects than what have been obtained for the Prussians. They are, however, extremely satisfied with what has been done in their behalf and in the best dispositions possible to maintain an entire union with his Majesty. The King of Prussia sets out too morrow for Hannover to make his Majesty a visit for two or three days. I do not question but this interview will be very agreeable on both sides and the consequences very usefull for the common cause.

"I have information from good hands that the Czar begins to cool and to show inclinations for a peace, that he is resolved not to exasperate the English nation, and hints have been given here that he may still accept his Majesty's mediation if it be offered in another manner. These are forerunners of a negotiation. Time and other considerations may probably bring them to bear so that if Denmark should still be obstinate that Crown is likely to make but a very indifferent figure at the fag end of a negotiation. . ." 3 pp.

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1719, October [25] November 5, Hannover.—". . . I find your lordship can make bricks when you have straw and that you have made use very sparingly of the power given you. The step you have made is the greatest that could be made and all the rest must follow of course. Your letter to Lord Carteret is the best that could be. Your express hath not brought to me that little packet for M. de la Sabliere that Mr. Gramm had ordered him to take att Odensee or else we had taken great care of it. I goe away to-morrow morning for the Hage. The King wont goe from hence till Tuesday the 14th November, n.s. My Lord Sunderland will see the King of Prussia who is expected here Tuesday the 7th and

wont go till the 8th. My Lord Stanhope will stay as long as the King. Mr. Bernstorff will goe some days before his Majesty. The Duke of Montrose goeth the 9th. . . ." 3 pp.

CH. DE LA FAYE to THE SAME.

1719, October 27, Whitehall.—". . . I still trouble you with my Lady Norris's letters to Sir John, though I doubt he will be come away before they reach your hands. We have no news. The appearances of an easy session this winter are very fair. . . ."

(Written on the flyleaf of the Office Circular in which is stated) "The right honourable the Lord Carteret and Charles Whitworth, Esquire, are appointed his Majesty's ambassadors and plenipotentiarys at the congress which is to be held at Brunswick for settling the peace of the north."

LORD CARTERET to THE SAME.

1719, [October 27] November 7, Ellemersholm, near Hamburg.—"I met the bearer here with this dispatch for you which I took the liberty to open. I hope you will pardon my curiosity. I won't detain the bearer and therefore shall only at present beg leave to assure your excellency of my most faithfull respects. . . ." 1 p.

LORD POLWARTH to SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1719, [October 27] November 7, Copenhagen.
[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to LORD CARTERET.

1719, [October 27] November 7, Copenhagen.—"I send your excellency inclosed a copy of the King of Denmark's orders for publishing the cessation of arms with Sueden and the free commerce sent to the different places mentioned in the title. The same is to be published here to-morrow. I shall be glad to hear that it shall be published in the same manner in Sueden. I have wrote to your excellency of the 3d concerning the free intercourse of letters. The Danish ministers would willingly know if expresses and passengers are to have free liberty of travelling in Sueden and to Norway that they may regulate themselves accordingly. For my part, the armistice and free commerce during it being without reserve, I can see no difficulty in it. Sir John Norris is not yet come hither. I expect him every minute. The King, our master, was to have gone from Hanover this week. I know not if the King of Prussia's going there may not stop his Majesty's journey for some days. I see by a letter from Mr. Ilgen of the 1st of this month that the King of Prussia had resolved upon it."

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1719, [October 27] November 7, Copenhagen.—“Monsieur Brand showed me a letter from Mr. Ilgen yesterday wherein he writes that the King of Prussia is come to Hanover; probably that may keep you a little longer there than you design’d. Sir John Norris is not yet arrived. I dare say he will not lose one minute when the wind is in the least favourable.”

C. WICH to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, [October 27] November 7, Hambourg.—Congratulating him on the good news of the Convention. In a postscript he adds, “The Duke of Holstein left this to-day for Hanover where he will pay court to the King. Thereafter he goes to Berlin and Vienna.” *French.* 1 p.

LORD CARTERET to THE SAME.

1719, October 28, Stockholm.—“I received your lordship’s of the 30th inst., n.s. I wish your lordship joy of your great and good success, which must be the more agreeable to you from considering the difficulties through which you have passed. I can very well comprehend them and it gives me a sensible satisfaction upon the account of the reputation which your lordship has justly acquired in this affair. It is not without some trouble that I have succeeded in getting the armistice declared at Stockholm this day, which was performed in due form; and orders are dispatched to the respective governours of the provinces to declare the same in the remoter parts upon the day which his Danish Majesty has ordered it to be proclaimed in Norway.

“I applied for a pass to be sent in blank that a minister from the Danish court might be here as soon as possible; but I having asked the same thing for a Prussian minister in which I was refused, even after the preliminary treaty with Prussia was signed, and that being so much a stronger case, I despair of getting a passport in blank for a Danish minister. Mr. Cnyphausen, who is now at Stockholm, came hither by a pass from the King, our master. In the meantime I beg leave to give your lordship one hint. It seems to me absolutely necessary that Count Holsten, who is now first minister and, as I am informed, rather inclined to our Court than to the Czar, should send a person entirely attached to himself and one that has not so much as the name of being inclined to the Muscovite party. The Queen and the Prince are neither of them inclined to see Mr. Leuenhore. His Royal Highness desired me to tell your lordship so that you may prevent his coming but yet in such a manner that nobody should hear his Highness’s name mentioned. I have always told your lordship that the longer the Danes put off coming to treat the less would they get, in which they will find I have guessed right. Mr. Cnyphausen has raised Sweden’s

spirits with relation to Denmark and consequently if the Danes don't begin roundly but enter into chicane and lose time their success will be the less. Mr. Cnyphausen openly persuaded the Swedes never to part with their exemption at the Sund and says his master will sustain them in it. Mr. Campredon, having a mind that France should have a share in the mediation, has desired me to transmit the enclosed memorial to be presented by your lordship to the King of Denmark, if you please. He has likewise writ to Count Holsten. I desire your lordship will obtain a passport for Count Bielke and his lady with 14 servants to pass through Denmark. He is named envoy extraordinary to the Court of France. I send your lordship a copy of the proclamation for the armistice. The Queen hopes that the King of Denmark will not suffer any of his subjects to goe to sea under Muscovite colours as some have lately done. It is just that such commissions, if there are any such, should be recalled, which your lordship, as the King's minister who is the mediator, may justly insist upon, otherwise the freedom of commerce will be eluded. . . ." 3 pp.

[Copies of the proclamation by the Queen of Sweden of the armistice with Denmark, and translations and also papers relative to publication thereof by Denmark.]

M. BALAGUIER to THE SAME.

1719, October 29, o.s., Stockholm.—“ . . . Since the enclosed from his excellency to your lordship was writ and the packet was made up with Mr. Campredon's memorial to the King of Denmark, Mr. Campredon has received a letter from the Abbe Du Bois in which he says that another method shall be taken to offer the Crown of France's mediation to Denmark, which has obliged Mr. Campredon to take back that memorial and the letter he had writ to Count Holsten upon that head. His excellency being extreemly fatigued has commanded me to give your lordship this account. . . .” 2 pp.

M. DE SCHRADER to THE SAME.

1719, October 29–November 9, Stockholm.—Congratulating him on the present state of affairs. *French.* 3 pp.

CHARLES VI, EMPEROR, to THE KINGS of GREAT BRITAIN and PRUSSIA.

1719, October [29] November 9, Vienna.—It is already sufficiently known to your Graces how the King of Denmark by force of arms in 1713 seized upon the territories which Duke Charles Frederick of Holstein-Gottorp holds in fief of us and the Empire, and that at a time when that Duke was minor and under administration. Now as the said King is unwilling to listen to our letters disapproving thereof and to the common advice of the electors, princes and members

of the Empire, given in full diet and confirmed by us, concerning the restitution and the indemnity of the House of Gottorp, nor will he listen to the entreaties of his Grace the Duke, therefore the Duke has implored in this necessity our imperial assistance. And because by reason of the very eminent imperial charge we hold we cannot suffer this afflicted Duke of Holstein, who is entirely innocent, to be deprived longer of his territories relative to the Empire, we have prepared a letter (in the original and with a copy) to the said King as Duke of Holstein and they are sent herewith that your Graces as princes directors of the circle of Low Saxony may communicate our said letter without delay. And should, against our hope, the term of two months therein set forth expire without the restitution of the Duke in that part of Holstein which has been taken from him, you will then in virtue of the imperial power which we transfer to your Graces for that effect, conjointly replace him therein and effectively maintain and defend the same. That will tend to the maintenance of righteousness, which God loves, and do us a pleasure which we shall acknowledge. *French. Copy. 2 pp.*

RATIFICATION OF CONVENTION WITH DENMARK.

1719, October 30, Hanover.—Copy of the Convention between the Kings of Great Britain and Denmark; ratified by the former. *Latin. 6 pp.* Also several relative papers.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, [October 31] November 11, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Vol. 42, Denmark.—Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1719, [October 31] November 11, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Vol. 42, Denmark.—Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, [October 31] November 11, Copenhagen.—“I am persuaded I need not tell you how much joy it gives me that my royal master is satisfied with my service. Tho’ I had not always had the same success, I had, and always shall have, the same zeal.

“I congratulate you with all my heart upon the good news you write in your letter of the 3rd which I recieved yesterday. I shall try what you desire me in your letter apart; but it must be very much underhand, otherways it will look with a very bad grace and might be of bad consequence after what has been privately said to us upon that subject.

“The Duke of Holstein’s management since he return’d to Hambourg has not raised his carактер nor done him much honour at this Court.”

JOSHUA KENWORTHY to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, [October 31] November 11, Dantzic.—“I take the first opportunity to acknowledg and to congratulate your lordship upon the happy conclusion of affairs between Sueden and Denmark of which I had yesterday an ample account from Hanover, and heartily wish the same success may attend your lordship’s future undertakins. I humbly recommend myself and affairs to your leisure hours especially what concerns the two ships. Upon certainty the sentence passed against them is the most unjust in the world, but I am informed that execution hath passed upon them according to the tenor of it and ships and cargos sold for the benefit of the captor, which makes me think it will be difficult if not impossible to reverse it absolutely. But this I doubt not might be obtained without difficulty by your lordship, viz., that the captain of the privateer shall be obliged to refund so much of the money they were sold for as mine and my brother’s engagements amount to, which is a very inconsiderable fraction of the whole, being only 666 $\frac{2}{3}$ dolears, which I humbly recommend to your lordship’s consideration.

“The only news I have is that Monsieur Tolstoy passed through this place a few days ago very much chagrind without a doubt ; but he published here that he had made an alliance with the King of Prussia, viz. defensive only, and some other peces of fals news not worth transcribing. I had this day an account of Mr. Jefferies’ and Mr. Weber’s arrival at Konigsberg and I expect them here in a day or two. We have an account of two of the Czar’s ships lost betwixt Reval and Cronslot, one of 60 guns.

“Sir Henry Sterling and lady are gone for Italy without doubt to meet the Pretender. By letter from Poland the King was at Fruueustadt and Poniatowsky was likewise there. . . .” 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to SIR JOHN NORRIS.

1719, [October 31] November 11, Copenhagen.—“I have here several letters for you which I have always kept, as I still do, in expectation of having the happyness to see you here every minute. I send you only inclosed a letter from the Admiralty, of which I keep a duplicate, which came some posts after I had recieved the principal. I send you likewise a letter from Mr. Vere who is preparing to send you a ship with some provisions as soon as possible if the wind continues contrair to you.

“The suspension of arms betwixt this kingdom and Sueden and the free commerce with Sueden conform to the late Convention with the King of Denmark was published here on Wednesday last. I have, nevertheless, sent your orders to Captain Wilyams for fear of the Russians.”

LORD POLWARTH to MR. VERE.

1719, [October 31] November 11, Copenhagen.—“I have considered your letter of the 10th current with the copy of Sir John Norris’s to you of the 19th October and the state of the provisions then on board the squadron of the King our master’s ships under his command and I am of opinion that, since the wind continues contrarie to that squadron’s coming hither, it may be of very great use and for his Majesty’s service that you send a ship directly to Elsenab with the provisions and in the manner mentioned in your letter. . . .”

[GEORGE BAILLIE of JERVISWOODE] to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, October 31, London.—“I had been so ill that I had no heart to write but when it was absolutely necessary or that I had something of moment to mention before you could have it from the prints. Blessed be God, I am now almost perfectly well, and give you this trouble to tell you that I have this minute a letter from Hanover acquainting me that the Convention projected at Hanover for a peace between Sweden and Denmark is agreed, much to the honour of my Lord Polwarth. These are the words of my letter, which you may believe give me no small joy both on the publick account and my Lord Polwarth’s. The King of Prussia has been to visit the King, which put an end to the differences there that had been for some time. The citadel of Messina is surrendered to the Emperor’s troops, which it is hoped will contribute much to a peace. We have been alarmed for some days with an intended invasion from Spain under the Duke of Ormond and it is certain that he was sailed from Port Andre in the Bay of Biscay with some ships of war and a few troops, not above 1,800 with ten thousand stand of arms. This day we are told he had been on the coast of Brittany to encourage an insurrection there, which had not succeeded. Whither he is gone since is not known or if he will make any attempt upon Britain or Ireland. Be that as it will I hope God will maintain his own work. You shall always hear from me when anything happens of moment. . . .”
1 p.

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1719, [October 31] November 11, Copenhagen.—“I have had no letter from your excellency since that of the 14th October, o.s. I sent a copy of the Convention betwixt our royal master and the King of Denmark in a letter of the 30th October, n.s., which I desired the commandant at Helsingburg to send by an extra post, as your excellency will see by the copy of my letter to him inclosed. It is a very great neglect if it has not been sent accordingly.

“The suspension of arms and free commerce was published here on Wednesday last and they are very impatient here to know if the same was published in like manner in Sueden.

The ministers here will give no passports to their merchants to go to Sueden till they hear that it is. By my letters from Hannover of the 3d of November the King, our master, was to proceed on his journey for Britain as to-day."

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, November [1] 12, Hanover.—*French*. With enclosures of extracts of letters to and from the Earl of Stair.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark, Vol. 220.—Public Record Office.*]

C. WHITWORTH to THE SAME.

1719, November 1–12, Berlin.—". . . I congratulate your lordship with the greatest sincerity and satisfaction on your happy success in bringing the Court of Denmark into his Majesty's measures, and persuading them to abandon a friendship and views which could be no ways consistent with their real interest and security. 'Tis an essential piece of service to that Crown as well as to his Majesty and a very good step to a general pacification in the north. As they have the advantage your lordship has the honour, for every one is sensible how difficult it must have been to struggle with the promises and flatteries of the Muscovites sustained by a powerfull faction at Copenhagen.

"The King of Prussia, whose visit to his Majesty had been delayed for two or three days by a little indisposition, set out on the 10th inst. and will have been at Hannover last night. I do not question but this interview will be entirely to their mutual satisfaction and lay the foundation of a lasting friendship. The Duke of Holstein, who was on his way hither, turned off to Hannover on advice of the King's journey. He has with him letters from the Emperor to these courts to sound whether they would not execute his mandates and in vertue of them put the Duke of Holstein in possession of his country. The effect of these sollicitations has been luckily prevented by the King of Denmark's signing with his Majesty, and this one instance is enough to convince them of the necessity of it.

"It is still very probable that the Czar will follow the general example without exposing himself to the extremities of a war. The last letters from Petersbourg are of the 27th past, n.s. The Czar with the greatest part of his court was then at Croonslot. Monsieur Slippenbach gives an account of a very long conversation he had with Monsieur Schaffiroff in which he had earnestly exhorted the Czar to a peace and represented, as the King of Prussia's opinion, that the only means to procure it was to restore Lifeland and even Revel itself, since several powers in Europe as well as the Crown of Sweden would never consent to leave that province in his hands. Monsieur Schaffiroff complained of the hardships, as he called them, which were imposed on the Czar, and particularly of the

proceedings of England and France to whom he pretended they had never given any just occasion of discontent. He said his master would never restore Lifeland, alledging that the rest would not answer his ends of making himself considerable in the Baltick. He reasoned much on the situation of their affairs, the difficulty there would be to attack them and the hopes they had on any change either in the Regency of France or the Parliament of England. He desires, however, the King of Prussia would still continue his good offices for procuring them an advantageous peace and promised faithfully to report to the Czar on his return all that Monsieur Slippenbach had offered on this subject. Monsieur Jaguzinsgy expressed himself afterwards in another conversation with more moderation and hinted, though in doubtfull terms, that the Czar might listen to an agreement; and Monsieur Slippenbach adds that he observed every day a greater disposition to an accommodation. . . ." 7 pp.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, November 2, o.s., Hanover.—“Immediately upon the receipt of your lordship’s letter of the 30th of October, n.s. I laid it before the King who was extreemly well pleased with your dexterity in bringing the convention with the Crown of Denmark to so speedy a conclusion and with so good husbandry. I enclose to you by his Majesty’s command a letter of credit upon Copenhagen and, conceiving that your lordship may have been at some further expense, it is made for sixteen thousand Banco dollars. . . .” 1 p.

THE EARL OF STAIR to THE SAME.

1719, November [2] 13, Paris.— . . . “I am heartily glad that your lordship’s influence has been able to determine that Court to enter into measures so much for their own safety and advantage and so much for the good of all their neighbours. I hope the King, our master, at his return will find his own people sensible, as they ought to be, of the great good he has done to them with so much glory and honour to the nation.

“The accession of the Dutch to the Quadruple Alliance will leave the Count Alberoni no shadow of hopes to deceive his master any longer. So I reckon this feeble effort they are now making by the late Duke of Ormonde will be the last, and that after that has miscarryd we shall see the peace with Spain advance very fast. I have no idea of their venturing another campayne without a fleet, without troops and without allys, with their country opened on all sides. By the last letters from Catalonia Rota was invested but the trenches were not opened. There are but 3 balls in the place, so that siege can be but a short one and not very expensive in men.

“There continues a perfect good understanding between the King, our master, and their court with relation to all publick

measures, which, I hope, will now quickly produce peace all over Europe. . . ." 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, November [3] 14, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

SECRETARY J. CRAGGS to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, November 3, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, *Entry Book 5*.—*Public Record Office*.]

LORD POLWARTH to SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1719, November [3] 14, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to MR. ROBETHON.

1719, November [3] 14, Copenhagen.—“I am extreemly glad that you are pleased with the methods I took in the negotiation you mention. I assure you I neglected none that I could think of to make sure work of the first step, which I looked upon as the most difficult. I am hopefull that, so soon as I have an answer from Milord Carteret, the King of Denmark will send a minister to Stockholm in order to finish their preliminary treaty.”

THE SAME to M. SEHESTEDT.

1719, November [3] 14, Copenhagen.—Informing him of the proclamation of the armistice at Stockholm and requesting him to write to the King of Denmark for permission to furnish supplies to the British fleet. *French*.

THE SAME to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, November [4] 15, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, November [4] 15, Copenhagen.—“I have this minute recieved a letter from Milord Carteret of the 28th October (o.s.) of which I send you a copy as well as of my letter to Milord Stanhope of this date. I leave you to judge if the measures of the Suedes come any way up to your or to my expectation. They may if they please be, as they seem, indifferent to the measures the Danes might have taken. We know that they might have been very uneasy to us and prejudicial to them. I shall do what I am able to put this matter to rights. But to me at present the chicane do's not seem to lye on the Danish side; and indeed the difficultys and trouble of getting an

armistice declared and of having a passport for a Danish minister are what I did not at all reckon upon."

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, November [5] 16, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to M. WICH.

1719, November [5] 16, Copenhagen.—. . . There was a great fire in this town this morning and, despite the good arrangements they have here for such events, the great magazine near the Castle has been reduced to ashes. The loss occasioned thereby is very considerable. *French*.

SECRETARY J. CRAGGS to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, November 6, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, *Entry Book* 5.—*Public Record Office*.]

LORD POLWARTH to SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1719, November [7] 18, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE EARL OF CADOGAN to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, November [7] 18, Hague.—"I received the honour of your lordship's letter of the 31st October, n.s., with the agreeable news of your having signed the preliminary convention between his Majesty and the King of Denmark. 'Tis a most important service to our King and country and as it is only owing to your lordship's dexterity and good management you will give me leave to wish you joy in particular of it. I was in hopes to have had the satisfaction to inform your lordship by this post that the States of the Province of Holland had passed the resolution for acceding to the Quadruple Alliance and the secret and separate articles, Amsterdam having declared for it. But, the nobles and the town of Horn continuing obstinate, there was nothing done in their assembly yesterday, notwithstanding the matter was under deliberation. However, as the said town of Horn and the nobles have intimated that they will not oppose the resolution, though they cannot vote for it, the French ambassador and I are to have a conference to-day with the pensioner to press him to conclude without them, of which there are several precedents.

"The States Generals have issued the necessary orders for sending all the British rebels out of their dominions. . . ." 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to MR. ROBETHON.

1719, November [7] 18, Copenhagen.—"Sir John Norris arrived here with the squadron under his command yesterday.

Two of his ships were separated from him in the Baltick by a storm ; but we hear this minute that they are both come in. I was at court to-day with Sir John Norris, where Sir John saluted the King of Denmark and acquainted his Majesty of the good disposition the Court of Sueden's in to make a peace with his Majesty upon reasonable terms. They are preparing here to send a minister very soon to Stockholm and also to the court of France."

THE SAME to MR. WHITWORTH.

1719, November [7] 18, Copenhagen.—". . . The King of Denmark has not yet sent a minister to Stockholm. I press them all that I can that they loose no time, and I expect that one will be sent very soon. After the step they have made a peace betuixt them and Sueden must of necessity follow. I am persuaded that the Czar, when he sees the powers concerned of taking their measures in earnest to bring him to reason, will become more tractable. By a letter which came by the same post that brought yours of the 12th there came a letter from Poland to a minister here which gave account that the Czar offered to give up Livonie to the King of Poland with the view of turning off the republick of Poland from taking measures against the Czar. . . ." 1 p.

THE SAME to LORD CARTERET.

1719, November [8] 19, Copenhagen.—"I recieved the honour of your lordship's letter of the 28th October, o.s., on Wednesday last with a copy of the Queen of Sueden's order concerning the armistice and free commerce, and they came in good time for, after the publication here, some people from Sueden came, as I am informed, to this place and Elsinore to merchandise. But people from here were not allowed to go ashoar on Sueden, upon which and hearing nothing of the publication at Stockholm the government here were upon the point of giving orders to hinder any body from Sueden to come ashoar in Denmark.

"I had yesterday letters from the Earl of Stanhope of the 12th November, n.s. He did not doubt that the Danes had then sent a minister to Stockholm to finish their preliminary treaty under the mediation of our royal master and the King of France and that the Court of Sueden had made no difficulty of admitting a minister from Denmark. The King of Denmark has not yet named a minister. It was delayed till I should recieve the passport I writt for and your excellency's answer to what I at the same time writt. I have not let the ministers know that the Court of Sueden made any difficulty of sending a passport but told them our opinion, which I observed was theirs, that now after the publication of the armistice and the free commerce, so extensive as it is agreed to and published, there was no need for any passport upon either side. Your excellency sees that

the Danes do not now put off coming to treat and I think I may answer for them that it will not be their fault if any time is lost.

"As to the minister to be sent it is a point very dangerous for us to meddle in. However, we shall endeavour underhand to have one sent that may be agreeable. The Count de Holst is not first minister. It is true his character of Count and Knight of the Elephant gives him the first place in the Council, but the nomination does not depend upon him. If the King's choice should fall upon Major General Leuenohr I have good reason to believe that both he and those he depends upon are come off from the Czar's interest in so much that, in case of a warr with the Czar, Major General Leuenohr is desirous to be employed as one that knows a good dale of that country ; and therefore if it shall happen that notwithstanding he shall be named I hope by your excellency's endeavours he may be made acceptable.

"I know not what views Mr. Kniphausen may have in that part of his negotiation which your excellency writes of. They cannot be the same we have of facilitating and finishing as quickly as possible a peace betwixt Sueden and Denmark. I shall not believe that what he does is either from views to serve the Czar or of purchasing Pomerania from Denmark upon their peace with Sueden's being broke of.

"The King of Denmark has already by a publick order forbid that any ships sailed by his subjects under whatever protection or passport shall sease or molest any Suedish ships or ships trading to Sueden in any manner during the armistice and free commerce upon the remonstrances I have already made to his ministers upon that subject. Your excellency will easily see by what I have already writt that I could not ask for a passport for Count Bielke, but, if you are not of the same opinion there that we are here, I doubt not your excellency will procure and send the passport for a Danish minister that I formerly writt for, and there will be no difficulty of procuring the passport for Count Bielke, if it is thought necessary.

"Sir John Norris with the squadron of the King our master's ships under his command arrived here on Fryday last after having past very bad weather. Two of the ships that was separated from him in the storm came in hither yesternight. He'll make but a very short stay here but will proceed to Britain with the first opportunity of wind.

"*P.S.*—Sir John Norris has writt to your excellency in favour of a friend of ours, Monsieur Heubsch, that he may, if possible, get a few workmen from Sueden. I must beg your excellency to allow some of your servants to try what can be done in it."

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, November [10] 21, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, November [10] 21, Copenhagen.—“I congratulate you with all my heart upon the good news we have from Messina and Spain. The account we have of a design’d invasion upon Great Britain by the Duke of Ormond with 1,800 men, is extreamly extraordinary. It cannot be said that the Cardinal’s schemes are very terrible, if they are not deeper laid and to be executed with greater force.”

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, November 11, o.s., Stockholm.—“I hope that Squire, the messenger, brought your lordship my last letter of the 28th with the copy of the Swedish declaration of the armistice in good time. I had the honour of your lordship’s dated the 7th, n.s., and as you had a great deal of trouble from the Danish ministers by their enquiries into the conditions of the armistice so had I many disputes upon that head, and have therefore, the Swedes insisting upon it, signed a convention explaining every particular, of which I enclose a copy. The 3rd article relating to the Danish subjects going to sea with Muscovite colours is just in itself and the King our master’s intention. I consented to that the more readily because it will save our country the expence of convoying ships to Sweden, which the King authorised me to offer. The Swedes insisted strenuously that I should put in an article that the armistice should be broke if the Danes went about to weigh up the ships or canon sunk at Malstrand, which I absolutely refused. But then they told me that the armistice should not be proclaimed. However, I avoided that matter and got them to acquiesce in the 5th article which is in general terms enough and agreeable to the common notion of a cessation of arms.

“I trust that the season of the year will prevent any attempt of that kind, otherwise we shall have a dispute if the Danes undertake to stir those matters. France does not yet come into the guaranty of Sleswick to Denmark. That matter may be got over if the Danes will be reasonable in other things. Mr. Campredon, having received a letter from the Abbe Dubois, recalled the memorial he had given me to send to your lordship offering the mediation of France to Denmark and the letter he had writ to Count Holsten upon that account. He communicated the Abbe Dubois’s letter to me in which there are great difficulties made concerning the relinquishing Sleswick. Though he expects other orders yet he would not take upon him to do anything in so important an affair upon conjecture only. I should be glad to know if his Danish Majesty has named any minister yet to this court. They wont send a passport in blank, but as soon as the minister is named they will send a passport with his name in it as it shall be desired. The States are to assemble the 14th of January and the Danes

may get better conditions before the meeting of that assembly than afterwards. I wish they would send a minister directly.

"I can now tell your lordship that the solemn treaty with Mr. Bassewitz was signed the 9th inst, and all the instruments necessary to compleat the cession settled. The ratification will be delivered in a few days. The messenger who will bring your lordship this goes to England with this news and with copies of the papers. The King of Prussia's treaty will soon be finished if Mr. Cnyphausen will conform himself to the pattern which the King our master's treaty has set. . . . I return to your lordship the packet you sent me for Sir John Norris. I hope by this time he is with you. I have not been easy since he went, not hearing anything but violent storms. The Dutch schipper who has brought the ambassador's equipage met the fleet between Gotland and Oeland. This is all I have heard. One of our tenders called the *Lisbon* brig struck upon a rock but was safed by the Swedes' men of war. I have ordered her up to Stockholm to be repaired, she not being fit to go to sea till that is done. Adieu. . . "

4 pp.

JAMES JEFFERYES to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, November 11, Dantzic.—His Majesty having ordered me after my return from Revel to Petersburg to leave the Muscovite Court for some time and to await in this town his further instructions, I was obliged to keep silence for a while both on account of the inconveniency of my departure and because I feared my correspondence would not be safe, but after my fortunate arrival here on the 3rd of this month I felt I must write your lordship and inform you what I could learn of the situation of affairs in Russia before I left. You may be sure that I shall let you know anything that I can in future of that and of anything that takes place here. Satisfied with his expedition in Sweden the Czar seems little disposed to follow the example of his allies and make peace with that country, and has never made such great preparations for the continuation of the war as he does now. He is increasing his army by 20,000 men and has added greatly to the old fortifications in certain places, especially at Revel. He has also amassed enormous quantities of provisions and munitions of war so as to be in a condition to take the field at the beginning of next spring. On my way here I met M. Tolstoy, returning from Berlin to Petersburg, and, as he has little room to congratulate himself on the success of his business, so he cannot look for a favourable reception from the Czar, his master; and yet M. de Slippenbach, the Prussian minister, still remains at Petersburg, where it is said he is greatly made of by the Czar and his ministers, who use every trick in their power to see if it is possible to bring the King of Prussia to their side or at least to engage him to remain neutral. Here they anxiously await the reply

of the Czar on the propositions of the Palatine of Mazovy, who goes to Petersburg as grand ambassador of Poland. His instructions are already written and it is believed that he is charged to make lively remonstrances on several subjects, especially regarding Livonia, which the Czar promised to cede to Poland and which he has kept ever since he conquered it. M. Bleier, formerly resident of the Emperor at Petersburg, having written several letters in cipher to a secretary whom he left there on his departure, these letters have been intercepted and the secretary imprisoned in the fortress, where they threatened to put him to the torture to oblige him to produce his cipher. The contents of these letters have been found as important as disagreeable to the Czar and this poor creature will have a worse time of it than can well be told. He was sometime in the Czar's service before he went to M. Bleier. *French.* 4 pp.

JOHN CROSSE, CONSUL at the CANARY ISLANDS.

1719, November 12, Teneriffe.—Copy letters from John Crosse, junr., consul at the Canary Islands, to Secretary Craggs, narrating the effects of the Spanish war and losses thereby sustained. The letters proceed until 13 May, 1720. 27 pp.

SIR JOHN NORRIS to [LORD POLWARTH].

1719, November 12.—“Being now in hopes to pass Elsenore I take this opportunity to return your lordship my most hartly and reall thanks for all your favors to me and, with my compliments to the Court, a sincear good wish that all things the Fraling Wahnots can wish or desiar may ever attend her. If Count Bielke and his lady have the favor to pass your town I beg your lordship to render them my compliments. I have bin mitilly obliged to them and treted in a friendly manner in thair house. Your lordship will find her one of the best accomplitst women of Yoorope and I fonti in the Court of France will make a figure. I beg your commands when in England. . . .” 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, November [14] 25, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, November [14] 25, Copenhagen.—Acknowledging the receipt of letters for himself and General Bothmer.

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, November 14, o.s., Stockholm.—“. . . Among the many reasons which made it necessary for me to sign the convention, of which your lordship has a copy by this time, one was the disputes that would have arisen concerning

passengers and travellers, of which the Swedes are very jealous out of an apprehension that people might come upon no other account than to observe the strength or the weakness of their country, to avoid which passports are to be demanded for all persons who dont come as messengers with letters. All such are free. I believe during every armistice passports are necessary unless it is otherwise expressed in the convention, a cessation of hostilities not intitling persons in itself to any free intercourse, and therefore liberty of postage and messengers is expressed in the Queen's answer to my memorial, of which I sent your lordship a copy, and in our convention likewise. For an armistice may subsist without that, and the liberty of commerce stipulated is rather to prevent an interruption of their foreign trade by hostilities upon the sea than immediately to establish in such ticklish circumstances a familiar correspondence between themselves. I am very sensible, my lord, that you have a very difficult court to deal with and that it may be dangerous to meddle farther with their choice of a minister than merely suggesting to them what is loudly talked here that Mr. Lewenholt will not be acceptable. They have a notion, whether founded upon truth or not I cant tell, that Mr. Lewenholt has talked too freely of this nation and has animated their enemies, particularly the Czar, by partial representations, though he was treated here with great civility. But as this is not our business we ought not to risk our own credit on account of anybody that they will send. When the Danes name their minister, the passport will be sent directly. They refused a passport in blank to the King of Prussia after that his preliminary was signed and will not give one now. If Mr. Lewenholt comes I will do him all the good offices I can. Whoever they name it is for their own interest that they should do it soon that the passport may be sent and the negotiation begun. By my last letter from Lord Stanhope of the 29th October he informs me that the Swedish propositions have not been communicated to the Court of Denmark because our Court had rather that Wismar should be an Imperial town, or, if that can't be nor an equivalent found for the Duke of Holstein without it, that then it should rather be put into his hands than into the King of Denmark's. The Swedes had rather anybody should have it than the King of Denmark. But then as they part with it they expect it should goe as an equivalent or part of a price for something. Mr. Cnyphausen does not disguise his views concerning Rugen and Stralsund but he has so much good sense and penetration that he sees nothing of that kind can happen at present. If the Swedes would make that cession to the King of Prussia he would give very great and solid advantages to Sweden in return and retake it forthwith from the Danes. But Mr. Cnyphausen sees the conjuncture is not favorable for that acquisition and does not give himself much trouble about

it. Besides, he knows that France will require a speedy restitution of those places to Sweden and that England will become guaranty of the treaty of Westphalia in all points except what have been changed by the treaty of the King of Great Britain as Elector by the preliminary treaty with the King of Prussia, and what is to be changed by the peace to be made with the King of Denmark for as much as relates to Sleswick and to the town of Wismar and its dependencys to be regulated at the congress of Brunswick. In all other points the treaty of Westphalia will be guarantied to Sweden by England as well as France, which convinces Mr. Cnyphausen that Stralsund and Rugen will not be parted with now the Swedes have got such good supports in that matter. This is what I hinted to your lordship in a letter before that I expected orders concerning these places which at last are come. I believe they should not yet be known in Denmark. Mr. Cnyphausen persuades the Swedes not to part with the exemption of the Sund, for which he urges many solid arguments, because the King of Prussia desires to maintain the same exemption for his subjects of Pomerania; and if the Swedes will grant him their title he will maintain both theirs and his own. Your lordship sees that this affair grows more difficult every day than other.

“I will enquire in a few days which way I may be able to serve your lordship’s friend, Mr. Hutsch, in getting him such artificers as he wants. I desire your lordship will send the enclosed letter to Sir John Norris, who, I suppose, will be gone before this can reach you. . . .” 5 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1719, November [14] 25, Copenhagen.—“ . . . Col. Bassewitz writt to General Bothmer in a letter he recieved on Monday last that your excellency was to write to me concerning the extent of the free commerce lately agreed upon betwixt Denmark and Sueden, but I have as yet heard no more of it. The King of Denmark has not yet named one to be sent to Stockholm. He is unwilling to name one till he knows upon what condition the preliminary treaty may be finisht so as that his sending a minister may not be in vain. I shall try what I can do to remove this difficulty, but, if it cannot, I can see no other way but to get both partys to agree upon a plan and then that the King of Denmark sends a minister to finish the preliminary treaty conform to it all by your excellency’s and Monsieur Campredon’s mediation.

“Mr. Squire, the messenger, came here this morning. He brought only with him the inclosed letter from Mr. Wich. I keep him here two or three days that I may be able to send by him the King of Denmark’s resolution upon that I have mentioned above. Sir John Norris with the squadron under his command sailed from this on Thursday morning by break

of day. He has since then had a very fair wind, so I hope he is by this time out of the Cattegatt and shall be in Britain very soon. I send your excellency here inclosed a comical enough paper published by the Czar's order."

[GEORGE BAILLIE of JERVISWOOD] to THE EARL OF MARCHMONT.

1719, November 14.—"The King arrived about six this evening in good health to the great joy of all good subjects. He sett out yesterday only from Holland, but the wind is always favorable to him when he has occasion for it, as has happened now, for it changed upon his arrival in Holland. I pray God every thing else may succeed as well, which I hope it will. When any thing happens worth noticing you shall hear from me. . . ."

M. DE SCHRADER to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, November 14-25, Stockholm.— . . . The conferences with M. de Cnyphauseon have begun. Lord Carteret writes that the treaty between Sweden and Prussia will be concluded soon and upon the same footing as that between Sweden and the King as Elector. It were well for Denmark that her treaty was also concluded before the departure of Lord Carteret, who, if he saw it in train, would remain to advance it. *French.* 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE DUKE OF MONTROSE.

1719, November [14] 25, Copenhagen.—Intimating the departure of Admiral Norris, etc. [Similar letters to the Earl of Cadogan, Mr. Wich, M. Schrader, M. Bassewitz and M. Balaguier.]

THE SAME to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, November [16] 27, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, November [16] 27, Copenhagen.—"General Bothmer showed me Monsieur Schrader's letter to you, which comes by this express. If the Suedes will stick where he says, I see not what hopes there can be for a peace betwixt their crowns. However, I shall work on the best I am able. I hope to get the Danes to send one to Stockholm as the surest way to end their matters and that very soon. They have hitherto put off in order to know what might be expected of Sueden."

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, November 16-27, St. James.— . . . I am surprised that you find new difficulties with the Swedes when they should profit by the resolutions to which you have brought

the Danish Court with such trouble and dexterity. I hope that Lord Carteret will bring things to the point you wish. I am glad our fleet has arrived at Copenhagen and to see that Sir John Norris is of opinion that the Queen of Sweden sincerely desires peace with Denmark. You should not fail to press the Danish Court to send a minister at once to Stockholm who would be acceptable to that court. I am surprised that M. Kniphausen encourages the Swedes not to cede the exemption of the Sound toll. I hope you will procure an order for him to act otherwise. The interview of the King of Prussia with our King at Hanover was satisfactory. *French.* 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, November [17] 28, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1719, November [17] 28, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, November [17] 28, Copenhagen.—“You’ll see by the inclosed to Milord Stanhope that I have got to-day the ratification of the convention betwixt our royal master and the King of Denmark. I have nothing at present to add to it; only why don’t you tell us the occasion of your returning to Hanover? we had the news full of it, and speculations here about it.”

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, November 17, o.s., Stockholm.—“Mr. Barkman, who during the armistice is appointed to reside in Denmark as commissary to settle the postage of letters from and to Sweden in the same manner as it was regulated before the war, will send your lordship this from Helsingburgh. I desire that your lordship will procure him a passport that he may wait upon you at Copenhagen and that your lordship will assist him in this affair. The Danish Court will find the like facilities on this side. He desires, till matters are well settled, to have leave to send his letters to this court under your lordship’s cover, if your lordship thinks it proper. . . .”
1 p.

JAMES JEFFERIES to THE SAME.

1719, November [18] 29, Dantzic.—The Palatine of Mazovie left Warsaw at the beginning of last week as ambassador to the Russian Court. The last letter that the Czar wrote to the King [of Poland] before the departure of this ambassador is as courteous as his former ones were arrogant. It seeks

to engage this Prince to continue the war with Sweden along with the Czar and promises that the three Russian frigates which lie here will remove from this port as soon as the sea is free, as they came here for fear of the Swedes who chased them. The opening of the general diet at Warsaw will take place at the end of December next. It is the opinion here that the Poles would willingly agree to the conclusion of peace with Sweden, but their greatest difficulty is that it might be proposed to that diet to agree to the passage of foreign troops having necessity to pass through their territory. A certain Count Caretta of Venice in the service of the Czar at the Porte, came here a few days ago and reckons to leave immediately to continue his voyage to Petersbourg, whither he goes to seek payment of the arrears of his pay, which amounts to a considerable sum. M. l'Abbe Silva, counsellor of his Imperial Majesty, has also arrived here in charge of certain commissions for the Court of Poland. He awaits here the arrival of the Court at Warsaw. I learn from Petersbourg that two Russian frigates which were ordered to go from Revel to Cronslot for the winter had the misfortune to run upon a sandbank on the way and were destroyed. The Czar will feel this loss all the more as his fleet has suffered great damage during the campaign, but he will soon repair that, as he has actually upon the stocks at St. Petersbourg eleven ships of the line, of which one is of 90, four are of 80 and six are of 60 or 70 guns, and six of these will be ready to be launched as soon as the season permits. *French.* 3 pp.

CONFERENCE.

1719, November [18] 29, Copenhagen.—Protocol of Conference between Lord Polwarth and the Danish ministers about their sending a minister to Sweden. *French.* 1½ pp.

REPLY of THE KING of DENMARK.

1719, November [19] 30, Copenhagen.— . . . He has already set forth several times the conditions on which he is prepared to make peace and has even relaxed these at the instance of the King of Great Britain upon the point of Pomerania and Rugen and a sufficient equivalent to be given for so considerable a cession, he being actually in possession. But hitherto Sweden has not made any reply nor offered the least proposal as to what she is willing to give as an equivalent, for which they have waited from day to day. This being so, the King does not think it proper to send any one to Sweden until he learns the intention of the Queen of Sweden upon the proposals for peace which have been made through the mediation of the King of Great Britain. In regard, however, of the efforts made by the King of Great Britain, he states that if Sweden declares its willingness to give as an equivalent for Pomerania and Rugen in addition to the fortress of Marstrand and the exemption of the Sound

toll, which is an absolute condition, Bahus Lehn with Vigen and the district of Halland with part of Scania beside Helsingborg, the town comprised therein included, as also Jempertland, all of which does not equal the returns from Pomerania and the Isle of Rugen in the time of peace, he will at once send some one to Sweden to treat upon that footing and to sign preliminaries of peace. His Majesty further begs Lord Polwarth to write to Sweden with respect to the contents of the second article of the Convention that they may be explained more clearly. *French.* 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1719, November [19] 30, Copenhagen.—“It is yit uncertain who the King of Denmark will name to go to Stockholm even after the difficultys are removed. Major General Leuenohm, having heard that he was look’t upon as a good Russ because of his being an intimate friend of Monsieur Wiebe, has, as I am told, pres’t that the King may be desired not to send him. Betwixt you and I Monsieur Wiebe is the person most to be considered at this Court and I hope is now in our master’s interest. But there are good reasons why we should keep this entearly to ourselves, and is the reason why I durst not meddle in that affair of the person the King of Denmark should send least I might have risk’t the whole negotiation. I see some with you would do busyness through another canal but they are in a gross mistake. Prevent, if possible, your Court from taking wrong impressions and measures.

“The Comte de Holsten says, which I never heard before, that our ministers, when he was at Hannover, were for extending the frontiers of Norway and giving the Danes Udewall. I told ’em that I had never heard that proposition but to the contrair that a frontier could not be better and more advantageously settled for both sides then as it had been during the warr.” 1½ p.

[*Endorsed* : “Copy secret letter with my own hand to Lord Carteret.”]

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, November 20, Whitehall.

[*Also in S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5.—Public Record Office.*]

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1719, [November 20] December 1, St. James.—“ . . . My Lord Sunderland is to have the Garter to-morrow and a chapter of the Order to be held in order to it. The Parliament will certainly meet a Monday. The King will recommend the Peerage Bill in his speech. My Lord Marchimont will be taken care of. . . . I send you no feuillet of news for I don’t meddle with it now. It is in other hands.”

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1719, [November 20] December 1, Copenhagen.—“I recieved the honour of your excellency’s letter of the 11th November, o.s., on Monday last the 27th November with a copy of the Convention you have signed with the Suedish ministers by Captain Pearson, who was sent express to Great Britain.

“I had yesterday a conference with the ministers here wherein I communicated to them the convention. They excepted against the clause in the end of the 2d article, ‘*intra quos sex menses navigationis et commercionum libertas omnibus navigiis in ditiones, oras, portusque serenissimae reginae majestatis Sueciae et majestatis Daniae subjectes ire aut redire cupientibus sine ullo nationum discrimine integra relinquetur eodem modo, libertate, immunitate et securitate eadem qua ante hoc bellum non solum alieni subditi in Sueciae portus tendentes, sed etiam ipsi Sueciae subditi et mercatores gaudebunt*’; apprehending that the Suedes from it may pretend to an immunity of the Sound duties during the armistice, if any of their ships shall pass the Sound, to which they can by no means agree; the third article concerning that subject concluded betwixt our royal master and them importing nothing like it, but the contrary. They desired that I would write to your excellency and have that point cleared before any such case should happen.

“As to the 3d article they told me that the King of Denmark had already given orders that no Danish ship under what passport or pavillion (flag) whatsoever should sease or disturb any Suedish ships or ship trading to Sueden during the armistice, as I already writt to your excellency. They made no difficulty on the 4th and 5th articles, they being reciprocal.

“I prest them very earnestly and with all the arguments I could think of to send a minister directly to Stockholm. Your excellency will see by the copy of their answer, which by the King of Denmark’s order I had in writing, what they have resolved on that subject as also the terms they insist upon for a peace with Sueden. Your excellency knows very well of what consequence it is to our royal master and his kingdoms that a peace be establisht betwixt these two northern crouns, as also to Sueden itself in their operations against the Czar, and therefore I am persuaded your excellency will use your utmost efforts to bring it about. It is absolutely necessary that the Suedes make advance on their part after what the Danes have done. Your excellency sees by the answer itself what the Danes are resolved to insist upon. I doubt not a peace betwixt them might be very soon adjusted if that can be obtained and an artickle in the general that the frontier with Norway shall be so regulated that the one and the other kingdom shall find their safety and that neither can make an irruption from one or the other side into the other’s territories, and that the Croun of Sueden shall not molest the

King of Denmark in the possession of Sleswick, conform to the 5th article of the Convention concluded the 30th of October last. In that case I am not without hopes of bringing them quite off from the Czar and if they cannot be brought to act that they shall at least engage to give no manner of succours nor assistance directly or indirectly to the Czar of Muscovy against the Crown of Sweden or its allys.

“So soon as Sweden has declared itself or your excellency can give them hopes of obtaining what they insist upon that they may not send a minister a second time in vain, all difficulties will be removed and one will be immediately dispatched to finish a treaty by your excellency’s and Mr. Campredon’s mediation, if he desires it on the part of France. By my last letter from the Earl of Stanhope I see that his Royal Highness, the Regent of France, is very well satisfied that the peace betwixt Denmark and Sweden be made by the joint mediation of Great Britain and France and makes no difficulty to give the guarantie of France to the King of Denmark, which I doubt not Mr. Campredon is fully apprised of before this time. I congratulate your excellency with all my heart on our master’s solemn treatys being settled. I shall procure and send by the post the passport desired for Count Bielke and his lady, etc. I have recieved from Great Britain the ratification of the Convention concluded the 30th of October, n.s., betwixt the King, our master, and the King of Denmark, which I am to exchange with that of the King of Denmark to-morrow or next day.”

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, [November 21] December 2, Copenhagen.—“I reckon you was aboard when the post came from Holland, and I hope you got soon after safe to London, for the wind was here very favourable for some days after that time.

“I had to-day a letter from Mr. Jeffreys from Dantzick. There is no other news in it, but that the Czar continues his preparations by sea and land. I have not yet exchanged the ratification of the convention sent from Great Britain. So soon as that is done I shall dispatch the messenger, and write to you more at length.”

THE SAME to MR. JEFFERYES.

1719, [November 21] December 2, Copenhagen.—Acknowledging his letter and giving him the current news.

[There are also letters to the Earl of Stair and Sir John Norris.]

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, November 21, Whitehall.—“I have received your lordship’s letter of the 12th inst. by the return of the messenger and those by the post of the same date and of the 15th and 19th, in the first of which was enclosed a list of British ships

taken by the Danes and released, all which I have laid before the King. His Majesty hopes you will have the same success in regard to the other vessells of his subjects in the like case concerning which that Court had yet come to no determination, and makes no doubt of your employing your utmost endeavours to procure their discharge. I hope by this time Mr. Jefferyes will have received mine of the 28th past and 4th inst. and accordingly proceeded on his journey to the Czar's Court. . . ." 1 p.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, [November 22] December 3, Copenhagen.—“I had the honour of your lordship's letter of the 3d November, o.s., by my servant some time ago with a letter of credit for 16,000 dollars. I have given a receipt only for 15,000 tho I have been at considerable expence both of expresses and otherwise yet I would not dispose of the money your lordship intrusted me with to answer expences of that sort without your special order for it. Your lordship will order them as you think fitt.

“I cannot express the joy it gives me that my royal master has the goodness to be satisfied with my endeavours for his service and my husbandry. I cannot always answer for good success. . . ." 1 p. *Endorsed, Private.*

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1719, [November 22] December 3, Copenhagen.
[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, [November 22] December 3, Copenhagen.—“I have wrott a short letter to you yesternight by the post, and now this comes by a messenger, who brings the King of Denmark's ratification of the convention concluded here the 30th of October last. I send you copys of my letters to the Earl of Stanhope and Milord Carteret, so I need not trouble you to repeat. Be so kind to write fully and freely to me, if you are satisfied with my endeavours. I am forced sometimes to change measures according as I can observe matters can [be] advanced by them. However, I am as cautious as possibly I can, both to forward my masters service myself, and to make other people's negotiation as easy to them as possible. It is much easier to spoil matters than to put them to rights.”

THE SAME to LORD CARTERET.

1719, [November 22] December 3, Copenhagen.—“I exchanged yesternight the ratification of the convention lately made betwixt our royal master and the King of Denmark with the Danish ministers. I took that opportunity of pressing them again very earnestly to think of sending one to Stockholm

and to loose no time but to proceed if possible in their negotiation for a peace with Sueden, laying out to them as clearly as I could the hazard and disadvantage of delay. They answered that they had made considerable advances but that hitherto Sueden had not made any answer nor return to them. They assured me that so soon as they had an answer from your excellency upon the part of Sueden that they would immediately send one to Sueden and it should not stick at them if a reasonable peace was not soon concluded. So I expect an answer to my last letter to your excellency with great impatience.

“Letters from Holland by to-day’s post bring that the King, our master, went on board at Helvoetsluys the 24th November, n.s., in the morning and the wind having been very favourable it was expected his Majesty might be in the river of Thames that night or the next morning. *P.S.*—I have dispatched your excellency’s letter to Sir John Norris which I received yesternight in yours of the 14th November. The Comte de Holstenbourg begged that I would make his compliments to you.”

THE SAME to MR. ROBETHON.

1719, [November 24] December 5, Copenhagen.—“You may guess what joy it gave me to hear from Holland by last post that you was safe arrived in Great Britain after the pain I was in because of the stormy winds we had here about the time that you was to make your voyage.

“I have wrott to you on Sunday last by a messenger, whereby you’ll see the present situation of matters here. I have had nothing from Milord Carteret since. But if the Suede’s are any ways reasonable, I can not doubt, but the Danes will conclude their peace. I congratulate you with all my heart upon his Majesty’s safe arrivall in Britain, and I wish he may have an easie and good session of Parliament which as I reckon should open to-day. . . . I hear abundance of our Scots peers are a coming up to London, to sollicite their particular concern. I shall not believe that my absence from my master’s service will be of any detriment to me.”

GEORGE TILSON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, November 24, Whitehall.—Sending the addresses of both Houses of Parliament and a copy and translation of the King’s Speech. 1 p. [The French translation is with this letter.]

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1719, [November 25] December 6, Copenhagen.—“I did myself the honour to write to your excellency on the 1st and 3d November, n.s., and am impatient to have your answer that we may endeavour if possible to make a peace betwixt these two northern crowns soon.

"The King of Denmark had within these two day an express from Marstrand who brought an account of the Suedes having taken possession of an island near Marstrand upon which the Danes had a guard since the publication of the cessation of arms. The Danish ministers have complained to me of it as an infraction of the armistice. I send your excellency inclosed a copy of the extract of the relation they have had upon which they found their complaint. Since the Danes were actually in possession of that island and had a guard, tho a small one, upon it, it does not seem agreeable to the armistice that there should be any innovation made. I doubt not your excellency will get this matter put to rights that trifles of that sort may not obstruct matters of greater consequence.

"I send your excellency here inclosed the passport you desired some time ago for the Comte de Bielke, his lady and servants to pass through Denmark.

"By letters from Holland I understand the King, our master, went aboard his yacht at Helvoetsluys on Fryday the 29th November, n.s., at three a clock afternoon and landed safely the day after, Saturday the 25th, at three a clock afternoon at Margat. It was happy that his Majesty landed then for that evening and some days after the wind came about and they had very great storms."

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, November 25, o.s., Stockholm.—"The equivalent to be given for the restitution of Rugen and Stralsund will hardly be in land. If the King of Denmark will make his peace on no other condition and will not accept money but insist upon land, time and chance must decide that matter. Not only the Suedish Court but the French Court thinke that the port of Sleswick, which formerly belonged to the Duke of Holstein and is worth at least 500,000 crowns a year, is a great prize ; and what will give many advantages to Denmark beyond the addition of that revenue to them, which is one third more in value than the acquisition made by the King, our master, and three times as much as what the King of Prussia has got, for which they have both paid great sums of money, one a million of crowns and the other two ; whereas the King of Denmark may have so great an acquisition by leaving to the Duke of Holstein some compensation in which Wismar may be part. Our Court had a notion of gratifying the King of Denmark by persuading Sueden if possible to part with the province of Dalia, which lies between the government of Bahus and Vermeland, but that cannot be brought about. The Court of France had rather see that cession than that of Rugen and Stralsund but yet will speak but faintly for any farther cession. Dalia is the key of Sueden on that side, it reaching to the Qenner Lake, from whence there is a passage to Stockholm by water, so that your lordship will see that a

Suede can never be for giving Denmark a passage to Stockholm by water while the Czar also has one. After all, my lord, I told you once before as a secret that England as well as France, nay Prussia, will guaranty Rugen and Stralsund to Sueden, so that Denmark has no chance for the keeping those places, which should naturely make them try to get such an equivalent for them as is to be had without loss of time. I now tell your lordship in confidence that the Danes are playing the same game by keeping off their negotiation as they play'd by their expedition in the summer. They then did the Czar more service than themselves and now they are, without intending it any more than they were then intending to serve the Czar, serving the King of Prussia who, if it was not for England and France, would get that part of Pomerania which at present the Danes possess. He has offer'd to turn them out of it immediately if the Suedes would make a cession of it to him, and would likewise assist Sueden with thirty thousand men at his own expence against the Czar; but as France will immediately abandon Sueden if she makes this cession and as England will guaranty that restitution, not only on the representations that have been made by France but for the sake likewise of our own interest and glory in supporting the Protestant religion, how can Denmark ever hope to keep it? We now concur to get you an equivalent but shall be realy quite tired out at last. The King, our master, has been the most generous and usefull ally to that Crown that ever was. He has more than once in the course of my negotiation risked all his own interests for their good and when he wou'd and cou'd have served them they came out with such an ultimatum as surprized the whole world. Now they loiter, lose their own favourable minutes, will possibly put us to the expence of sending a greater squadron of ships to the Baltick than will be necessary, because they will not finish with a good grace but let us make an expence, and then come in because they can't help it. I can tell your lordship that even the Czar now sollicitates our master's mediation which will not now be granted to him singly but in conjunction with the Emperour and France. The Danes ought to consider this for, if such a negotiation shou'd be set afoot before their peace is made, it will not be for their advantage. I write all this to your lordship in great confidence. The Suedes have always thought and said since I came hither that the German minister, Monsieur Bernstorff, wou'd to the utmost of his power support the Danes and that the Danes were persuaded of that to such a degree that it made them unreasonable. How true this is I can't tell, but yet I know that Mr. Bernstorff is very uneasy that the Danes are not to keep Stralsund and Rugen; but, however, he cannot controul any thing of this nature. I hope to hear soon of the Danish minister, tho your lordship's hint is a very good one and wou'd save much trouble if it cou'd be brought about

so as to agree upon a plan and then have a Danish minister come only to sign a preliminary treaty conformable. I started this sometime ago by Lord Stanhope at the desire of the Suedes, who are very jealous of having any Danish minister here especially during the assembly of their Estates, but my Lord Stanhope thought it would be better that a Danish minister shou'd come forthwith; so I brought this court to consent to it which they had much rather have avoided. In my former letters I stated to your lordship how the disposition of releasing the exemption at the Sund is changed. Monsieur Cnyphausen has put into his treaty an article by which Sueden is to make over that right and title with relation to the subjects of the King of Prussia in Pomerania and in return he guaranties that exemption so long enjoy'd by the subjects of Sueden to Sueden. However, I am sanguine enough still to thinke that the exemption at the Sound may be released provided Denmark will begin to treat immediately and consent to reduce the dutys collected at the Sound to what was stipulated by the treaty at Spire, which the Danes once offered to do in the time of our late Queen Ann, which is highly reasonable and just in itselfe and will be very satisfactory to the English merchants and, indeed, to those of all nations.

"I beg leave to recommend a private matter to your lordship. Young Count Tessin, the son of the senator of that name, had collected a parcel of curiosities in his travels in Italy which were taken coming home by a Danish ship. The Queen desir'd me to do my best to get these things restored. I know no way but to apply to your lordship and I hope you will try to bring this small matter about, which will be taken very kindly here. I am enquiring among the knowing persons the manner how to get workmen for Mr. Heutsch. I shall inform your lordship in a short time. . . . I thank your lordship for the relation from Revel." 11½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to M. BASSEWITZ.

1719, [November 25] December 6, Copenhagen.—. . . I learned some time ago that the old Chancellor Oxenstiern shortly before his death gave to the King of Sweden a writing of his own composition, which was some kind of advice. I should be very glad to have a copy of it. M. Sehestedt has a copy, but is chary of showing it to me. Could you by means of some of your friends at Stockholm procure one? I should be very grateful. . . .

MR. KENWORTHY to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, [November 25] December 6, Dantzic.—". . . The Czar hath ordered 50 thousand beams or large trees to be brought to a place near Revel where he designs to lay the foundation of a new fortification, and he intends to build small forts along the River Duina which goes to Riga, and hath ordered a body of men to march into Poland to join the

malcontents made such by his minister at Warsaw, Dolhoruki ; which are bad signs of his inclinations for peace and his intentions to accept our King's mediations, of which, as our ministers write me, Prince Kurakin at the Hague hath given them such solemn assurance. The 3 frigats which have been here so long are now resolved to winter that Sueden hath no supplies to export from hence. My Lord Carteret writes me that that court hath taken effectual methods to remove 'em but I cannot yet form a thought how.

"As your lordship doth not mention any thing concerning my 2 ships in your answer to mine of the 11th I presume that I have little hope. This is most certain that I shall lose all if nothing be retrievd by your lordship's intrest, in which I will only humbly request that your lordship's servant may procure me the act of condemnation, to whom I shall order the repayment of the expences, having indeavoured to procure it by a private marchant's means to no purpose, and that you would pardon this last intrusion in this affair. I am this moment informed that sundry Sueds men of war have appeared at sea near this place. . . ." 2 pp.

C. WHITWORTH to THE SAME.

1719, [November 25] December 6, Berlin.—"Your lordship will have heard of the Elector Palatin's proceedings against the Protestants at Hidelberg and of the instances his Majesty the King of Prussia, the States General and the Landgraff of Hesse have made in their favour, but their ministers have met with no success and received an answer which carries in itself a positive denial. It has therefore been thought fit to make use of reprisals that the Romish clergy may at last be convinced they will not be suffered to violate publick treaties without due returns. The Catholick Church at Minden, which is the cathedral, was seized on the 30th past, and all the Catholick churches in this country, Madgebourg, Halberstad, etc., will be shut up and two rich abbies confiscated on the 30th inst. if justice be not done the Protestants in the Palatinat. Your lordship will see by this instance how necessary it is for the Protestants to unite themselves in the present juncture and that therefore it is of the utmost importance to have the treaties in the north finished without delay ; for, if a stop be not put to these proceedings in the Palatinat, it will certainly be a fatal precedent for the like transactions one day in the Electorat of Saxony.

"General Trautvetter has been here with a compliment from the Queen of Sweden and was very well received. He is now at Dresden on the same errand and to see what measures can be taken in favour of Sweden. The Duke of Holstein sollicitates a declaration here that a full equivalent should be made him for Sleswick and would have borrowed a sum of mony but succeeded in neither and has only general promises of good offices. I am very much obliged to your lordship

for the honour of your letter of the 18th past. The Muscovites begin allready to be more moderate in their discourse and I have the honour to be of your opinion that as they see measures effectually taken they will yet grow more reasonable. The news from Poland that the Czar would give up Livonia to the Republick is only a Saxon air to make themselves considerable. He has indead such a treaty but will never think of performing it till he sees the last necessity. . . ." 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to MR. TILSON.

1719, [November 28] December 9, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, November 28, o.s., Stockholm.—“ I receivd the honour of your lordship's of the 1st December, n.s. I shall state to your lordship the fact concerning the clause in the 2d article of the convention which I signed and against which the Danes make exception. The Suedes insisted that I should absolutely specify their exemption at the Sund, which I avoided doing and turn'd it in general. What made the Suedes consent to this was their considering thro' what time of the year the armistice is to take place, so that very possibly not one single case of this nature may happen, and therefore, as they consider'd it in this light, I hope the Danish ministers will not thinke it worth while to begin a dispute of so little consequence but rather turn their thoughts how to convert the armistice into a reasonable peace. I can never admit that the clause in the 2d article of my convention is any ways contrary to the 3d article of yours. I examin'd well your convention before I settled mine and consulted Cnyphausen, Campredon and de Bassewitz, who are all of opinion as well as I that if the Danes by those words in the 3d article of your convention viz., *sans distinction de nation* pretend that Sueden ought not to enjoy her exemption at the Sund during the armistice it was the poorest sophistry that ever was thought of ; because those words can mean no more than that there shall be reciprocally what is expressed in the same article to which those words are relative, full and intire liberty of navigation and commerce, and that it cannot fairly be interpreted to have any reference to that distinction of right and immunity which subsisted before the war and which is not yet given up, a right likewise which the Danes don't dispute, tho during the war they interrupt the fruition of it and are now actually endeavouring to get that right released to them by the peace if they can. Besides the German subjects of Sueden enjoy'd that priviledge for some time during the war. But it is of no consequence to reason upon this matter. There is hardly any case that can happen during this armistice that may make it necessary to come to a discussion of this point, and

therefore it is better to let it pass over in silence ; and I think the Danes ought rather to be pleased that I had pass'd over that matter in such general terms than be dissatisfied with it. Your lordship will have seen before now by my private letter of the 25th what Denmark may get by way of negotiation. I cannot advise them to send a minister if they intend to insist upon the concessions mention'd in the adjoyn'd paper to your lordship's letter of the 1st December. I shall not mention any of those demands to this Court till I have farther orders from the King and till Mr. Cnyphausen's treaty is concluded, and then I shall finish my own solemn treaty and go to England, having leave to do so if I don't see a probability of concluding soon with the Danes. The ratification of the King's solemn treaty as Elector will be delivered to me to day. Mr. Bassewitz and I shall send a courier to the King in a few days, at whose return we shall know how to talk to the Danes with whome it is impossible [to] go on upon the terms which they now ask ; they appearing at the first sight impracticable to be obtain'd and, if they could be obtained, as an Englishman I wou'd not do it, it being highly pernicious to our interests to have both sides of the Sund in one hand. In the prosperity of Sueden when she was near being mistress of both sides of that channel, England and Holland prevented that acquisition, and it is a sure maxime that those coasts shou'd remain divided and never be united under the same power. What this Court said concerning Monsieur Leuenhoren does not relate to Monsieur Wieb. They wou'd be glad to have one of his friends sent. They look upon Monsieur Wieb as the most considerable minister in Denmark. What Count Holsten might say as to our Court's being for extending the frontier of Norway must proceed from their thought concerning Dalia which I have mention'd in my letter of the 25th to your lordship. I have this moment received your lordship's of the 3d December to which also this letter will be an answer. I hope your lordship will be so good as to state to Lord Stanhope in full how impracticable it will be to make peace between these two nations upon the present demands. Pray, my lord, return my most humble compliments to Count Holsten. I thank your lordship for sending my letter after Sir John Norris. I shall be obliged to you if you will send the enclosed to Mr. Whitworth and desired the King of Poland's minister to send the other enclosed to General Poniatowsky." 7 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1719, [November 28], December 9, Copenhagen.—“I have not the least doubt of your remembring my father's and my concern, in case the Peerage Bill be past. I am glad you went over in company with the Duke of Montrose. I know very well he would not fail of giving all the marks of friendship

in his power ; and I hope you see what characters I gave our people upon your coming to England have been just enough.

“We lost here yesternight the Comte de Guldenlew, natural brother to the present King, who died of a sort of colick. He was a very honest gentleman, and very much regretted. He had the posts of Great Chambellan and General Admiral. I have had no letter from Milord Carteret since that of the 11th of November, o.s., of which I sent you a copy. Matters are here at a stand till he sends an answer to what I writt to him upon it. The order for discussing the seamen is countermanded. A commission is now of reviewing of them and dismissing only those that are not fit for service.”

JAMES JEFFERYES to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, November 28, Dantzic.—Last week the magistrates of this town received a letter from the Czar of Muscovy in which he thanks the town for granting protection to his three frigates when the Swedes attacked them two months ago, and promises to give them marks of his attachment and even to defend them against their enemies. It appears that these three Russian ships are in need of being protected a second time, because, in addition to the two Swedish frigates which anchored here two days ago, they have discovered other five or six Swedish ships which are said to have come here to see the Russians, and to have obtained an order from the King of Poland because that town favours the Russians in this manner. The commander of the said frigates is said to be resolved to defend himself to the last. The Palatine of Mazovie asked Prince Dolgoruki, the Czar's ambassador at Warsaw, for passports to go to Petersburg but was refused upon pretext that he had not been commissioned by the whole of the republic but only by the estates convoked at Frauenstad. He can only go through to the frontiers of Russia where he will ask for passports from the Czar. If he obtains them he has orders to continue his journey ; if not, he is to return. The Czar continues to make great preparations for next campaign and I learn from Konigsberg that he is to destroy the suburbs of Revel and Riga for the better fortifying of these places. I forgot in my two last letters to mention the English merchants who are at Petersburg and who are cheated in every way since Great Britain has declared itself for Sweden. Before I left they had all been cited before the Chamber of Justice and obliged to find caution not to go out of the country without having discharged their debts and paid what was due both to the Czar and to the inhabitants. At the same time an order was given that none of the colleges were to pay to them what they claimed from them. I do not know what has happened since I left, the Czar having very rigorously forbidden the least information concerning the country to be sent abroad. *French.* 3 pp.

M. DE SCHRADER to THE SAME.

1719, November 28–December 9, Stockholm.— . . . The last demands of Denmark are so exorbitant that no peace can be concluded upon them, but even though they would negotiate upon this footing and send a minister here that Court would make a bad choice if it sent M. de Leuenohr, as he would be badly received and be the occasion of much disagreement. I even think that the Court of Sweden would refuse him outright. I judge this by the way in which the ministers here speak of him and they begged me yesterday to write to you on the subject. *French.* 3 pp.

COL. A. V. BASSEWITZ to THE SAME.

1719, November 28–December 9, Stockholm.— . . . I have seen the ultimatum which the Danish ministers have given you to send here for the re-establishment of a good peace. Lord Carteret, whose indisposition has prevented him leaving the house, has not yet been able to confer with the Swedish plenipotentiaries, but will reply to you himself upon this subject. I am convinced that we shall still have need of your care and address in handling such things for the happy completion of a solid peace among the people of the North, and the glory of your achievement will not be effaced by the passing of the years but will be engraven in the memory of the most distant posterity. . . . *French.* 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, December [1] 12, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, December 1, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, *Entry Book* 5.—*Public Record Office*.]

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, December [1] 12, Copenhagen.—“After the exchange of the ratifications and how soon a Jew here could get the money from Hambrug, I sent the Jew’s notes payable to the bearer on sight to Count Holste and Monsieur Wieb for 5,000 dollars each, and to Monsieur Sehestedt and Monsieur Holsten for 3,000 dollars each, money of Danemarck, which answers the summs designed for them. They all four sent the notes back again, tho’ others made no difficulty for this reason as I understand that their master had said to some of them that better terms might have been gott and that my instructions were ampler then what was agreed by the convention. However, the Count de Holsten did not give me that reason when I spoke to him of it but said it was too soon, matters were not yet ended and they had not done

anything as yet for it. This is the part of negotiateing I like worst. You'll please to let me have your orders if when matters are ended I shall make them another offer or how els to dispose of that money. When I promised it to their friends they made no scruples. . . . I believe your Council did not expect this difficulty. I am sure I did not."

SIR JOHN NORRIS to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, December 1, Londen.—“ After passing throw nothing but stormes I arrivd yesterday at our Court and kist our master's hands and find a grate desier your Court would cum in to a good understanding with us. To-day the Peridge Bill was brought to the Parliament and tho I could have kist our shore upon landing I wisht myselfe back in a sea storme ; for you kno my unfortunate sentiments and being desirous to preserve the favor of our grate men give me the last concerne. I have not had time yett to eate. I am tired to death. My compliments to our friends and the Fraling Wachnetes. . . .” 2 pp.

[GEORGE BAILLIE of JERVISWOOD] to THE SAME.

1719, December 1.—“ This day the Peerage Bill came down to the Commons, was read a first time and ordered a second reading, but upon a debate of several hours as to the day of the second reading it was by a majority of 45 put off till this day sennight, when those for the Bill would have had it done on Friday next. I look upon this to be equivalent to the rejection of the bill, which is likely will be the fate of it, Tuesday next, unless some great change happen in the disposition of the members, which for my part I do not expect. The consequence of this may make it a very uneasy session and I know not how further it may go. But God guides the world. I am tired with a long sederunt. . . .” 1 p.

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1719, December [1] 12, Copenhagen.—I had a letter to-day from Milord Carteret of the 25th November, o.s. He had not then received the last proposalls of the Danes, and they will send no minister till they have some answer upon it. I am very glad that my Lord Sunderland is to have the Garter. I know no body that deserves it better.

Pray how comes the feuillet of news to be in other hands ? I dare say it is not put in better.

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, December [1] 12, St. James.— . . . You must not say a single word of what Weber writes of the intentions of the Russian Court for should the Russian ambassador hear of it it would go ill with Weber. . . . “ The best is not to speak att all of my returning to Hannover, and to let that story quite fall. I will tell it you when we meet together.” *French.* 3 pp.

JAMES JEFFERYES to THE SAME.

1719, December 2, Dantzic.—The rumour that the Czar has declared his willingness to accept the mediation of the King, our master, is current here as elsewhere, but as we are informed of the great armaments which that Prince continues to make by sea and land we scarcely think the rumour well founded. General Czernishow and the young Count Apraxin, who are in this town, have, it is said, quite recent information from Petersburg that the Czar has publicly stated that he will never make peace with Sweden upon the proposed mediation, and that he was so determined in that resolution that he would take the sacrament on it. By his extraordinary kindnesses to the Prussian ministers in special the Czar endeavours to make them believe that so far from being displeased at the conduct of the King of Prussia he continues always to be in secret alliance with him. He likewise flatters himself in a constant friendship with the Ottoman Porte and promises himself a little from the engineering of his ambassador at Wersovie, who is doing everything imaginable to work up Poland to side with his master. The Swedes, who a few days ago looked as if they were about to attack the Russian frigates, have gone without doing anything. The Russians keep themselves in the Vistula where they think they are safe and the pretences of the risk of being attacked by the Swedes if they go out serve to keep them here as long as they like. The 20,000 men by whom the Czar intends to increase his army for next campaign will be drawn from the most distant garrisons and he has given orders for the immediate erection of little forts along the Duina for the better protection of Livonia. *French.* 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1719, December [2] 13, Copenhagen.—“I have received the honour of your excellency’s private letter of the 25th November, o.s. Nothing can be juster than your reasoning in it. I have not failed to use all the arguments I could think of to persuade the Danes to loose no time, as I did to prevent their operations, if they deserve the name, on the side of Norway before they undertook them. Your excellency sees by my former letters what success I have hitherto had. I am at present persuaded they’ll send a minister how soon they get any answer from your excellency to their last proposal. I have not the treaty of Spire and have never spoken on that subject. It will probably be time enough for it when they enter upon that negotiation which I percieve must be at Stockholm because of the share France is to have in the mediation. The backwardness I observed in the Danes to send one to Stockholm made me make the hint in one of my letters which your excellency observes, tho I saw very great difficulty in it. I believe the German ministers may have been willing that the Danes should have kept Pomerania

and Rugen, but I own I could never see how that was possible and the Danes do not believe that they had that view. It would be very lucky if an agreement could be made betwixt these two crowns soon. It would make matters easier in Britain, save us some money and there would be time to endeavour to get them to take measures with our royal master to bring about a generall and lasting peace in the North. I shall do all I am able to serve the Count Tessin."

C. WHITWORTH to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, December [2] 13, Berlin.—"Having no news to send your lordship at present from this Court I should not have given you the trouble of a letter had it not been to oblige Major General Trautvetter. He has been with a commission from the Queen of Sweden here and at Dresden and had particularly in charge to settle the preliminary treaty with the King of Poland. But the pension demanded for Stanislaus and the title of King, which the Swedes are desirous he should retain, having met with some difficulty he is obliged to return to Stockholm for further instructions and designs to pass by Denmark; but, as he is uncertain whether it be necessary for him to have a passport from that Court or not, I must entreat your lordship to inform yourself and if it be requisite to procure him a pass from the Chancery. He came hither last night but went immediately forward and will be in Lubeck in ten or twelke days where he hopes your lordship will favour him with a letter and the passport or at least advice that it will not be necessary. I take the liberty to recommend it to your lordship since his Majesty's service is concerned that General Trautvetter should get to Stockholm as soon and as safely as possible. Your lordship will please to direct your letter for him under a cover with the following address, A Monsieur de Löwenheim, Conseiller de la Regence en Pomeranie a Lubeque. . . ." 3 pp.

M. BARCHMAN to THE SAME.

1719, [November 21] December 2, Helsingborg.—"I am arrived hier to this place and humbly deseiers your lordship for to procure mee a pass at the Daenisch Court for to haeve the honor to wait on your lordship to inform mee selfs in that buissines I am send down how far it may at present bee permitted. Your lordship will out of the inclosed my Lord Carteret's letter see his deseier. . . ." 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to M. BERGMANN.

1719, December [2] 13, Copenhagen.—". . . I sent immediately to Monsieur Gabel, Secretary at War, to procure the passport you desired. He answered that there was not the least need for it and assured me that you might come hither freely whenever you pleas'd if you had the Queen of Sueden's permission to come out of that kingdom. . . ."

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, December 4, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5.*—*Public Record Office.*]

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1719, December [4] 15, St. James.— . . . I see that Denmark demands as an equivalent for Stralsund and Rugen, Marstrand, the renunciation of the exemption of the Sound tolls, Bahus Lehn, the district of Halland, a part of Scania and Jempterland. That is saying clearly enough that she has no wish to make peace with Sweden, and, if the King of Denmark insists on all that, I see no hope of being able to conclude it. He must abate these exorbitant claims. . . . *French.* 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, December [5] 16, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Vol. 42, Denmark.*—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, December [5] 16, Copenhagen.—“I congratulate you with all my heart upon the happy opening of our session of Parliament. I wish and hope it may end as it has begun. I shall send the King’s Speech to Mr. Schrader, and my Lady Carteret’s letter to my Lord to-morrow. . . . I must freely own to you, that I have to-day got over a difficulty, as you’ll see by the inclosed copys, which I had no great hopes of surmounting: for tho’ it is evidently for the interest of Denmark to have a minister to finish their treaty at Stockholm, yet the difficulty they made to send one before they had some answer or other to the propositions and advances they had made, was certainly reasonable and well founded. I hope now that is got over, Milord Carteret has such instructions, as may quickly finish a treaty betwixt the two crowns. I am persuaded Denmark will not break it off if it is made any ways reasonable.”

CONFERENCE.

1719, December [5] 16, Copenhagen.—Note of conference between Lord Polwarth and the Danish ministers as to the sending of some one to Sweden, etc. *French.* 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1719, December [5] 16, Copenhagen.—“ . . . I know it is absolutely needless to mark to your excellency of what consequence it is to our master’s service and how much for the interest of his dominions that a peace be quickly made betwixt the crowns of Denmark and Sweden whereby the ballance in the North may in some measure be fixed at present and

further measures taken to redress it entirely, and an uninterrupted commerce re-established, and your excellency will use, I am persuaded, your outmost endeavours to facilitate it. I shall be the last man in Britain that shall advise or endeavour to establish any thing that shall be in the least pernicious to its interest. It has indeed been a maxime that the two coasts of the Sound shall not be under the same power, tho it may be a question if it is very well founded. The Danes were masters of both coasts till the 1658 and the difficultys in passing the Sound were no greater then than they have been since; and when Sueden for a small time were master of both the sides of the Sound they would not hinder the whole Hollands fleet to pass it, and tho they played upon them with their batteries from both sides from Cronenburgh and Helsingbourg it was not observed that one single shot had any effect. But it is not at present the case in question. I had the honour to remark to your excellency in my letter of the 1st December the parts of the King of Denmark's demand that he insisted upon, which I marked in the copy of that demand which I then transmitted, being the fortress of Marstrand and the exemption of the Sound dutys; and I am still persuaded if that can be procured with the other items I mentioned in my letter of the 1st December a peace may soon be concluded betwixt the two crouns. They have always spoke of Bahuslehn, Rugen, Halland, Jempterland and a part of Scania, comprehending Helsingbourg, but I have, upon every occasion that they were mentioned, declared to them flatly that if they insisted upon these terms no peace could be made, so that I am persuaded they will not break off the treaty upon that account.

"I had a very long conference with the Danish ministers to-day wherein I communicated to them in short the answer that your excellency was pleased to send me in your letter of the 28th that it was not possible to bring the Suedes to agree to their demands which by their order I had transmitted to your excellency. They insisted strongly that after the advances they have made Sueden should make some return before they made any further step, and that it was the part of mediators, and they hoped for more from the King our master at the same time so good an allay, to make and enforce the propositions made and procure one answer or other upon them. It is not necessary to trouble your excellency with the answer and arguments I made, which were not few, to persuade them to get over that difficulty, all which they promised to lay before the King, their master; and after his Majesty had been in Council about an hour Mr. Secretary Sehestedt acquainted me that his Majesty had resolved to send one to Sueden forthwith and that I should soon have his name to write for a passport for him, tho they did not look upon a passport as very necessary since every body from Sueden passed here without any hindrance.

"I am perfectly of your excellency's opinion that there can scarce a case happen during this armistice that will make it necessary to discuss the point of the Suedes paying the Sound dutys, but at the same time if a case does happen the Danes will not agree that they pass without paying the dutys. Your excellency knows very well that both an armistice and commerce may be agreed to under such conditions as the party agreeing upon them think convenient, and it is very true that the Danes spoke of that matter and were satisfied with that clause *sans distinction de nation* as sufficient to prevent what is now started; and there is no doubt the article would have subsisted and had its full effect as to the commerce tho that clause has not been added, which, for that reason, must have comprehended some further liberty or restriction, otherways it had been superfluous. I must freely own to your excellency that I am very much surprized that the Suedes look upon the armistice and free commerce as things so very indiferent. Our royal master thought he had procured what is very advantageous for them when he obtained them, and the Danes made no small difficulty before they would grant them. I comprehend not what light they put them in but sure it is that by the one they are at liberty to turn their whole force in defence of their country against the Czar and by the other there is free access for their getting provisions and being releaved from the wants they lay under.

"I tryed what your excellency writes concerning the Sound dutys being restricted to what they were by the treaty of Spire. I find there was such an offer made in the time of the late Queen Anne, but that was made upon several conditions which then were not agreed to and now cannot have place, one of which was that the King of Denmark should have in property Holstein and Sleswick all on this side the Elbe.

"I congratulate your excellency with all my heart upon the delivering of the ratification of the treaty concluded and of the advance and fair prospects of your other negotiations. I have given your letter for General Poniatowsky to the Polish minister, who has promised to transmit it, and I shall send to-night your letter to Mr. Whitworth. There was a rumour here yesterday that a Danish ship had gone out to cruise under Muscovite colours and that more were refitting out for that purpose. I made what enquiry I could that I might complain of it but could not find that there was anything in it. I do not believe any body will venture after the order that the King of Denmark has issued. I send your excellency here inclosed a letter from my lady which I had in my packett from Britain."

JAMES JEFFERYES to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, December 5, o.s., Dantzic.—"I beg leave to inclose to your lordship a letter I recieved by the last post from one

of our countrymen at Petersburg who has suffer'd a considerable loss by the Danes seizing a shipp of his in which he had 40 bundles of hemp. Your lordship by perusing his letter will find how unjustly the Danes have dealt with him. If my instances by your lordship can be a means to induce yow to do him any favour in this particular I shall own it as done to. . . . *P.S.*—I send your lordship likewise enclos'd copy of a paper lately publish'd by authority at Konigsberg which here we know not what to make of." 1 p.

LORD POLWARTH to MR. WHITWORTH.

1719, December [5] 16, Copenhagen.—". . . I am heartily concerned that the instances the King, our master, and the other Protestant powers have made in favour of the Protestants of the Palatinate have not yet met with that success might have been expected. The reprisalls made upon the Roman Catholicks are certainly very reasounable. I wish they may have the desir'd effect of procuring justice to be done to the Protestants.

"I am perfectly of your opinion that it is of very great importance that the treaty betuixt Protestant powers in the North be quickly finish'd. I assure you my weak endeavours are not wanting. The King of Denmark has to-day at last consented to send one to Sueden to negotiate a treaty under our masters mediation, notwithstanding that the Suedes have as yet made no answer to the propositions he has already made. . . ."

COL. A. V. BASSEWITZ to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, December 7-18, Stockholm.—". . . Lord Carteret has doubtless informed you of the circumstances touching the Island of Fioren and how that affair has been settled. . . . I cannot learn of any other writing which the late Chancellor Bent Oxenstiern wrote a little before his death in which he counselled the late King to finish the war of Poland and against the Czar, than a pamphlet printed in Germany which has for its title *Lunigs Staat Consilia*. If this is what you wish I shall seek for it here and make a copy when I find it, but if there is any other, please give me particulars with the title or any other mark which will enable me to discover it and I shall enquire about it among my friends and procure it for you if possible. *French*. 6 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, December [8] 19, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, Denmark.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, December [8] 19, Copenhagen.—"Pray what is there in the news we have in the prints that the King had ordered

his German ministers not to meddle in any manner in the affairs of Great Britain ? ”

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, December [8] 19, St. James.— . . . The Peerage Bill has already been read twice in the House of Lords and committed. They goe this day through it in the committee and are like to sit late. There will be no manner of difficulty in that house, and it is hoped we shall carry it in the other. I did recommend yesterday again the business of the peerage to my Lord Sunderland, who promiseth very fair and hath a great esteem for your lordship. Mr. Darcy, brother to my Lord Olderness, comes again to the King's party and is to have the late Mr. Dunch's place of Master of the Household. They talck of Sir William Strickland to be general-muster-master. In a word our ministers are very busy to get friends for their bill. . . . 2 pp.

SIR JOHN NORRIS to THE SAME.

1719, December [8] 19.—“ In obedience to the King of Denmark and Prince Charles his commands I have spoke to his Majesty about his Royal Highness Prince Charles's settlement and the arears of the same. His Majesty was plesed to give a most gratius answer to it of his good disposition to have it performed. I spoke to Lord Stanhope who allowed to me it was a just right and sumthing ought to be dun in it, but thair presant want of mony was thair onely dificulty in it. I spoke likewise to Lord Sunderland and maid the King and Prince's compliments to him and then thair request for the pay and arears of the said settlement. He told me it was a just pretention and ought to [be] maid good. I ask[ed] him if he would give me leave to return an answar in his name to the King of Denmark and Prince Charles of his good intention to sarve the Prince in it, to which he desiard that I would ; and I must pray your lordship to honour me in acquaint[ing] his Majesty and the Prince of these steps I took to obey thair commands, and that I hope it will be answered to thair expectation. If the King of Denmark is plesed on any ocation, as I hope many will arise, to cultivate a perfect friendship between the crowns to personally request the same of our master, it will go, in my opinion, as they desiard. And as Lord Sunderland was plesed to lett me youse his name in this affair, if his Royal Highness, Prince Charles, pleses by letters to thanck him for the good dispozetions he was plesed to say to me on his affair, I believe it will doe a grate dele of good. I likewise told Lord Sunderland that Monsieur Place, and indeed all his Royal Highness's family, were persons of as grate honour and esteeme as any in Denmark, and exsprest allways thair good dispozetions of cultivateing a good harmony between the tow crowns ; this being all that has bin in my power to sarve his Royal Highness. I do belive under the

good dispozetion your lordship had sett this matter it will sucksed, thair being no one reson but want alledged against it. With this is a letter to Monsieur Place and when your lordship shall thinck it proper in your representations to mention it further it will be of grate sarvis to them. This day is the second reading of the Peridge Bill. What fate it will have I cant pretend to give more than I thinck. Myne had bin better to have continewed in tempest of sea till it had bin ouer, for to the fault of my judgment and I fear my fortune I am unable to thinck on it the way that would doe me most good to my private affairs. My compliments to the Fraling Watchnnetz and except my harty acknoledgment for all your frindship and favor to me. . . . My compliments to General Bottmer, Raben, Webe and Sisted." 4½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to J. JEFFERYES.

1719, December [8] 19, Copenhagen.— . . . The King of Denmark has named Major General Leuenohm to go to Sweden to settle the preliminaries of the peace. There has been a general review of the sailors here, but apparently only in respect of the fitness of the seamen for service. The King has given orders for the equipment of fifteen of his great ships with all speed so that they may be ready for sea early in spring. [Similar letters to MM. Schrader and Bassewitz on the following day.]

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, December 8, o.s., Stockholm.—“As soon as I had the honour to receive your lordship's letter of the 6th inst., n.s., with the Danish relation concerning the Swedes having taken possession of a certain island near Malstrand upon which the King of Denmark had a guard I apply'd to this Court in the strongest manner to have a state of that question with their reasons why, during the armistice, such a thing was attempted. After some days' delay by debates in the Senate I had a conference. I won't trouble your lordship with the detail of what pass'd there but upon my representations they gave order on Saturday last to have their troops recall'd from that place that the King of Denmark may not impute to them a spirit of chicane. It was Marshall Rheinscheild who gave the orders for taking that island in possession, saying that the Danes never had it in possession. But this matter being now settled it is to no purpose to cavil about it on one side or the other. I did not write to your lordship by Saturday's post, thinking to send this courier the next day; but I have been unavoidably delay'd these three days. He carried the copies of the ratification of the King's treaty. The King of Prussia's treaty will be soon finished. He has writ to the Czar to advise him to restore Revel. I have given my Lord Stanhope an account at large of the difficulties arising in the Danish peace on this side as your lordship has

had the goodness to do of yours. I don't mention a word of their last demands lest Mr. Cnyphausen's treaty shou'd be retarded. This morning your lordship's of the 13th came to me. You do me too much honour in approving my reasonings. What I say is rather plain matters of fact. You will find the treaty of Spire concluded under the authority of Charles the 5th in the general collection of treaties. The substance of it is stated in Lord Molesworth's account of Denmark. It is not certain whether France will have a share in the mediation. My Lord Stanhope has told me so, and says that France will guaranty Sleswick as our King has done. But Mr. Campredon has no orders yet about that, which is surprising, and till those orders come he will not enter into the mediation. A peace between these two crowns is to be wish'd, but since we have made a deffensive alliance with Sweden we must take care that she is not reduced so low as not to be able to subsist without us, which will necessarily draw us into a constant expence, which a little lay'd out at present will save. I have a good many difficulties here but I believe your lordship has worse. I have signed a letter that Mr. Jackson drew to Mr. Vere, the agent of our navy at Copenhagen. I desire your lordship to speak to him to give an answer speedily if he hesitates to pay the money. . . ." 3 pp.

CH. DE LA FAYE to THE SAME.

1719, December 8, Whitehall.—“ . . . Your lordship will find we have suffered a defeat in the House of Commons in losing the Peerage Bill by 269 against 177. But that is not conclusive for the remainder of the session. I mean that many who voted against the Bill will upon every other occasion agree to whatever will be proposed for the King's service, and I have every reason to believe that others will affect more complaisance in any thing else than they would have shewn at another juncture. . . ." 1 p.

EARL OF CADOGAN to THE SAME.

1719, December [8] 19, n.s., Hague.—“ I have at length the satisfaction to acquaint your lordship that the resolution of the States General for acceding to the Quadruple Alliance and to the secret and separate articles without any new restriction or limitation passed in this Assembly on Saturday last. Yesterday the said resolution was delivered in form by Monsieur Fagel to Count Windisgratz, Monsieur de Morville and myself in a conference we had with the deputys for foreign affairs. I intend to set out in a very few days for Vienna where I shall be very glad to receive your lordship's commands. . . ." 2 pp.

CONFERENCE.

1719, December [8] 19, Copenhagen.—Protocol of a conference between Lord Polwarth and the Danish ministers [of

which the import is given in the following letter to Lord Stair]. *French*. 1½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STAIR.

1719, December [8] 19, Copenhagen.—“ Being in conference with the Council to-day wherein they communicated to me the King of Denmark’s resolution to send a minister to Sueden upon the instances I had used for that effect, I again took that opportunity conform to the orders I had from the Earl of Stanhope, to recommend to them that they should accept of France’s mediation for a peace betuixt Denmark and Sueden in conjunction with that of our royal master, which, as your excellency knows, they have already accepted. They told me that the King, their master, was willing to accept of the mediation of France providing its garantie was given for the Dutchy of Sleswick in the same terms that our royal master had given it; but could not be brought to accept of it upon any other terms. They told me that Monsieur Wernike had writt to them that the garantie was offered to be given after the peace was made if they did now accept of the mediation of France, but that the King of Denmark was resolved that the mediation should be accepted and the garantie given in the terms our royal master had given it at the same time.

“ I have sent your excellency inclosed the article of the convention lately concluded betuixt our royal master and the King of Denmark by which that garantie is given and also a copy of the article of the treaty, 1715, to which the article of the convention relates, that that matter may be in its full light.

“ The King of Denmark has resolved to send one to Sueden so soon as a passport can come from Stockholm. Your excellency will see that it is very necessary that this matter be adjusted and orders dispatched to Monsieur Campredon upon it as soon as possible. I see by an extract of one of your excellency’s letters to my Lord Stanhope that you have already the necessary instructions from the King to that purpose.”

JAMES JEFFERYES to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, December 9, Dantzic.—Advices from Poland and Russia confirm jointly that the Czar has made large remittances of money to Poland to bribe the senators, and many people think that the party formed by the Russian ambassador to oppose the intentions of the King is stronger than that of his faithfull subjects. Whether the arrival of his Majesty at Warsaw and the opening of the diet will create a change, and which of the two factions will go under, will soon appear. General Poniatowski passed through this place five or six days ago. He came from Dresden and is going to Warsaw. Reports run here that the Court of Berlin is in treaty with

that of Petersburg. The news is not so good as could be desired, but there was recently published at Königsberg the report of an alliance between several of the powers to which the King of Prussia has acceded, and in virtue of which he is to form in his neighbourhood an army to act against the Czar. Seeing the inclination of the King of Prussia to live well with his neighbours, especially with the Czar and the Polish Republic, is well known, it is believed that this report is false and has been disseminated by his ill-wishers to make the King of Prussia suspected among his neighbours. Commander Villbois has dismounted his cannon and placed his ammunition in the keeping of the town and they have given him permission to enter with his frigates into the mole. His men have had winter quarters assigned to them in lands belonging to the town. General Czernishow left at the beginning of last week along with Count Caretta of whom I made mention formerly. I am sorry at the death of Count Guldenlew whose moderation and other fine qualities were known to all. . . . *French*, 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1719, December [9] 20, Copenhagen.—“The King of Denmark has named Major General Leuenohm to go to Sweden and I am desired to write to your excellency for a passport to him, his domesticks and his baggage. I wish there may be a possibility to make him acceptable. He is a great favourite of Mr. Wibe and his being sent may have that good effect that for the sake of his negotiation difficultys may be removed here which otherways would not. He makes great protestations of his being no friend to the Czar but on the contrair.

“The seamen here have been reviewed by commissarys appointed by his Danish Majesty for that effect. The insufficient and some belonging to his own dominions are only dismissed. The King of Denmark has given orders to work upon fifteen of his biggest ships with all diligence that they may be ready for the sea early in the spring. The Czar, as I am informed, makes to his Danish Majesty very great offers, and if he sees that he cannot obtain what he aims at by the King our master’s mediation he will be brought to hearken to them, tho I am fully convinced, and I endeavour to persuade them of it upon every occasion, that the Czar would sacrifice all their interest for a very small consideration. One of the ministers discoursing with me upon the subject of the peace said freely there was but one of two ways to come at it either by the means of our master’s mediation or by the Czar.”

C. WHITWORTH to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, December 9–20, Berlin.—“There is so little news or business now stirring in these quarters that were I not obliged to recommend the inclosed for my Lord Carteret

I should not have given you the trouble of a letter. Tis about some little difficulties in Monsieur Kniphausen's negotiation at Stockholm which I hope will soon be over. I should be very glad to hear your lordship makes the same advances. I am sure it is the real interest of Denmark, and to trifle away time in any impracticable or unreasonable pretensions now must certainly turn to their disadvantage at last. . . ." 2 pp.

GEO. TILSON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, December 11, Whitehall.—“ . . . We send back by the messenger which goes to Lord Carteret the King's ratification of the convention with Sueden about the armistice. I wish your lordship and he may soon bring your two [crowns] near enough together to make peace. My Lord Carteret is pressing to take a turn into England and if they don't soon conclud perhaps he may leave matters unfinished, which would be bad for Denmark.

“I wish your lordship joy of our news about Alberoni. We shall be impatient to have the next advices of the steps the King of Spain takes. The Dutch have had the luck just to nick the time of their full accession before this news arrivd. . . .” 1 p.

(Written on the fly leaf of the Office Circular in which it stated) “. . . His Majesty having been pleased to appoint James Scot, Esquire, his minister to the Court of Poland, he has received his dispatches for that purpose and he will sett out forthwith from hence in order to embark for Holland, from whence he is to proceed on his journey to that Court. . . .” 1 p.

PROCLAMATION by FREDERICK IV.

1719, December [11] 22, Copenhagen.—Intimating the armistice with Sweden and forbidding cruisers or privateers to interfere with Swedish or foreign shipping. *French*. 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, December [12] 23, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, December [12] 23, Copenhagen.—“I did try by the expedient I formerly thought of to facilitate the making a treaty betwixt Denmark and Sueden by regulating the conditions of the peace here at the same time that Milord Carteret adjusted them at Stockholm ; but the ministers here could not be brought to open themselves fully or make any further steps till they had an answer from my Lord Carteret ; and percieving that such difficultys would occurr as would rather retard than advance the negotiation, I gave it over, and have at last prevailed, as you will have seen by my letter

of this day se'nnight, upon his Majesty, the King of Denmark, to send one to Sueden, which indeed was more that I expected. You'll have seen by my former letters, that, tho' I had resolved what could be done by the expedient I thought of, yet that did not slacken my endeavours to have one sent thither, which I pressed upon all occasions.

"I am heartily glad that there is a good appearance that the Peerage Bill may be carried this session of Parliament.

"Information having been given to the Council here that a Danish vessell was carried clandestinely out of the road with her cannon hid in her ballast, and desien'd to go acruising upon Lubecker and other ships trading to Sueden, under a commission and passport of the Czar's ambassadour here, and that, notwithstanding the King of Denmark's orders discharging all such practises, the Council gave orders for the arresting of the vessell and imprisoning the master and three or four and twenty men, whom he had privately engaged. . . . The Czar's ambassadour is not a litle angry, and makes no small noise, that the vessell, which he pretends to have bought, is stop't. The men have stole from a board, and have got ashoar here to the town.

Letters from Petersbourg give account that Schaffiroff, after a fitt of sickness, has lost all his senses and is turned idiot."

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, December 12, o.s., Stockholm.—"This will be sent to your lordship by General Urbanowitz from Helsingburgh, who is a very galant man that leaves the Suedish service to enter into that of his own country. I desire your lordship will be so good as to obtain him a passport that he pass through Denmark on his way to Poland. . . ." 1 p.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1719, December 12, o.s., Stockholm.—"Your lordship sees that we are both in difficulties from the caution of our own Court who has not thought proper to communicate to the Danish Court the offers that Sweden made. It certainly must seem strange in Denmark that the Swedes have made no advance, and they having sent their propositions so long agoe, which ammount to the abandonning that part of Sleswick which belonged to the Duke of Holstein and Wismar with an offer of money for Malstrand, Rugen and Stralsund. I can't tell them here that they have made no offers. To obviate all this I was in hopes that our Court wou'd fix a plan and then leave it to us to bring the two nations in if possible. Since that was not done at first I believe it must be done at last or I see little hopes of a peace during the armistice. Your lordship observes that the armistice was first offer'd on the Swedish side, and it was with great difficulty that they consented to it because of the season of the year, which

naturally prohibits all commerce, and during the winter they don't fear the Czar. I have been told by several people of weight and by good officers that they cou'd in the winter have retaken Malstrand with the loss of fifteen hundred men. Whether they reckon right or not I don't determine but they wou'd certainly have try'd that matter if the armistice had not intervend. I never had hopes of their relinquishing Malstrand. I once was sure that in case a peace cou'd not have been made otherwise that they wou'd have released their exemption at the Sund. I don't think that impossible yet, tho its more difficult to be brought about now than formerly, Mr. Cnyphausen having put new things in their heads about that matter. His treaty will be soon sign'd and 'till that is over I don't think it proper to mention Denmark. Besides Mr. Campredon has as yet no orders about offering the guaranty of Sleswick, tho my Lord Stanhope takes that for granted. 'Till those orders come he won't act, and in confidence I can tell your lordship that he tells me that France will never give those orders unless Denmark will be satisfied without dismembring Sweden.

"I have zealously endeavour'd to support the Danish demands concerning the peage of the Sund and I think the best way to obtain it is to come to a negotiation about it and not begin a dispute upon any trifling case that may happen during the armistice. What I mentioned concerning the treaty of Spire proceeded from a hint of Mr. Whitworth's to Lord Stanhope. If the Danes will not be reasonable one must find out as many things as one can in which various powers will concur to reduce them to. If a Danish* minister comes I shall assist him the best I can. I have desird farther instructions from the King upon that matter. I hope the Danes will be satisfied with what I have done with relation to the island of which the courier Erdman who set out the 10th will have brought your lordship an account." 3½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1719, December [12] 23, Copenhagen.—" . . . Major General Leuenohm is a preparing for his journey to Stockholm when he shall have received a passport. He makes great protestations of the sincerity of his good intentions to contribute all he can in finishing a treaty betwixt his master and Sueden, and relies very much upon your excellency's assistance for advancing his negotiations. Captain Gruner, a captain of the guards here, who was born at Stockholm and desires to come there to see some of his relations, has begged of me that I would (write) to your excellency to procure for him and two of his domesticks a passport for that effect. . . .

"The Danes are resolved to observe the armistice and free commerce inviolably."

THE SAME to MR. WHITWORTH.

1719, December [12] 23, Copenhagen.—“I . . . have as you desired writt by this post to Lubeck to Major General Trautvetter and acquainted him that he may freely come hither and pass to Sueden without any passport. The Danes have hitherto hindered nobody either to come from or to go to Sueden and have refused passports I have asked upon some occasions as what are absolutely needless, tho they have made some difficulty in Sueden upon that account. . . . I am heartyly sorry for the misfortune the ship has met with that had your goods from Holland. The courier has told me that having made a report of what Major General Meyer writt to them upon that subject to the King, his Majesty had past over all right that might belong to himself in your favour.”

P. BARCHMAN to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, December [13] 24, Helsingohr.—“I humbly thanck your lordship for the graet civility your lordship was plaeced to schow mee during my being at Copenhagen wisching oenly to bee capabel to suerve your lordship in aeny things to schow my respect and raedinis in serving your lordship in aeny matter which you may bee plaeced to command. Mr. Hübsch tould mee yesterday that your lordship would nott goe to Sorgenfrey since hee was soe il that hee could nott goe along ; but raeceving just now your lordship's of the 23t from thence daited I find the contrary. The inclosed to his excellency, my Lord Carteret, shal bee send ower to neight to goe away to morrow from Helsingburg to Stockholm. The Sweedisch post is nott yett arreived ; comes nott till to morrow morning. I would that your lordship's saervent should haeve stayed soe long to see if ther was aeny letter for your lordship, but he said he had noe orders to wait. I hope heer after to can give your Lordship information of the reight dayes that the post goes and commes from Sweden. . . .” 4 pp.

GENERAL BOTHMER to THE SAME.

1719, December [15] 26, Copenhagen.— . . . The news from Petersburg continues to say that the Czar intends to enter Sweden with a considerable army during the winter and that he will only accept the mediation of the King of Great Britain on condition that he gives no more assistance to Sweden. . . . Schaffiroff has become melancholy. *French.* 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1719, December [15] 26, Copenhagen.—“I shall send your letters to Milord Carteret and Mr. Schrader to-morrow. You may be very sure that Mr. Weber's letter shall not be spoke of. . . . I shall be very sorry if the Peerage Bill miscarry. If it does I begg you'll be attentive to what other expedient

may be resolved on to put that matter to right that my concern may not suffer by my absence."

M. DE SCHRADER to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, December [15] 26, Stockholm.—Lord Carteret desires me to write to-day. He is obliged to go to a convention on the affairs of M. de Kniphausen which he hopes will be settled in a day or two. He has given to the Swedish ministers the plan of the defensive treaty between Sweden and England as to which there should be little or no difficulty. . . *French.*
3 pp.

MEMORANDUM.

1719, December [15] 26.—"The underwritten minister, plenipotentiary of his majesty, the King of Great Britain, finds himself obliged to represent most humbly to your majesty that whereas by the 29th article of the treaty, 1670, betwixt the kingdoms of Great Britain and Denmark, a treaty subsisting in force very much for the advantage and the security of the commerce of both nations, by the words of the treaty it is expressly provided that no pirates or common robbers shall have any retreat or receive any assistance in any of the ports belonging to either of the two kingdoms but on the contrary that the said pirates and common robbers and their abettors and assistants shall be apprehended and taken and punished according to their demerits; as also that by a convention betwixt your majestys made on the 30th October last bypast (n.s.) and ratified on the an armistice and free liberty of commerce is agreed upon betwixt your majesty and your kingdoms and the Queen and kingdom of Sweden for the space of six months after the promulgation of the said armistice, which was published on the 8th and 16th of November, n.s., at Copenhagen and Stockholm and in Norway and the remote parts of Sweden respectively, and that in consequence of the said convention your majesty was pleased upon the 10th of November to issue your royal order commanding all and every one to abstain from cruising against the ships of Sweden and of any other nation whatsoever trading to Sweden during the cessation of arms and till they shall have received your Majesty's further orders thereanent, and strictly forbidding and discharging any to dare strengthen themselves for that purpose with the passports of any foreign government or power whatsoever; yet, nevertheless, plainly contrary to the said treaty and convention and in violation thereof and in open contradiction to and contempt of your majesty's so lately published royal order one Olans Ostensen, a subject of Denmark, and his accomplices, sailing a ship called *The Lieb Roose*, did on the 29th of September last violently seize off Bornholm a ship belonging to Lubeck called *The Wessel Beeren Boorne*, Jochim Wessel, master, and brought the said ship into the road of Copenhagen

without any fear of punishment, nay, on the contrair had the boldness to sist himself in a process befor the Court of Admiralty on account of the prize as he called it ; and in like manner the said Olans Ostensen and one, Caars Nielson, did on the of December current convey a litle vessel called *The Ros Ruyter*, with her gunns hid in her ballast and with only two or three men aboard, out of this harbour into the road, pretending at the Custom House to be bound to Gripswald, tho the passeport now produced bears Colberg, and who, haveing clandestinely put aboard a quantity of small arms and twenty four seamen inrolled in your majesty's capital of Copenhagen without, nay contrair to your majesty's roial order, were about to carry on their lucrative but unpardonable mode of piracy and all under the colour and covert of pretended commissions and passeports for cruiseing granted by his Czaarish majesty's ambassador resideing at your majesty's court, tho no excuse can be worse founded nor more ridiculous, since it is very clear that the law of nature and nations do plainly agree, and it is the uniform and uncontraverted oppinion of all the learned men that have writt on the subject, that no ambassadour as such has any right or title to grant any commissions or passeports of that sort, and, indeed, a precedent is not to be found in history for such a practice. It is no inherent power or privildge of an ambassadour nor is it any part of his position, which ought to lead quite another way. The power of granting such commissions and passeports is a branch of the sovereign power which, though delegate sometimes by sovereigns to their great admiralls and high courts of admirallty and whose bussyness properly it is to order and regulate such matters, can not be delegate to private persons without destroying all rule and order, and yet much less can that power be delegate so as to have any legal or warrantable effect to a private subject who is not *in territorio*, as the lawyers speak, is not within the sovereign the granter's domminions where jurisdiction is competent, since in that caise a question of a higher nature is very disputable. The underwritten minister lays this matter before your majesty with the greatst submission and in the firm persuasion that your majesty will very quickly give your necessary orders to punish the contraveeners of your roial commands, to vindicate lawfull authority and prevent the violation of solemn treatys." 10 pp.

C. WHITWORTH to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, December [16] 27, Berlin.—“The King of Prussia came to town on the 23rd inst. but as he is a little indisposed he sees very few persons. Monsieur Marderfeldt writes in his last letters that all the court of Muscovy, except Monsieur Schaffiroff who was out of order, were intirely disposed for a peace on reasonable terms and that he was to have a conference in a day or two about the joint mediation lately proposed

by the King of Prussia. The Emperor's letter inviting the Czar to the congress of Brunswick was given by Monsieur Vos, his resident here, to Monsieur Habichtshall, the minister of Mecklenbourg, who sent it Monsieur Schaffiroff, Monsieur Golofkin having made some difficulty to receive it.

"I am very much obliged to your lordship for the honour of your letter of the 16th inst., and am glad you have succeeded in persuading that Court to send a minister to Stockholm. If they should let the Czar get the start of them they will certainly lose the best opportunity the Crown of Denmark ever had, and will have reason to repent of making extravagant and impracticable propositions. . . ." 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1719, December [16] 27, Copenhagen.—"I have very little to trouble you with just now, some of the ministers being gone to the country because of the holydays. Major General Leuenohm is preparing for his journey to Stockholm. I am persuaded he will make bussyness as easy as ever he can, since he promises himself advantage to his master's favour upon his success. I have been as carefull as ever I could to keep down the Danish demands as low as was possible with that caution, however, that reasonable terms might be obtained for them, least they should follow other measures and make up with the Czar. It is certainly of the greatest consequence to our master's service in these parts that a peace be made between these two crowns, and I am in hopes it may be brought about if Sueden is any way reasonable and consider the situation of their affairs. We have had much talk here of Baron Goertz's plan. I should be very much obliged to your excellency if I might procure a copy of it."

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, December 16, o.s., Stockholm.—"I receiv'd yesterday the honour of your lordships of the 20th inst., n.s. I immediately acquainted the Court that the King of Denmark had named Major General Leuenhoren to be his minister here and that your lordship desired a passport for him. After great reluctance and a whole days consideration and frequently asking me whether I cou'd thinke of no expedient to stop him they are come to a resolution to receive him. The Secretary of State came to me this afternoon to tell me that I shou'd have a passport to send your lordship by the next post. I told them that it was your lordships opinion that Mr. Leuenhoren by being well with Monsieur Wiebe, who is well dispos'd to our Court, might bring facilities along with him which another that should be sent contrary to Mr. Wiebes inclination might not have. They shew'd a deference to your lordships judgement and consented.

"Tho the Suedish troops are recalled from the island in dispute yet I send your lordship the relation of the fact as

the Senate sent it to me, and also an account of what passed with Admiral Tordenshiold given me by the same order.

“Monsieur Dubin who has been prisoner in Muscovy since the battle of Pultawa is return'd hither. His family is in great favour at Court and he will soon be one of the Secretaries of State, to which office he was named by the late King during his imprisonment. Tis thought that he brings propositions from the Czar. . . .” 2½ pp.

COLONEL A. V. BASSEWITZ to THE SAME.

1719, December 16-27, Stockholm.—I have learned with pleasure that the Danish Court has resolved to send here M. de Leuenohr. . . . I hope his efforts and success, seconded by the mediation of the ministers of his majesty, will spare the King of Denmark the expense of a great naval armament, which will enable him to put it to a better use. Lord Carteret writes to-day about the passport. We hear nothing of the Russians, all the attention of this kingdom being given to the diet. The Queen has been obliged to forbid the Senate and the Chancery to Count Cronhielm because he has failed to show respect to his Royal Highness in the Queen's presence. *French.* 4 pp.

M. DE SCHRADER to THE SAME.

1719, December 16-27, Stockholm.—The Queen has agreed to receive M. de Leuenohr and Lord Carteret will send the passport to you by next post. They have done it for your sake and to show that they have no wish to create difficulties in the affair of the peace, but rather to smooth out any which occur. The Queen has not yet filled the post of President of the Chancery vacated by M. de Cronhielm. The conference upon the treaty with Prussia still proceeds. *French.* 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1719, December [19] 30, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1719, December [19] 30, Copenhagen.—“The King of Denmark does indeed ask what you mention in your letter, as you have seen by his last demands, of which I sent you a copy, but I marked upon the margine what they seem to me resolved to stick at, to wit, the Sound dutys and Marstrand. It will be very lucky if we can get them to end soon and be satisfied with terms that may not be hard upon Sueden. But for my part I am almost persuaded that in the end they will rather finish their treaty upon any terms than let the armistice expire and resigne the garanty of Sleswick. I can add nothing at present in this matter to the copy I send you

inclosed, which I begg you'll communicate to the Duke of Montrose.

"I congratulate you with all my heart on the quick dispatch and resolutions of the Commons on the estimates and expences of the ensuring year. I wish I might expect the same good account of the Peerage Bill. It is impossible for me to express to you the pleasure and joy it gives me that my master has the goodness to be satisfied with my service. I do assure you that my utmost endeavours shall never be wanting so farr as my health, which of late has been none of the best, will permitt.

"I send you inclosed a letter to the Earl of Sunderland concerning Prince Charles his busyness. Pray put him in mind of it as you have occasion. Be so kind to tell me freely if the memorial, of which I send you a copy, is too strong."

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, December 19, St. James.—" . . . You have proposed an expedient in your letter to Lord Carteret which is quite to the taste of M. Bernstorff, that the agreeing upon an article in the general terms to regulate the frontier of the two crowns on the Norweigan coast.

"I find every day more and more how just have been the characters your lordship gave me of your people upon our first coming into England. I did all that was possible since the King's arrival about your fathers peerage and I thinck I had secured it, but I give the bill for lost. This day is the 2d reading. The House is sitting still. Nobody expects that the bill shall be committed but that it will be rejected.

"I knew Counte Guldenlew to have been much beloved and esteemed. I take for an ill omen that the Danish Court hath countermanded the order for dismissing the seamen. That looks concerted with the Czar. There was a fair prospect of obtaining 5,000*l.* sterling to pay the debts of the Civil-List, in which case the arrears due to Prince Charles might have been paid. Butt I fear that the ill blood this Peerage Bill will breed amongst the Commons will hinder that project. However, I have gott my Lord Sunderlands and my Lord Stanhops word that, let happen what it will, something will be paid to his Highness. I don't know yet how much it will be. He endeavours to get 4,000*l.* . . . Mr. Scott, who came along with us from Hannover, will be dispatched in 8 days as the King's minister to the Court of Poland. I wish you joy of the accession of the Dutch to the Quadruple Alliance." 3 pp.

LORD CARTERET to THE SAME.

1719, December 19, o.s., Stockholm.—" . . . I enclose to your lordship a pass for Major General Leuenhoren and another for Captain Gruner. I wish I may any way be able to facilitate M. Leuenhoren's negotiation. I shall tell him frankly

at first if he will open his ultimatum to me what I thinke can be obtain'd and what not. I did not fail to make use of the King of Denmark's late piece of justice in stopping the ship which was going to cruise under Muscovite colours as an argument not only to shew this Court how well the Danish Court will observe their stipulations but also as an instance of your lordship's great care and vigilance in seeing our master's convention in the favour of Sueden well preserved. The Queen and Prince are sensible of both these points and desir'd me to return to your lordship their thanks. I believe Major General Adlerfelt will return to Copenhagen as soon as Mr. Leuenhoren comes hither. Count Bielke has wrote from Vienna that the Emperour has sent the *literae executoriales* to the King, our master, as Elector of Brunswick, the joint director of the Circle of the Lower Saxony with the King of Prussia, for the re-instating the Duke of Holstein in Holstein. This Court will in all probability obtain other letters of the same sort, which makes me thinke it the interest of Denmark to make their peace during the armistice. I foresee also other accidents which may make against you if you dont conclude, now their best allies are disposed to assist you in what is practicable. . . ." 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1719, December [19] 30, Copenhagen.—“ I have dispatched this by a courier of Count Rittenburgs, the French minister at Berlin, who goes to morrow morning early for Stockholm. I know not if he brings any resolutions concerning the mediation of France to Mr. Campredon. That matter by what I can learn here stands thus. The Danes are willing to accept of the mediation of France if at the same time that the mediation is accepted the French King gives his guaranty for the Dutchy of Sleswick in the same terms that our royal master has done by the convention of the 30th of October, of which I had the honour to send your excellency a copy, but the Regent of France has only hitherto agreed that that guarantie shall be given upon the peaces being made. I endeavoured to persuade the Danish ministers that if, upon the King of Denmark's accepting the mediation of France, a formal promise or declaration was given that the guarantie for the Dutchy of Sleswick should be granted upon the peaces being made, it came to much the same as what the King, our master, had granted, since there was not the least appearance of any thing happening during the armistice that might disturb the possession of that Dutchy. This, tho I see no difficulty in it, they could not be persuaded of, which makes me suspect that that matter had been opened to Monsieur Wernicke, their minister at Paris, in the manner as couch'd, tho clearly enough in the convention which referrs to the treaty 1715, by which it is stipulated that if a guarantie is given for the

Dutchy of Sleswick that Duke is to have a reasonable satisfaction some other how; but this, I reckon, the Danish ministers did not care to touch upon nor I as yet to explain.

"I am very sensible of what has made both your excellency's and my negotiations more difficult, but there was reason for that caution till other matters were adjusted. Your excellency will now wrestle through the best you can when you shall have received his Majesty's further instructions. I shall not fail to contribute all in my power to make the work easie, as I have always beat down the Danish hopes and demands as low as I could.

"The passport for Major General Leuenohm is impatiently expected. But it is probable that a minister from this may not be very acceptable there during the meeting of the Estates, in which case your excellency will judge if it may not be better to find some sufficient excuses till about the time the meeting of the Estates is over; for if, either before or during the meeting of the Estates, it shall be found absolutely necessary to dismiss the Danish minister without the treatys being finish't there will be no small difficulty in carrying on again the negotiation.

"I have read in my Lord Molesworth's account of Denmark and in some other books the substance of the treaty of Spire, at least of what was to be paid for the ships passing the Sound. But I wish't to see the treaty itself which I do not find in the collection of treatys I have in 4 volumes in folio. I found a treaty concluded at Spire in the 1544 betwixt Charles the 5th, King Christian the 3rd, King of Denmark, in Leibnitz his *Codex Juris Gentium Diplomaticus*, but that treaty does not mention the Sound dutys but only customs in general. There is indeed a treaty in the collection in the 1560 betwixt Frederic the 2d of Denmark and the Hans towns which mentions the payment of a rose noble for each ship and another for the merchandise, but I see no connection betwixt those treatys. But I beg pardon for troubling your excellency with this matter for it is not now in question.

"I have spoke to Mr. Vere concerning the payment of the money drawn by Mr. Jackson which he promises shall be punctually obeyed. I send your excellency inclosed a letter from him concerning it, as also a letter came by the post yesterday from Mr. Whitworth, and must beg that you will allow a servant to deliver the other three inclosed to Collonel Spieget."

LORD CADOGAN to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, December [19] 30, Hague.—"Your lordship has undoubtedly had so particular a relation from my Lord Stair of the disgrace of Cardinal Alberoni and of his being ordered to leave the kingdom of Spain that it will be unnecessary for me to give you any account of that matter. As it will immediately produce a good peace in the South so I hope

it will have a very great influence on the affairs in the North ; and, since his Majesty is likely to have nothing on his hands next summer to hinder his applying his whole force against the Czar, there is no doubt but that savage will be at length brought to reason. I send your lordship here inclosed two letters for the Queen of Sweden and his Highness the Hereditary Prince of Hesse. They are from the Prince of Hesse who lives here and contain only compliments. I beg your lordship to forward them by the first safe occasion under cover to Lord Carteret. . . ." 2½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF SUNDERLAND.

1719, December [19] 30, Copenhagen.—“I hope your lordship will pardon me that I trouble you at this time with the affair of the pension and the arrears of it due to his Highness, Prince Charles of Denmark. He needs it very much and deserves it very well of us, as he is persuaded that it is the interest of Denmark to keep a strict friendship and good understanding with the King, our master. He and all about him let slip no opportunity of advancing of it. The King of Denmark prest this matter very earnestly to Sir John Norris and me before Sir John went from here, and the ministers have frequently spoke of it since. It will be very lucky and for our master's service if the arrears may be paid up and the annual payment put upon a good footing. I beg your lordship will be so kind to let me know if it may be expected. I wish your lordship joy with all my heart of the honour of the Garter that it has pleased his Majesty to confer upon you.”

C. WHITWORTH to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, December 20–31, Berlin.—“I am extreemly oblidged to your lordship for the honour of your letter of the 23d inst. about General Trautvetter. I suppose he will soon be with you at Copenhagen. I must beg your lordship to return my thanks to the Danish ministers for the favour they designed me about my provisions supposed to be in the ship stranded on Heligoland. I have the same obligation to them and shall equally acknowledge it, tho I have not been so lucky to have the benefit of it, for my goods were sent by the same merchants but put on board another vessel which was forced by that storm into a little port of North Holland where they were on the 9th inst. and to sail with the first fair wind ; but as I have not heard one word of them since and that the frosts are now very violent they may probably be in no small danger and beating about at sea. At least I can scarce expect to see them this winter. . . ." 2 pp.

REGULATION of the DANISH MARINE.

[1719, December 21] 1720, January 1.—(1) There are thirty companies which will be divided into six divisions, each under a commander-in-chief. (2) Each company will

consist of 100 seamen, without counting subalterns and carpenters, but for this year alone there will be 130 seamen. The additional thirty will be taken from those who should be discharged and should be in the reserves this year. (3) Each captain to keep his company complete will have ten good men whose wages he will draw while they go to work where they choose. For the rest the captain keeps also the old wages of 300 ris dollars yearly from which, however, there will be deducted a certain part for the entertaining of the half pay officers. They will retain from each captain 80 ris dollars for that purpose and the others proportionably. (4) Each captain will have a ship or large frigate to which he will always be attached in order that he may take care to be in a fit condition to go to sea fifteen days after he shall receive orders for that effect.

Admiral Rabe as first admiral has 1,800 ris dollars yearly and 200 per month for his table.

[There is also a list given of the chief officers of each of the thirty companies being the commanders of the six divisions and the captains and first and second lieutenants of each of the companies.] *French.* 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

[1719, December 22] 1720, January 2, Copenhagen.—You have seen by my former letters that the King of Denmark has at last resolved to send one to Sueden. But that resolution is taken so late, and so near the time of the meeting of the Estates, that I believe, if we see it can be done without hazard, we must gain all the time we can till the meeting of the Estates be near over before the passport be given for one to go; for, if either before or during the meeting of the Estates the Suedes should find themselves absolutely obliged to dismiss that minister, we should find very great difficultys to set the negotiation agoing again. But we must manage this with all the caution we can. The expedient of regulating the frontier bewixt Sueden and Norway is certainly the easiest and what either side can find least exception against, even when the frontier comes to be condescended upon.

I was not very well satisfied that the order for dismissing the Danish seamen was countermanded, tho' I cannot be persuaded that that has happened upon any concert with the Czar, but rather to let the Suedes and us see that if a peace upon good terms was not to be granted them they were ready to act. I shall be extreemly glad if measures shall be taken of paying Prince Charles's money or at least a good part of it.

Is Mr. Scot, whom I know very well and is now agoing to Poland, come perfectly into our measures, and is our master reconciled to him? I hope you'll let me know what foot he is upon that I may the better know how to write to him in case there may be need for it,

I congratulate you with all my heart upon the accession of the Dutch to the Quadruple Alliance. I hope that will very soon change the face of affairs in the South.

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, December 23, o.s., Stockholm.—“I receiv'd your lordship's of the 27th of December last night. The sooner Mr. Leuenhoren comes the better. He shall receive all the assistance from me that is possible. All will depend upon his first setting out. I have found here by experience that one can do that at a push and on a sudden which a long train of arguments and the great skill and capacity in a minister cannot effect. If I see no probability of his succeeding soon I shall take leave. The great and solid argument which was constantly used to prompt the Swedes to make peace with the Danes, even tho their demands were too high, is much weakned. It was the hopes that were inspired into them of making a campaign against the Czar on the other side of the water. But as all the dispositions for undertaking so great a work cannot well be made in so short a time the sensible people here don't reckon upon any farther operation next year than either a negotiation to be set on foot with the Czar or at worst and in all cases to have a superiority by our assistance in the Baltick, which will keep him at home and them secure. To relinquish any province or fortress that they are in possession of for the hopes of regaining what is in a stronger hand than theirs and which can't be wrested out without foreign assistance, and that as yet not altogether certain, is a doctrine receiv'd here by too few. They flatter themselves likewise with the good dispositions that the Emperour shews to their interests who, by sending out his mandates to princes that are now their allies and who having at present, upon account of what has been done here, an interest to comply with the Imperial Court as far as possible, may be induced, if the Emperour insists upon the execution of his mandates, as the Swedes persuade themselves he will, to give trouble to Denmark, or at least may have a good handle so to do if the publick tranquillity requires it; and that may be done in a manner too that every body will approve, nor can even the Danish Court have just reason to complain; nor, if they do, will their complaints be heard, the compassion of the case being against them and the proceeding not only to be justified but made necessary by the known and establish'd laws of the Empire. I don't know how the Danish ministry may reason. They can't well say that this is impossible. It rather seems very probable if nothing less than dismembring their Protestant neighbours will satisfie them; and, if this cloud shou'd once gather and be ready to break, no alliance form'd or to be form'd with the Czar can shelter them; nor will he endeavour to do it, being wise enough in the present conjuncture to manage and seemingly

make court to every part of the Empire. They likewise think that they can detach the Czar whenever they please from the Danes by concluding with him first, he not having hesitated to offer substantial assistance last summer against Denmark if he cou'd have obtained his own peace. It is the manifest interest of Sweden to make peace with Denmark speedily, and everybody here owns it, but when we come to talk of the means by which they may arrive at that end there we stick. This way of proceeding is common to all popular governments as this is.

"Mr. Cnyphausen's treaty is not yet finish'd. There are some matters relating to trade yet to settle. I have hopes of its being concluded in a few days. No great business is ever done without some chicane. In bargaining for provinces new things arise that were never thought of at first.

"I shall do all the service I can to your lordship's relation, Coll. Hope, who deserves every one's esteem. The Prince has promis'd me to provide for him as well as the circumstances of this country will permit. I send your lordship Baron Goertz's plan as you desire. I got it but lately. I have made enquiry about workmen for Mr. Heutsch. An English merchant here, one Mr. Grainger, who has a work of his own in this country, says they are not to be got for the prices set down in Mr. Heutsch's paper. I shall get a better account of this matter soon. I desire your lordship will send the enclos'd letters to Mr. Dayrolle, Sir John Norris and Mr. Robethon. I shall acquaint Mr. Jackson that Mr. Vere will follow your lordship's directions upon the letter that I wrote. I have since this letter was writt wrote to Lord Stanhope. I desire your lordship will forward my letter to him. . . ." 5 pp.

G. TILSON to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, December 25, Whitehall.—"As there has been no mail since that which brought your lordship's last of the 19th, n.s., there is nothing to write by this post. My Lord Stanhope set out on Wednesday at 4 in the morning and got to Dover that night but it blew so great a storm the next day that the captain did not think it advisable to venture out to sea. The wind continues still fair, tho pretty strong. However, we hope his lordship may be safe at Calais by this time.

"The inclosed to my Lord Carteret from Mr. Secretary Craggs I am directed particularly to recommend to your lordship's care. I suppose our messenger will have passed by some time before this reaches your lordship's hands.

"I hope my Lord Carteret will have settled matters pretty well between Denmark and Sweden before his excellency leaves Stockholm, especially if Mr. Lewenorhn gets thither well instructed. I was sorry to see Denmark should just pitch upon the man Sweden had shown some dislike to, but he may change his conduct perhaps for his master's interest,

and if he does not insist upon too high terms he may make a preliminary treaty. That of Prussia by the last accounts stuck still, tho if they could be contented with our King's modell all difficultys might be got over.

"We are in a perfect calm here now the two Houses are adjourned and we have no letters from Spain since the 12 December when Cardinal Alberoni had pack'd up his goods and was going off. I hope Lord Stanhope's going to Paris will have a good effect to prevent different sentiments upon the making peace with Spain. . . ." 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH TO THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

[1719, December 26] 1720, January 6, Copenhagen.—"I had the honour to acquaint your lordship in my letter of the 30th of December that I was resolved to gain some time and hinder, if possible, the Danes from sending a minister to Stockholm soon, and I thought it for the King's service to do so for these reasons, that my Lord Carteret having writt to Great Britain for new instructions there could be litle progress made till his excellency had recieved them; that there might be danger in having a Danish minister at Stockholm during the meeting of the Estates; that if the Queen should find herself absolutely obliged to dismiss the Danish minister there would be great difficulty to re-commence the negotiations; and there can be no doubt that the nearer it is to the expiring of the armistice the Danes will go the more roundly to work. But, notwithstanding of this, upon the letter I recieved from my Lord Carteret upon Thursday last, of which I send your lordship a copy, and considering how very necessary it may be to be sure of what the Danes may be brought to, in order to make the necessary preparations in Britain for the assisting and supporting of Sueden the next summer, I altered my resolution and went to the Council yesterday and delivered them a Suedish passport for Major Generall Leuenohrn to go to Stockholm. However, the passport by mistake bore only to go there but not to return so I am obliged to write to my Lord Carteret for another, which will occasion the loss of 12 or 15 days.

"I took that opportunity to discourse the ministers too upon the subject of the vessell the Czar's ambassadour here was fitting to send to sea, which I heard the King of Denmark was to allow of if the ambassadour could get Russ or other than the King of Denmark's subjects to sail her. I insisted upon the article of the treaty of 1671 against pirates as I had done in my memorial and then protested, which I desired might be marked in the protocoll, that if the King of Denmark allowed of that privilege to the Czar's minister the ministers of Great Britain might have the same privilege. Monsieur Hagen, the Clerk of the Council, came to me this morning, to acquaint me from them by the Kings order that a message was sent to the Czars ambassadour to let him know that

the King of Denmark would not allow of his sending any ship armed to sea, but that since he had bought, as he says, the little vessell in question he might dispose of her or send her where he thought fit with not above three or four men sufficient to sail her but without any arms.

“When I was in the Council I had a pretty long discourse with the ministers concerning the conditions upon which they should conclude a peace, they upon their side using a great many arguments to maintain the justice of their demands, and I upon the other hand using all the arguments I could think of to persuade them that they ought to accept of the garanty of Sleswick and a summ of money as the equivalent for Pomerania and Rugen if no better terms could be obtained for them, which I frankly told I was very doubtfull of rather than to break off the treaty. But this being but a discourse by the by I need not trouble you with the particulars of it. However, I am since told that it has already had a very good effect, for the ministers gave a particular account of it to the King their master.

“I was not able to go abroad before yesterday for eight or ten days. My health is of late much broke. I hear the King of Denmark has writt a letter to the King, our master, within this few days. Since you have the letter itself I need say nothing of it. I congratulate you with all my heart upon the good news we have from Spain.”

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF CADOGAN.

[1719, December 26] 1720, January 6, Copenhagen.—“I congratulate your excellency with all my heart upon the Dutch their accession to the Quadruple Alliance and the good news we have from Spain. I reckon Cardinal Alberoni’s disgrace will have that good effect that we shall soon have a peace in the South and then our affairs on this side will go as we could wish. I have sent the two letters for the Queen of Sueden and the Hereditary Prince of Hesse to my Lord Carteret. Major General Leuenohrn go’s from this as the King of Denmark’s minister to Sueden as soon as he has a passport.”

THE SAME to LORD CARTERET.

[1719, December 26] 1720, January 6, Copenhagen.—“I am now to thank your excellency for the honour of your letters of the 12th, 16th and 19th of December, o.s. The first I had yesterday by Generall Urbanowitz, who dined with me, and continued his journey towards Hambourg after dinner. He is extreamly sensible of the civilitys your excellency has shewed him. That of the 16th I recieved on Tuesday last and communicated the two copys inclosed to the Council here and did not fail to remark to them how exactly the Suedes observed the armistice and avoided all chicane and their Vice-Admiral Tordenshiold’s bad conduct.

That of the 19th I recieved on Thursday with two passports inclosed, one to Major General Leuenohrn and the other to Captain Gruner.

"I was in conference with the Privy Council yesterday and gave them Major General Leuenohrns passport. They objected against it that it bore only the liberty of going to Stockholm but not of returning, and after they had shown it to the King they sent it back to me and desired that I would write to your excellency for another where that oversight may be help't and that it may bear Monsieur Leuenohrns character of Major General and be for him, a secretary of the King's, and their domesticks and baggage.

"The Council made some objections concerning the post and complained that there had been a publick advertisement at Hambourg that all letters that did not go by their post to Stockholm should pay a triple postidge. I would not enter upon the subject matter with them not knowing how it stood till I should see Mr. Barekmann whom I have writt for from Elsinore.

"I was of opinion, as your lordship sees by my letter of the 30th of December, that it might be adviseable to gain some time for the reason therein mentioned; but I am now perfectly of your excellencys opinion that no time is to be lost for the reasons mentioned in your last letter, and considering that it may be very necessary to know what the Danes can be brought to and if they will finish their treaty upon the terms which your excellency may be able to obtain for them which, by the by, I am very hopefull they will, and that the necessary preparations may be made in Great Britain for the assisting of Sueden next summer upon all events.

"I had a letter this morning from my Lord Cadogan of the 30th December, n.s., from the Hague, wherein he gives account of the disgrace of Cardinal Alberoni and of his being ordered to leave the kingdom of Spain. This news, as it will soon produce a good peace in the South, must have a very great and good influence upon affairs on this side. His lordship sent me the two inclosed letters for her Majesty, the Queen of Sueden, and his Royal Highness, the Hereditary Prince of Hesse, and desired I would forward them under your excellencys cover. . . ."

C. WHITWORTH to LORD POLWARTH.

[1719, December 27] 1720, January 7, Berlin.—". . . Our last letters from Petersbourg are of the 18th past, n.s. The Court was then in very great agitation. The chief people were disposed for peace and very sensible of the declining condition of their affairs and the dangers to which they may be exposed by the continuance of the war. We have advice from a very sure hand that they would willingly give up Livonia. Finland they allways offer'd, so the only point of consequence which remains is Revel and Esthonie, and I

scarce believe the Czar himself will think them worth the while of risking all his conquests when he sees the necessary measures taken against him, as they certainly will be. Alberoni's disgrace and the approaching peace in the South will leave our hands at liberty for the affairs of the North, and France and the Emperor will be in a condition of speaking and acting with greater vigour. However different their interests may be in other points they will certainly agree in this one—letting Sweden be ruined or even weakened too much. Your Court will see by this how necessary it is for them to think seriously of their peace and not amuse themselves any longer with extravagant and impracticable propositions. Monsieur Wackerbarth has been here some days, has been very much caressed by the King and his ministers and after several explanations has cured the old grudges and settled a good understanding with this Court. . . .” 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

[1719, December 29] 1720, January 9, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 42, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

[1719, December 29] 1720, January 9, Copenhagen.—

. . . “Milord Carteret presses that Major General Leuenohrn may go soon to Sueden. I shall use all my endeavours that he loose no time after he gets his passport. The Danish ministers have of late started some difficultys concerning the Suedish post which goes from Hambourg to Elsinore and so to Stockholm, and complained of a publick advertisement at Hambourg that all letters that go from there to Sueden not by the Suedish post shall pay a dearer postage than those that go by it. The Suedish commissioner, whom I sent for that this matter may be adjusted, is come hither to-day. I hope I shall get this matter put to rights to night, tho' sometimes one meets with greater difficultys in trifles than in matters of moment.

“I have not been out of my chamber this fourtnight, safe when I was obliged to go to the Council. My health is very much broke.”

P.S.—I have seen your letters to General Bothmer and Mr. Schrader, and I congratulate you again with all my heart upon the good news from Spain. That will not only put us in a condition to act more vigourously on this side but will also be a very strong motif for the powers here to go into our measures and settle the ballance of the North upon a just and equal foot.

THE EARL OF CADOGAN to LORD POLWARTH.

[1719, December 29] 1720, January 9, Hague.—“The deputys of the province of Holland are now assembled and

employ'd in settling their state of war and regulating the funds for the present year, which will be done in the same manner as the last without the least alteration. There are several military employments vacant but they will not dispose of them before their meeting in March next. . . ." 2 pp.

LORD CARTERET to THE SAME.

1719, December 30, o.s., Stockholm.—“ . . . Mr. Campredon has no news of his courier and the letter of the 30th, which your lordship mentions as sent by him, came by the post. He conjectures that he is stopp'd in Denmark and has desir'd me to write to your lordship for some account of him. It is not only the intention of France but likewise I have particular orders from the King, our master, signified by Lord Stanhope that the Duke of Holstein should have a compensation for his loss and that the article to be made in the preliminary between Sweden and Denmark relating to the Duke's part of Sleswick, whilst there was a likelihood of making such a preliminary, shou'd be turn'd in a manner as to cast no reflection upon Sweden for relinquishing the interest of the Duke of Holstein nor upon the powers who, for the sake of a general peace, thought it fitting and necessary to derogate from their ancient guaranties made in favour of the Duke. One kind of compensation which our Court had in view is impracticable. What they will substitute in place of that or whether they will pass over the thoughts of a compensation are points which I have writ to my Lord Stanhope desiring him to explain. The French Court is rather partial to Sweden. Our Court at present is really impartial between the two powers but must either quit the negotiation or declare openly soon on one side or the other. Our view is to have a peace in the North and whether that is brought about by concluding first with the Czar or with Denmark cannot be of so great consequence to us as the continuance of the war. If the Czar makes his peace first Denmark can give but very little trouble. But if Denmark concludes first the Czar will still give a great deal, from whence the Suedes draw a conclusion that at present I don't like which is to agree first with the Czar. I do perfectly agree with your lordship concerning the passport if it can be done, which I fear it cannot from a simple accident. Mr. Bassewitz tells me that he has writ to Mr. Leuenhoren to acquaint him that the passport is sent. This is very ridiculous and the effects of writing out of the true channel but he tells me that letter was enclosed to Mr. Bothmer. Your lordship will know whether it is deliver'd. If so he knows directly from Mr. Bassewitz that the passport is sent. If it should not be delivered the retarding his coming will be very right, for nothing can be done till I have fresh orders from Court except forming intreagues which may lay a foundation of giving us more trouble. The passport had never been granted if I had not insisted upon it. They

will give me another passport in blank to put in any body's name but Mr. Leuenhoren's, so much are they against him, and what you foresee about a possibility of his being sent away abruptly is not improbable unless he uses great circumspection. If Mr. Bassewitz's letter has not spoiled your design it will be perfectly right in my opinion to prosecute it. I will enquire about the treaty of Spire. I have no books here. The hint I had of it was from the Swedes confirm'd by a letter from Mr. Whitworth to Lord Stanhope. I shall write to Mr. Vere next post to thank him. I sent the three letters to Colonel Spiegel by Mr. Schrader. Mr. Campredon's courier is just arrived and brings me letters from Berlin in cypher the contents of which I don't yet know. . . ." 4 pp.

COLONEL A. V. BASSEWITZ to LORD POLWARTH.

1719, December 30—1720, January 10, Stockholm.—I do not doubt that the passport of M. de Leuenohr has reached you. I have rented a house for him at eight crowns a week commencing at the beginning of the year, o.s. I have also bought some good wood for him, and rented a coach. The Swedes appear at present inclined to remit the peace with Denmark to the congress of Brunswick. . . . *French.* 3 pp.

M. DE TRAUTVETTER to THE SAME.

[1719, December 31] 1720, January 11, Stockholm.—. . . I have found things in Denmark just as you said, and have passed with all freedom. . . . *French.* 1 p.

CONVENTION with SWEDEN.

[1719.]—Copy of the preliminary convention between Great Britain and Sweden, in nine articles, with four separate and secret articles. *French.* 10 pp.

SECRETARY J. CRAGGS to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, January 1, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5.—Public Record Office.*]

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1720, January [1] 12, St. James.—. . . Lord Stanhope left Calais eight days ago but has not yet written from Paris. His first letters should be important. The news that Palermo has yielded to the Imperialists is contradicted. General Zumjunge has not yet landed, as he saw the Marquis of Leeds approaching and he has gone to Trepani. We have no news from Spain. I am glad that the Danish Court has taken a high tone with M. Dolgorucky with regard to the Danish caper which he fitted out. . . . *French.* 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, January [2] 13, Copenhagen.

[Also in *Vol. 43, S.P. Denmark.—Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, January [2] 13, Copenhagen.—“I acquainted you in my last of a difficulty that had arisen here concerning the Suedish post that passes from Elsinore to Hambourg, and I guessed but to right that I should meet with difficulty in this matter, tho’ but a trifle. Finding that the ministers grew positive when only the reasonableness of the point was debated, I found myself obliged to give in a memorial upon it to the Council setting it in another view, of which I send you a copy inclosed. The Comte de Holst told me to-day that a report had been made to his Majesty, and that whatever could be understood as agreed to by the convention lately settled with the King of Great Britain, the King of Denmark would make no difficulty in it, and desired that I would come to a conference with them upon it on Monday next.”

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, January 2, Stockholm.—“Last night I receiv’d your lordship’s letter of the 6th inst., n.s., by which the passport which I had obtain’d for Monsieur Leuenhoren was return’d. I am not sorry that we have gain’d some time by the scruples of the Danish Court. It is reasonable to suppose that they have some private reason of more weight then the publick one which is alledged. The omission, as they call it, of a liberty to return will be supplied in the next as well as his titles. A person who comes as a publick minister and who is sure of being receiv’d as such has a stronger protection from his character and credentials then from any passports that can be fram’d. Your lordship will see by my last of the 30th December what I think of Mr. Leuenhoren’s coming. I would willingly have the Prussian treaty finish’d first, which I believe will be concluded next week, tho all the difficulties are not yet got over. I shall wait for your lordship’s opinion on my last letter before I send another passport. I shall speak about the postage complain’d of and send your lordship an answer next post. It is no small comfort to me that your lordship seems to have any hopes that the disputes between these two nations may be accommodated. Whenever that happens it will be owing to the good measures which your lordship has taken at the Court where you are. Your having checked their extravagant hopes has been of great use and will continue to be so not only to our own master’s interests and the publick cause but likewise to the Danes themselves. . . .” 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1720, January [2], 13, Copenhagen.—“. . . I am very hopefull when Major General Leuenohrn has once got to Stockholm you will be able to bring that treaty to bear. I have done all I possibly could to beat down their hopes and

demands and the Major-General makes very great protestations that he will have the outmost deference for your excellency's advice and opinion and relies entirely upon your assistance for the success of his negotiation.

"Nothing can be clearer nor solidier than your excellency's reasoning upon the present interest of Denmark, and it is a wonder that they cannot be brought to enter into what is so evidently for their interest easylyer. But it has been at all times the fault of this Court to loose their opportunitys with the view of gaining time. I hope that shall not be their fate now for our own sakes. . . . I send your excellency here inclosed two letters from Mr. Whitworth, and this comes by a messenger who brings the ratification of the convention your excellency has lately made with Sueden. My Lord Stanhope sent me by this occasion a copy of the Abbe du Boise's letter to his lordship concerning Cardinal Alberoni's disgrace, which I hope will have a very good effect on our affairs on this side. I doubt not he has sent your excellency also a copy of that letter so [I] need not trouble you with it. . . ."

LORD POLWARTH to MR. WHITWORTH.

1720, January [2] 13, Copenhagen.—". . . I hope so soon as the good news we have from Spain has reached Petersbourg it will bring the Czar and his ministers to think in earnest of a peace, such as we wish it, as I doubt not it will have very great influence on matters here. . . ."

C. WHITWORTH to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, January 3-14, Berlin.—"Two days ago Major-General Mayer came to show me a letter from Copenhagen of the 6th inst. with an inclosed extract of an order to the Danish secretary at Paris to solicit for the formal guaranty of France for Sleswick as a condition *sine qua non* of accepting their mediation. Your Court alledge that his Majesty had promised to procure them this guaranty and therefore he desires I would recommend it to Count Rhotembourg.

"As the Regent himself and the Abbe du Bois have both assured the Danish secretary that the King of France will give the said guaranty as soon as the Danes have made their peace with Sweden, and as his Majesty's guaranty entirely ceases if the said peace be not made at the expiration of our preliminary convention, I see no real reason why your Court should not acquiesce in the French offer since all depends on the peace to be made with Sweden, and therefore it is only a dispute *in terminis*.

"I shall, however, readily speak to Count Rhotembourg but am sure of receiving no other answer, for I cannot expect that they should give the formal guaranty at present to Denmark which they refused to me till I had actually received our preliminary treaty signed with Sweden, tho France had been solemnly engaged to give it to his Majesty near a year

before. This is not so much a scruple of the Regent and the ministers as a necessary complaisance of the old notions the people of France have in favour of Sweden, and I should think it the interest of your Court not to let their negotiation be obstructed or to lose the good will of the French Court in this juncture for such punctilios. . . ." 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE KING.

1720, January [5] 16, Copenhagen.—"Sire, L'honneur que j'ay d'etre employé au service de votre Majesté icy, m'empeche d'avoir le bonheur de me jeter aux pieds de votre majesté, pour implorer sa grace dans une affaire, qui regarde de très prez moy et ma famille.

"J'ay jusqu'à present l'avantage d'etre un des communes de la Grande Bretagne, quoyque le fils aîné du Comte de Marchmont, un pair d'Ecosse de soixante et dix neuf ans, lesquels il a bouts consumés à maintenir et faire avancer le gouvernement et la cause protestante dans la Grande Bretagne.

"Il y a un exemple dans la personne du Comte de Kainoul d'apresent, qui étant l'aîné d'un pair d'Ecosse, fut créé pair de la Grande Bretagne, et cela sans la moindre objection.

"S'il peut plaire à votre majesté d'avoir la Conté pour moy, pendant que mon vieux père est encore en vie, de m'honorer du caractere d'un pair de la Grande Bretagne, quoyque celà ne pourra augmenter le veritable zele que j'ay toujours eu et que j'aurai à jamais pour le service de votre Majesté, il fera voir combien ceux là sont heureux qui ont l'honneur d'etre, ainsi que je le suis, avec les plus profonds respects, Sire, de votre Majesté le très fidele sujet et très obeissant et devoué serviteur."

THE SAME to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, January [5] 16, Copenhagen.—"I have done myself the honour to write to the King, our master, begging of his Majesty to be made a peer of Great Britain, while the Earl of Marchmont, my father, is yet alive. If a true zeal for the King's service and a constant and uniform regard for the liberty and interest of Great Britain and the protestant succession may plead any merit, both upon my father's consideration, who has spent the most of seventy-nine years and has not spared what was dearest to him in that cause, and upon my own, I may plead a litle. I begg your Lordship will have the goodness to honour me with your favour and protection and interceed with his Majesty for me in this particular, which will lay me under the deepest obligations to your Lordship."

[Similar letter to Lord Sunderland.]

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1720, January [5] 16, Copenhagen.

[Also in Vol. 43, S.P. Denmark.—Public Record Office.]

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, January 5-16, St. James.— . . . Lord Stanhope writes that he has found the Regent and the whole French Court thoroughly well disposed. That Court will do nothing without first advising with his Majesty. The disgrace of Alberoni is true and the King of Spain has even given the archbishopric of Seville to another. . . . Lord Stanhope writes that he will be here the 9th or 10th of this month, so Parliament will meet on the 12th. The wife of Colonel Stanhope, who gave birth to two boys who are quite well, died fifteen days after. Baron Schulenburg, one of his Majesty's chamberlains and brother of the Duchess of Kendall, died two days ago of apoplexy. *French.* 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1720, January [5] 16, Copenhagen.—“Major General Leuenohrn is not yet come from this. You'll have seen by my former letters that the passport that came for him was sent back, there being an omission in it. So soon as ever another comes he will go to Stockholm, and I am very hopefull by my Lord Carteret's mediation, a peace betwixt their two kingdoms may be brought about. I have done all I could to keep down their hopes and demands. I hope I have yesterday got the affair of the Suedish post fixed during the armistice.

“I have done myself the honour to write to his Majesty begging to be made a British peer while my father is yet alive. I have also writt to the Earl of Sunderland and the Earl of Stanhope to interceed for me to that purpose. I entreat you'll try if Monsieur Bernstorff will also add a word in my favour.

“I have sent these letters to my brother in law, Mr. Bailie, that he may enforce them a litle by word of mouth to the Earl of Sunderland and the Earl of Stanhope. I have desired him to acquaint you if they are to be presented and when. I need not tell you of what consequence this is to me and my family and that this favourable opportunity by the course of nature must soon be lost.

“I have recieved the answer, of which I send inclosed a copy, to my last memorial concerning the Suedish post since I writt this letter. I must freely own I do not understand it; so till I can have the honour to see them that it may be explained I can say no more about it.”

THE SAME to LORD CARTERET.

1720, January [5] 16, Copenhagen.—“I recieved yesterday the honour of your excellency's letter of the 30th of Decemeber, o.s. I am glad to see you have at last got your letters by the French courier. He is a very insufficient one. Colonel Bassewitz's letter to Major General Leuenohrn was delivered

and there was no preventing of it except we had known what it contained. Your excellency is perfectly in the right. That manner of correspondence is capable to do a good deal of harm and can do but very little good. But as to this particular your excellency will have seen by my former letter the reasons that prevailed with me to alter my opinion and present the passport to Major General Leuenohrn and the Council, and I am very hopefull, if he was once there, there is a possibility of settling the peace betwixt these two Crowns. I do assure you I do not fail to speak my mind freely to the ministers here and to keep down their hopes all I possibly can.

“It is very true if at last a peace must be made with the Czar by which he will be allowed to go on with his views of commerce and navigation, it is much the same thing to Great Britain, whether the King of Denmark or the Czar make their peace first. But these are points of very great consequence which I hope will not be easily granted; and if Sweden, as it is evident they must, are to yield anything to one of these powers in order for a peace it is certainly their interest as well as the interest of Great Britain rather to yield what is necessary for that purpose to the King of Denmark than to the Czar. The one must make great accessions before he can indanger the ballance in the North. The others must be kept down or it will be very hard to preserve it.

“I had the honour to acquaint your excellency in my last that I was to have a conference with the Council as yesterday upon the subject of the Suedish post which passes through the territorys of Denmark from Elsinore to Hambourg. I had accordingly a conference with them and a very long dispute upon that subject. The ministers would gladly have led me in to examine by what right the Suedes had got two posts a horseback a week betuixt Elsinore and Hambourg and maintained that they had got them by connivance and that frequent protestations had been made against them. On the other hand I would not touch upon nor examine their right, which by the by only I showed they had by all the treatys since that of Brunsbro (Bromesbro) of the 1645, but maintained that the Suedes were in possession of two posts a horseback at the beginning of the war, which must be understood to be agreed to by the general armistice during the currency of it which has been lately agreed betuixt our royal master and the King of Denmark. After a great dale of warmer dispute than the subject deserved it ended as usual that they would make a report to the King, their master, of what had past; and after a report was made by Mr. Secretary Sehestedt he acquainted me yesterday that the King of Denmark would observe strictly what he had agreed to by his convention with the King of Great Britain. I answered him that that was a very good general answer but did not come up to what I desired and expected, since

he had heard in the dispute I had in the Council it was debated that the post could not be understood to be agreed to by the armistice tho general. He replied that the King his master's answer was that he would strictly observe what he had agreed to the King, my master, and that I might relye upon him, Monsieur Sehestedt, that that matter would be ordered as I desired. I was the easier satisfied with this answer by word of mouth because it is a point that must be presently ordered. . . ."

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, January [8] 19, St. James.— . . . I have pressed Lord Sunderland strongly as to the money for Prince Charles. It will not be without difficulty that the Court will obtain an extraordinary sum for the debts of the civil list, as the Peerage Bill has soured their spirits. We must hope that when the armistice is about to expire the Danes will hasten to conclude their peace with Sweden. . . . You can assure yourself that the King and his ministers are perfectly satisfied with your conduct. It appears to be certain that Lord Carteret, after having finished our defensive alliance and the treaty between Prussia and Sweden, will forthwith return here without awaiting the outcome of the negotiations between Sweden and Denmark, seeing these will be protracted. It also appears very certain that nothing is to be concluded at Stockholm with the King of Denmark if there is no negotiating minister, and M. Lewenor is not agreeable. I therefore represented yesterday to Lord Sunderland and Mr. Craggs that when Lord Carteret leaves, and you understand the position of affairs at Copenhagen, it would be for the King's service to send you to Stockholm to direct negotiations and bring them to a good issue, and General Bothmer could attend to matters at Copenhagen so that nothing would be neglected. These two gentlemen approved of my suggestion, but nothing will be decided until Lord Stanhope's return to whom I shall also speak. I believe such a commission would not be otherwise than agreeable to you and would raise you in the estimation of our master and his ministers. Speak of this to no one and let me know privately what you think of it. It is especially necessary not to tell Lord Carteret in case of jealousy. Mr. Scott stands well with our ministers just now and I am sure that he will serve the King well. You can write him upon that understanding. Lord Stanhope tells me that he will be at the Court of the King of Poland for some months, that King having asked our ministers by Count de Fleming to send Mr. Scott, which we could not refuse to do. He goes there without any character. He asked to be sent as envoy but we declined. Your answer to the Danish ministers about Sleswick was very good. Lord Stanhope has orders to press the French Court to give their guarantee in the same terms as that of our master. *French*, 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1720, January [8] 19, Copenhagen.—“ . . . I have been in conference again with the Council to-day in order to remove the difficultys they make of allowing two posts a horseback a week to Sueden. The Council is to lay that matter again before the King and procure me an answer upon it.

“ I complained to them that one Jacques Lenjdey, secretary to Mr. Campredon, with the French king's and the Duke of Orleans the Regent's pass to return to Sueden, who came hither to me this morning, has been stop't at Elsinore and his pass taken from him. They promised that that matter shall be immediately redressed.

“ One Captain Hans von der Weyde of Colonell Septin's regiment begs to have a passport to go overland to Christiania where the regiment lyes.

“ Monsieur Gabel, the secretary at warr, by the Kings order acquainted me that General Budde, who commands at Drontheim, had writt to him, Monsieur Gabel, that great numbers of the Suedes came with arms to that place, and desired that I would write to your excellency concerning it to prevent all misunderstanding, that the Suedes should have a perfect free commerce but that to avoid all suspicion it was requisite they should come without arms. . . .”

THE SAME to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, January [9] 20, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 43, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

COL. A. V. BASSEWITZ to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, January 9-20, Stockholm.—“ Your interest for the welfare of Sweden is well recognised here and we think that you have fulfilled perfectly the duties of a minister mediator between the two Courts. There is a surprise here that they have returned the first passport, which we regard as superfluous and their scruples as unreasonable if they really wish to agree with Sweden in good faith. I have no doubt the Swedes will grant another although they still make some difficulty about it, but I hope it will come in eight or ten days. One can see there is a strong party among the Swedes who have no liking for his Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince. . . .” *French*. 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1720, January [9] 20, Copenhagen.—“ I send you here inclosed a letter from Milord Carteret and another from Monsieur Schrader to Baron Bernstorff. The affair of the Suedish post passing through the territorys of Denmark grows of greater consequence than I at first thought it. I was in conference with the Council yesterday and presented

a memorial concerning it. I shall, I hope, very soon let you know their resolution."

HIS MAJESTY'S REPLY to THE CZAR.

1720, January [10] 21, St. James.—Reply of the King of Great Britain to a Memorandum from the Czar. In it the progress of affairs is reviewed from the treaty of 1715. *French.* 7 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, January [12] 23, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 43, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1720, January [12] 23, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 43, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, January 12–23, St. James.—Parliament re-assembles to-day. I believe Lord Stanhope is on his way but the wind is contrary. Mr. Cavendish with three ships has sustained a defeat from Cammoc. He has retired to Gibraltar without losing any of his ships and Cammoc is at Cadiz. . . . *French.* 1 p.

LORD POLWARTH to MR. TILSON.

1720, January [12] 23, Copenhagen.—". . . You know it is no new thing for the Danes to spoil their own busyness. I cannot answer that in spite of all I have said to them on that subject they shall not spoil the garanty of France for the dutchy of Sleswick which is, however, of very great consequence to them."

R. de Pesme de St. SAPHORIN to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, January [13], 24 Vienna.—". . . I have no doubt the Danish Court would be greatly surprised at the decree of restitution which has been given here in favour of the Duke of Holstein and assuredly it was not done on the representations I made on the part of the King our master. M. de Wieberg suspects the Hungarian minister of having favoured the demands of the Duke of Holstein. I do not know whether he did but I know very well that he had no orders to do so, and the instructions which I received from the German ministers with regard to Holstein in particular were entirely conform to those given to me by Lord Stanhope, which referred everything concerning the interests of that Duke to the congress of Brunswick. I expect, however, that what has been done is done out of commiseration for the Duke and at the instance of his friends at this Court through his family alliances; but it appears to me that the great end of this

Duke is to hinder an early peace between the Crowns of Denmark and Sweden in the hope that in such a case the Emperor will intervene and secure more advantageous conditions for him. You will therefore see in this a potent motive for the Danish Court to hasten their treaty with Sweden, for certainly if they delay it will not be so much to their advantage. Besides France is not so very favourable to Denmark, and if Sweden, as she hopes to do, can recover what the Czar has taken, the Danish Court will not find it so easy to make peace with Sweden. . . . *French.* 3 pp.

C. WHITWORTH to THE SAME.

1720, January 13-24, Berlin.—“ . . . The treaty between Prussia and Sweden still sticks by the insufficiency of the orders sent from hence, but those which go by the post too day will I beleive remove all difficulties if my Lord Carteret should not have finished before they come. I hope he will then have the same success in respect of Denmark, especially when seconded by your lordship’s instances and representations at that Court. The Czar has not yet declared himself as to the mediation but proposes an alliance at Vienna and offers to proclaim the young Prince, nephew to the Empresse for his successor, and I believe he will wait the effect of these overtures before he takes any further resolution. . . .” 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1720, January [15] 26, Copenhagen.—“ I have been able to procure no other answer concerning the Suedish post save that Monsieur Sohlenthal, the Danish minister at London, had been writt to about it. I send your excellency inclosed the copy of the protocoll of the last conference I had with the ministers and a memorial I presented to them upon that subject. However, I have ground to believe there will no more difficulty be made in that matter during the armistice and when it comes to a treaty I reckon Sueden will take care to fit that matter so that it may be out of doubt.”

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, January 15-26.—Lord Stanhope arrived this morning and has been a long time with his Majesty but I do not know what has passed. In general all goes well. The peace with Spain is settled and there is a complete concert between the Regent and his Majesty. Lord Stanhope sent Secretary Schaub from Paris to Madrid. Yesterday the Duke of Queensberry’s petition was rejected in the Lords by a majority of 19 votes, 52 against 71. This has greatly disappointed the 16 Scottish peers. . . . *French.* 2 pp.

J. JEFFERYES to THE SAME.

1720, January 16, Dantzic.—The news varies here as to the indisposition of the Czar. Some say that he has entirely

recovered and is actually travelling to visit the fortifications of Revel and Riga, etc., so as to give orders that whatever he finds defective may be repaired in time. Others says that he is still an invalid and not able to expose himself to such a journey. What is certain is that this journey was resolved upon and that everything was made ready for it. Vice-Chancellor B. Shafrow has fallen into a profound reverie which makes him quite incapable of business. The diet of Warsaw still continues but has come to no conclusion on any affair of importance. The instructions of the Palatine of Mazovy, grand ambassador of Poland, contain among other things that he is to represent strongly to the Czar that his Majesty has no right to appropriate Livonia seeing that he is engaged by a solemn treaty to cede it to Poland soon after having taken it; as likewise that his Majesty has no claim to the Duchy of Courland, as he cannot be lawfully curator of the Princess-Dowager so long as Duke Ferdinand is alive, who has a prior claim to the Czar. He will, therefore, ask entire restitution of the damage caused by Prince Menizicof when he was in command in Poland, who, they will prove, extorted from one lord alone 50,000 crowns in coin and several pieces of bronze cannon. The said ambassador will also insist strongly upon the Czar establishing officers on the frontier for the safety of trade.

The Estates-General of the United Provinces having some time ago demanded from Sweden the restitution of their ships taken and confiscated by them, the Queen has begun to pay a part of the sum demanded in bars of iron and copper and bronze cannon, the whole having been charged upon two Dutch boats. They left Stockholm provided with sufficient passports from their ambassador, M. de Burmama, but contrary winds obliged them to remain in the port and winter there. Commander Villebois, who seized this place, on his arrival ordered the commandant of the fortress of Munde to inspect the said ships but he excused himself seeing he had no instructions from the magistrates; so the commander took a party of his people to the said Dutch ships and left Russian guards upon them in order that nothing should be discharged. The King of Prussia has written a letter in somewhat strong terms to the King of Poland respecting the complaints of the Protestants in Poland, the effects of which we shall see shortly. M. de Slippenbach, the Prussian minister, arrived here yesterday from Petersburg and confirms what I mentioned as to the indisposition of Baron Shafrow.

French. 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1720, January [16] 27, Copenhagen.—“I am very glad milord Stanhope has found the French Court in so good a disposition. I hope we shall soon have a peace in the south and then matters there will go on without difficulty.

Major General Leuenohrn has not yet got his passport. He is ready to go whenever it comes. . . The King and Prince Royal of Denmark returned from Fredericksbourg yesterday."

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, January 16, Stockholm.—". . . . I have been so constantly employ'd by the Prussian and British treaty of late that my last to your lordship is of the 2d inst. One business at a time is enought for anybody, but I have always here had the misfortune to have several upon my hands at once. These two will be finished as soon as they can be writ fair, but I am positively sure of nothing till I actually have it in my possession. The States have this day chose Count Horn to be their marshall. Faction runs high. I have the passport for Monsieur Leuenhoren but I receiv'd yesterday a message desiring me not to send it. I have leave to go home. I shall make use of it very soon if I see no probability of compassing the Danish peace. If the release of the exemption at the Sund will satisfie the Danes, I believe I can with great difficulty obtain it, but it's not possible to goe farther, if so far. France will guaranty Sleswick if the peace is made soon upon condition that Rugen and Stralsund be restor'd, but will consent to no cession of territory on the side of Norway nor willingly to the giving up the exemption. Mr. Campredon has this day communicated his last letters from Paris to me. The Regent says he has hopes of bringing our Court to extremity with Denmark. A speedy resolution from the Danish Court is of the last consequence to their interest, if they think it their interest to make peace with Sweden before the expiration of the armistice. My Lord Stanhope in his last tells me that nobody is of opinion that the Danes shoul'd keep Malstrand. Their terms of peace may be Sleswick, giving some equivalent to the Duke of Holstein and the exemption of the Sund released. All beyond that is impracticable. The Queen and Prince have express'd to me how sensible they are of your lordship's endeavours and zeal for the publick good and thank your lordship for your last memorial touching the posts. I have yet no state of that case on this side. The business of the diet takes up all the thoughts of the ministers at present. The cutting down all the timber in Pomerania is not handsomely done. It is too little an object and onely serves to exasperate the dispositions on this side which are already but too much so. I send your lordship the copy of a paper upon that subject which was referr'd to me by her Majesty's order. . . ."

3 pp.

Enclosure.

COPY MEMORIAL to the MEDIATORS on the behalf of the QUEEN of SWEDEN.

1719, December 28–1720, January 8, Stockholm.—Having learned by several letters from Pomerania that the

regency of that country has ordered four thousand oak trees to be cut and taken away and twice as many fir trees, which will entirely destroy the forests of that part of Pomerania, and as it is to be feared that this order will soon be followed by another to take all the grain thence to replace that which was burned when the magazine of Copenhagen was consumed which will entirely ruin that country, I feel compelled to make my most humble remonstrances to your Majesty of so manifest a contravention of the convention lately concluded for an armistice so that you may take measures to remedy the same in time. *French.* 1 p.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS between DENMARK and SWEDEN.

1720, January 16–29.—Copies of several papers relating to the question of the mails between Denmark, Sweden and Norway. *French.*

GEN. BOTHMER to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, January [16] 29, [Copenhagen].—I write to tell your excellence that I returned here yesterday afternoon having made a useless journey as I found no horses fit for my purpose. I have nothing either from M. Robethon or my brother, though I had one from M. Bernstorff, but only dealing with his own affairs. There have been no more letters from Petersbourg, but we are assured that through the intervention of the King of Prussia at Vienna an accommodation will be effected between the Emperor and the Czar on the footing that the Emperor will not engage in any measures against the Czar. In this way friendship between the Emperor and the King of Prussia is also re-established. *French.* 2½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1720, January [17] 28, Copenhagen.—“ . . . My Lord Stanhope was expected back from Paris the 9th or 10th of this month, o.s. He found his Royal Highness, the Regent, and all that Court in the best disposition in the world, resolved not to make the least step in the peace, which is thought very near at hand, but in concert with our master. Alberoni’s disgrace is real. The King of Spain has given the archbishoprick of Seville which the Cardinal had not recieved the popish bulls for, to another. . . .”

THE SAME to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, January [19] 30, Copenhagen.

[Also in Vol. 43, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, January 19, Whitehall.—With enclosures therein mentioned.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, *Entry Book* 5.—*Public Record Office*.]

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1720, January [19] 30, St. James.— . . . Try at least to secure that during the armistice matters will remain on the footing on which the Swedes have left them and that the decision of all will be left to the Congress at Brunswick. . . By order of Lord Stanhope I enclose a letter to Lord Carteret of which you can take a copy in great secrecy, not letting that ambassador know that you have the information and that the letter was sent to you open. Mr. Baillie, your brother-in-law, was with me this morning. He has delivered your letters to the King and Lords Sunderland and Stanhope. I am very sorry to tell you that your request to be made an English peer during the life of Lord Marchmont is quite impossible, as in the present temper of the Upper House the son of a Scottish lord still living could not be made a peer of England. No minister could counsel the King to expose himself to a rebuff and I am sure his Majesty would not do it. We must wait for a better opportunity. . .

Enclosure.

J. ROBETHON to LORD CARTERET.

1720, January 19-30. St. James.— . . . We have been much troubled to see this new hindrance to the treaty which you are negotiating between the Courts of Sweden and Prussia caused by M. de Kniphausen having ill-advisedly sent to his Court the counter-project of the Swedes, but as this counter-project has since been altered by the care of your excellency and M. de Campredon, Lord Stanhope is in hope that you will affect your end, notwithstanding this incident, and that the treaty of Prussia will soon be signed. In this you will have done a very great service to his Majesty. We can hardly believe that the Swedish Estates will disapprove of such a treaty unless the Czar has in their assembly a strong enough party to wreck it. Lord Stanhope approves your idea of attempting to obtain from the Imperial Court a mandate to Denmark to restore to Sweden Stralsund and Rugen, similar to the mandate which he has sent for the restitution of Holstein, as by doing so it may be expected that the Danish Court will abate the exorbitant equivalent which it asks in territory for these places and take a sum of money. Lord Stanhope has written this evening to M. de St. Saforin. Lord Stanhope expects that as soon as possible after the treaty of Prussia is signed you will come here. One thing which he pressingly recommends at present is to make a last effort with the Court of Sweden to understand the necessity of making peace with Denmark before the opening of the next campaign, and press, as one condition upon which the Danes insist and which

would also be agreeable to Great Britain, that Sweden should renounce the exemption of the Sound toll. His lordship wishes that in leaving Stockholm you should tell the Swedes that, provided they can otherwise procure reasonable conditions, they should not insist upon that, and if they do so you can promise them that it will not be made known to the Danish Court so as to enable them to draw any advantage therefrom. Should you obtain their assurance you should, in passing, inform Lord Polwarth at Copenhagen and concert with him what he with the advice of Lord Stanhope should say to the Danes, as he might tell them that, provided they desisted from their extraordinary claims, we would labour very strongly to obtain from Sweden the renunciation of the exemption of the said toll, for there is reason to think that if we then took a somewhat high tone in speaking to the Danes it might lead them to make peace. *French.* 8½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1720, January [19] 30, Copenhagen.—“I send your excellency here inclosed a letter from Mr. Whitworth which I received yesterday. He writes to me that there are orders sent by the post of that day, which was the 24th of January, which will, he thinks, remove the difficultys your excellency met with in the treaty betuixt Sueden and Prussia.

“Major General Leuenohrn expects with impatience his passport. I am very hopeful, if he was with you, your excellency will be able to finish also that treaty. You know much better than I of what consequence it is that it be quickly finished. If it should be put off to be negotiated at Brunswic, as it would make the treaty more difficult, it might, after what has past, create great coldness betuixt this Court and ours which is not to be wished.

“I know not if I need trouble your excellency with the news I have from London or the Hague since you may have them strait from thence. My Lord Stanhope had met with a very good reception at Paris and done everything he went about entirely to his satisfaction and was expected every day back at London. The States General have recieved a very soft and good answer from Madrid by the express they had sent with a letter to the King of Spain upon the resolution they had taken to accede to the Quadruple Alliance, so that a peace in the South is lookt upon as very near.”

THE SAME to MR. WHITWORTH.

1720, January [19] 30, Copenhagen.—“ . . . Our accounts here are that by the King of Prussia's means at Vienna a good understanding is re-establishd betwixt the Emperour and the Czar and that the Emperour will enter into no measure

against him. You will certainly soon know what truth there is in this report."

THE SAME to MR. TILSON.

1720, January [19] 30, Copenhagen.—". . . It is no wonder that you was surprised to see the answer of the Danish ministers concerning the garanty of France. You see by those particulars that I am obliged to remark what I have to do, and many such pass here that is not worth the while to trouble you with. I do not say this to value myself upon my poor negotiations but you will scarce find a Court more difficult, colder and hotter upon the very same point without great alteration of circumstances. But there are reasons for it that I need not nor cannot mention."

C. WHITWORTH to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, January [20] 30, Berlin.—"Lord Carteret's last came safe to my hands and was of importance. It gives me hopes that wee shall have the treaty in a few days; and tho' Mr. Kniphausen will hardly venture to sign it there, having his hands ty'd up by some hasty orders which were sent in a pet, I don't doubt but wee shall get it immediately signed here and ratified at the same time. My next wish will then be to have your lordship's negotiation well over likewise for, till those two are finished, it will not be proper to press the Czar seriously. He seems to be still irresolute, but as the general dispositions of his Court are for peace, he will probably comply when he sees measures are taking not to treat with him in vain." 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1720, [January 21] February 1, Copenhagen.—". . . The Danes are impatient for Major General Leuenohrn's passport. They think they have done all and more than is incumbent on them by the steps they have already made and complain of us as if we had not done our parts. If it had not been from the consideration, say they, that they have for our master they would not have done so much. I never thought it would be easy to make a peace betwixt Sueden and Denmark if Sueden would not be brought to give some consideration for getting back of Pomerania and Rugen. . ."

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, January 22, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5.—Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1720, January 22, Whitehall.—"I shall now answer by this courier that goes to Sueden your Lordship's private letter to me of the 12th of last month. I was somewhat surprised indeed that the persons you mention sent back the notes you had given them, but I am apt to believe that another

offer at a proper time will not be disagreeable, and as your lordship has of late observed that the ministers of Denmark talk more reasonably and seem to come to a better temper with respect to their demands on Sweden, the King not only thinks that your lordship should keep the money you have to make a second offer when you shall judge it convenient but also as you find them disposed to facilitate the terms of peace you should let them know that you can increase the several sums. And if your lordship should even double them to effect what in this affair is for his Majesty's service, you will not be disavowed. Your lordship will please to let me know what you do in it and I will take care to get your bills readily answered by the Treasury.

"I shall now likewise acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's to me relating to a peerage of Great Britain for yourself. Your lordship may be well assured that no one is more convinced of both your's and your father's merits and would more cordially embrace any opportunity of serving your lordship than myself, but I find the King lies under so many difficulties to do what you desired in your letter to his Majesty that I hope your lordship will excuse me if I don't press the point. But as we must necessarily endeavour again next session to get the Peerage Bill, at least what relates to Scotland, past if possible, I shall upon that occasion be very mindful to do your lordship all the service that lies in my power. . . ." 1½ pp.

G. TILSON to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, January 22, Whitehall.—". . . The opening of the scene from Spain is but an odd one. One would imagine that Cardinal Alberoni still spoke behind the curtain, and I don't comprehend the cunning of making exorbitant overtures which will be sure to be refused with indignation. Spain, however, as we are assured is very earnest for peace. If they are roundly coming into the alliance it would certainly have been more honourable and handsome.

"Your lordship has a troublesome province to keep matters even with a people desirous of showing their anger against the Swedes, but if they were thoroughly convinced how few real friends they have to stand by them they would be more courteous. I fancy there is scarce one of their late allies but would give them up too morrow, only we are solicitors for their good ; but then they must show good temper otherwise we can't serve 'em effectually. . . ." 1 p.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, [January 23] February 3, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 43, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, [January 23] February 3, Copenhagen.—"It is the greatest of my wishes to be so happy to please the best of

masters. As to the particular you mention, give me leave only to make a few remarks to you. In the first place it is in every view and upon many considerations the most difficult part of all the negotiations on this side and whereof the success is most doubtfull. The inveterate antipathy betwixt the partys as well as the conditions upon which a peace can be made on either side, the one to give something upon no valuable consideration, as they think, the other to render what they are in possession of and have a good right to, as they reckon, evidently make it so. However, if I do my outmost, I hope my master will be satisfied with my zeal and endeavours. In the next place, as to my own particular, I am hopefull regard will be had to my reputation and that I shall be put in no worse circumstances than those that have preceeded me, since I have now a more difficult part to act. Then as to the point of my expence, I shall never make money by this sort of employment. I am sure I have not hitherto, and my master does not desire that I should make my family poorer by my service. I doubt not you have heard the extraordinary dearth of every thing at Stockholm, and I, having a more difficult negotiation to manage, shall be obliged rather to a greater than a smaller expence. There are some other considerations that I might mention but those I shall not trouble you with now. I shall let them alone till we meet. You may be sure I shall not speak of this matter; but this and other news of some changes at home has been writt already to the King of Denmark by M. Sohlenthal and told me in a secret."

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1720, [January 23] February 3, Copenhagen.—“I have not fail'd to lay out very clearly to the Danes upon every occasion what they might with any probability expect and what seemed impossible to be procured for them in the peace to be made betwixt them and Sueden. There was no hurt in gaining time before Major General Leuenohrn went to Stockholm if matters remained upon the same foot. But it must not exceed bounds. The Danes complain very much of the delay and that there is so much time lost; and indeed I am now at a loss how to find plausible excuses to satisfie them.”

JAMES JEFFERYES to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, January 23, Dantzic.—Trustworthy advices from Petersburg assure us that all that has been said about the great armaments of the Czar is quite true, but at the same time we are told that the most sensible people there are of opinion that these great preparations are only formal and that the Czar will put water in his wine since he sees that things are likely to go against him. What I hinted in my last concerning Baron Shafirov is also confirmed. Some attribute this misfortune to the chagrin which this minister sustained at seeing the congress of Alland fail, as that congress was his idea.

Others surmise that the Czar had blamed him very strongly on other matters and that this caused him to fall into this melancholy condition. In addition to the instructions of the Palatine of Mazowie which I mentioned in my last we are informed of these,—that the republic demands by him not only the reparation of the damages caused by Prince Menezicoff but also the restoration of the whole of the artillery and munitions of war taken from Poland, with a general indemnity for all the havoc and damages caused by the Russian troops. He will also urge that the Czar will cease to sow jealousy and distrust between the king and the republic either by his letters or through his ministers; and further he will endeavour to bring this monarch by the easiest way to make peace and, if he finds that impossible, he is in the name of the republic to renounce his alliance. The magistrate of this town has made representations to the Russian commander Villebois with respect to his seizing of the Dutch ships but up to now he has had no reply. Baron Slippenbach left here on Monday last for Berlin. *French.* 3 pp.

JO. ANT. BALAGUIER to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, January 23, Stockholm.—“This being the Queen’s birthday and his excellency being detain’d at Court, I am order’d to excuse his not writing to your lordship by this post in answer to your letter which he receiv’d this morning. To-morrow his excellency dispatches a messenger to Berlin by which he intends to write to your lordship. The States met yesterday at the Queen’s palace where the several orders complimented her Majesty. . .” 2 pp.

JOS. KENWORTHEY to THE SAME.

1720, [January 23] February 3, Dantzic.—“I have no other news to entertain you with but that Sir Henry Stirling is returnd back to Petersburg from Italy, where he hath been, as supposed, to offer that place as a sanctuary for the Pretender. Great preparations are making at Riga for a magnificent reception for the Polish ambassador, the Czar I presume, by his caresses to him and money dispursd amongst the Poles at Warsaw by his minister hoping to hinder ’em from entring into the Northern alliance.

“The captain of the R[uss] caper (last week) seizd upon 2 Hollands vessels that in a storm had driven into this harbour upon account of their having aboard several of the brass cannon which the King of Sueden took from the Czar at the Battle of Narva, which had been sold by the present Queen to some merchants in Stockholm who designd by these ships to transport ’em to Holland; but if he is not prevented he will send ’em to Revel in spring. I humbly recommend myself to your lordships protection. . . .” 2 pp.

LORD CARTERET to [THE SAME].

1720, January 25, o.s., Stockholm.—“I have been so taken up with sending an account of the conclusion of the Prussian

treaty that by this courier I will only make my compliments to your lordship assuring you of my respects. I shall dispatch another messenger in a few days to London. I will then answer all your lordships letters unanswer'd and will then write at large upon the Danish peace upon which your lordship and I agree. I shall have great pleasure if I can hunt that game into your hands, and I am not without hopes. I will explain myself when I have more time. At present, my Lord, pray be so good to excuse this hasty scrawl from one who is quite tired. . . ." 1½ pp.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to THE SAME.

1720, January 26, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5.—Public Record Office.*]

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, [January 26] February 6, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Vol. 43, Denmark.—Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, [January 26] February 6, Copenhagen.—“I am very glad that the Earl of Stanhope is safely returned and has had so very good success in his negotiation. I know not upon what foot it was that the Peers rejected the Duke of Queensberry's, so I can say nothing about it. I wish with all my heart a way may be found out, to put that matter to rights. It seems to me very much the interest of Great Britain that it should,—the interest of the south as well as of the north part. It is not easy to foresee what may happen in this world, but it is very certain, that a thing of that sort should not be skinned over.”

THE SAME to JAMES JEFFERYES.

1720 [January 26] February 6, Copenhagen.—Acknowledging receipt of his letters and giving him the current news. *French.*

THE SAME to MR. TILSON.

1720, [January 26] February 6, Copenhagen.—“. . . The Dons of Spain do not seem to go ingeniously to work. It is not in my opinion the way to advance their matters. The States of Holland have reason to be dissatisfied with their procedure.”

JO. ANT. BALAGUIER to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, January 27, Stockholm.—“I send enclosed to your lordship by his excellency's command what was in cypher in his letter of the 16th instant. . . . Yesterday Mr. Squire, the messenger, was dispatched to Berlin, and in two days more another is to goe to England, by which your lordship

will judge that his excellency has no small fatigue upon his hands. 2 pp.

COL. A. V. BASSEWITZ to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, January 27–February 7, Stockholm.—. . I am in despair at the contretemps which has hindered the departure of M. de Lewenohr. How true that even the smallest difficulties arrest and delay the most important affairs. I may tell you in confidence that one of the most distinguished senators the other day disclosed to me that they would rather not have M. de Lewenohr and that the Queen even wished to consult the Senate to keep him at a distance from Stockholm and to send a minister to confer with him, but I trust this will not stop matters and that Lord Carteret, who is very busy at present sending dispatches to London, will put things in a good way. . . *French*. 3 pp.

C. WHITWORTH to THE SAME.

1720, [January 27] February 7, n.s., Berlin.—“I am very much obliged to your lordship for the honour of your letter of the 30th past but should not have troubled you with an answer so soon had it not been to contradict the current report that a good understanding had been establish'd between the Emperor and the Czar by the King of Prussia's means. It is true this Court made some efforts at it several months ago when our treaty was in suspence but met with no success, and they were so far from having any hand in the present negotiation that Generall Weisback was sent to Vienna entirely without their knowledge, and they had not been a little jealous of his commission. I have yet no certain information how he has been received, but tis probable Vice-Chancellor Schonborn, who is a declared enemy to most of the other allies of the North and a violent biggot, will do all he can to give the most favorable turn to his affairs were it onely to revenge himself of the measures wee pursue against the Elector Palatin. I am, however, persuaded the main part of the Imperial Court know their own interests too well to approve the Czar's unbounded and dangerous views. Mr. Weisback will therefore have little more than fair words and an invitation to Brunswick. All such assurances will scarce last longer than the first opportunity of acting to the contrary.

“I am glad to hear your lordship has hopes of Generall Lewenohr's success. I have advice that Monsieur Westphale, on the contrary, does all the mischief he can at Petersbourg and endeavours to animate the Muscovites to continue the war. My advices, I beleive, may be relied on. This conduct will scarce recommend your Court to Sueden or forward their negotiations there whatever little views they may have in it, for I can scarce think Mr. Westphale would venture to act at that rate without some secret order. . .” 3 pp.

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1720, [January 29] February 9, St. James.—“ . . . We are very pleased that the King of Prussia has instructed M. de Cnyphausen to sign his treaty with the Queen of Sweden. After that there remains only this of Denmark. . . *French.*
1 p.

G. TILSON to THE SAME.

1720, January 29, Whitehall.—“ . . . I hope your Lordships influence will keep the Danes at least from doing themselves harm, tho they seem to have a strong bent to it. I understand that the Abbot Dubois has writ to Mr. Wernich at Paris concerning the guaranty of Sleswick according to what my Lord was able to obtain while he was at that Court. I hope they will not make so senseless a cavill at it as once they did.

“ We are every day expecting an express from Stockholm with an account of the conclusion of the Prussian treaty and then my Lord Cadogan will go to Vienna. The investiture’s one chief part of his errand. . . .” 1 p.

SIR JOHN NORRIS to THE SAME.

1720, January 29, London.—“ I have recieued the honour of your lordships dated the 2d instant for which I return your lordship my harty thancks and am of your openion our gouernment should be just in the payment of Prince Charles his allowance and arears. Lord Sunderland told me he had the honour of the Princis leater and would doe whot he could in it. Mr. Robeton told me a few days agoe he had named your lordship to go to Stockholme when Lord Cartereat came away. I told him I did not belue your lordship would much like now to go thair and that at my cuming to England I had deliuerd My Lord Cartereat request to Lord Sunderland and Stanhope that when he came away Mr. Finie mout be left envoy, throw whome he would answer for the Kings afares. He told me he did not know that. I askt if your lordship would not be apointed to go to the Congress of Brunswick. He sed not; that Lord Cartereat and Mr. Whitworth would go thair. I askt him if your lordship had not mentiond to him any dispozetion of cuming home. He sed not; which gaue me grate plesure since I am likely to cum this year with our ships to attend your lordships orders and should be proud to reciuve them if thair be anything wharein I can obay you in or bring to you. I bag with compliments the inclosed to Mr. Place and respects to the Fraling and all our frinds, Monsieur Bottmar and Lipsiker. Tis now sed the Imperiallist will sune be in possestion of Polerma which will be the ending to southern diferencis in probabbility. I wish those of the North a spedy conclution. . . .” 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, [January 30] February 10, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 43, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, [January 30] February 10, Copenhagen.—“Pray let me know if you have yet recieved any letter from Mr. Scott that I may not trouble you with repeating the same thing, if you have. I have no correspondence with any of our ministers at Vienna. The rescript I have mention'd does not look so well as were to be wished.”

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, January 30, o.s., Stockholm.—“ . . . Your lordship will see what my thoughts are of the peace with Denmark by the enclos'd extract of my letter to Lord Stanhope. I am sure that Court has no reason to complain of our conduct. I have continually been endeavouring to obtain the best terms of peace for them that the most partial person to their interest can desire, but in the course of this negotiation several incidents have happend that have not made for them for which they can blame no body but themselves. If they had had as much confidence in our Court at the beginning of the campaign as they have had since, matters wou'd have been turn'd at least as advantageously for them as they ever can be now. Major General Leuenohr might have been here if they would have made use of the passport when they had it in their possession, but as I know they would never have concluded without getting the exemption at the Sund releas'd, which at present after all I have done in that affaire by the Kings orders is not sure, tho I have hopes now of bringing it about, I thought it was more for the King of Denmark's interest to labour that point which he insists upon as a cause *sine qua non* than for me to dispute mightily to get a second passport for Monsieur Leuenohr who cou'd advance but little if he was here till that matter is clear'd. There is news here from several quarters that confirms the Czars indisposition which gives new life and spirit to these people. I hope the Danes will put their possitive ultimatum into your lordships hands. You'l see in a manner the Suedish one in my letter of the 6th and in the enclos'd extract of mine to Lord Stanhope. I will speak to the Queen and Prince earnestly that I may send the passport for Mr. Leuenohr as soon as I see by your lordships answer that there will be the least probability of success upon which I shall also regulate my stay in this country. The King of Prussia's treaty was sign'd only *ex parte* by the Suedish plenipotentiarys and deposited in my hands, which I insisted upon before I would sign the Brittish treaty. Mr. Cnyphausen would not venture to sign on account of some smal matters in it that cou'd not be justified to his

satisfaction, but by letters that I have receiv'd since from Mr. Whitworth I don't doubt but that the King of Prussia will ratifie it immediately. It is not generally known here but that the treaty is finish'd in due form. Mr. Cnyphausen tells everybody tis done to keep the minds of people here in quiet and is very well satisfied with the steps I have ventur'd to take. I tell your lordship this in confidence. . . ." 5 pp.

[*Enclosure.*]

1720, January 27, Stockholm.—“ . . . I have exchanged the King's ratification which your lordship sent of the convention concerning the armistice with Denmark. I have never ceas'd to represent in the strongest terms the necessity that Sweden is in to conclude with Denmark. But the misfortune is that when the Suedes begin to think reasonably upon that head the Danish Court comes out with propositions which are absolutely impracticable, such as I sent your lordship in my letter of the 4th December, which were not of a nature to be proposed, especially when I had the King of Prussia's treaty to negotiate. Since that time my Lord Polwarth by very good management has in some measure reduced the Danish demands, but yet they don't fix them to any certain points. Mr. Campredon has very lately receiv'd orders to offer the guaranty of Sleswick when the peace shall be made. The assembly of the States, where everything yet goes well, and the great point with relation to the Prince so employs everybody's thoughts at present, and the jealousy that they all entertain of a Danish minister and particularly of him whom the King of Denmark intends to send, makes the Queen and Prince desire me not to send the passport for Mr. Leuenhoren which was put into my hands a few days ago. I did once send a passport for him which was sent back again because the title of Major General was not in nor the liberty of returning mention'd, a jealousy of ill-grace for a minister to entertain who is entitled to a free passage by the law of nations. Tho this accident has retarded his coming I don't think it has retarded the peace. To have success in this matter the substance of the preliminary must be agreed to before the Swedes and Danes meet. If the Danes seriously will give their ultimatum to my Lord Polwarth the Swedes, I believe, will give theirs to me, by comparing of which we can soon see whether this work is at present practicable. I wrote to my Lord Polwarth fully by last post and upon his answer I shall be able to form a judgment in this affair. I believe it is not possible, and Mr. Campredon confirms me in that opinion, to persuade the Swedes to relinquish any

territory of Sweden nor give up any skirt of land on the frontier of Norway. The country on that side is barren but there are very strong passes in it which are difficult to be forced, so it is regarded as the rampart of Sweden and I verily believe no eloquence nor offices nor mediation can make them quit it; nothing but the sword. Mr. Cnyphausen has done all he can to make them overvalue the exemption at the Sund and has succeeded in some measure. But yet, my Lord, I was very well founded in what I told you when I said that might be releas'd. It will still be so if that can procure the peace, tho' with greater difficulty than before. They will act with relation to Sleswick as the King shall desire and I believe give up the exemption at the Sund, which is a great point to Denmark and a great loss to Sweden. But they expect then to have Malstrand, Stralsund and Rugen without giving any money, for which the King of Denmark will certainly ask a great sum and much more than they can pay, tho he offer'd Stralsund and Rugen with that part of Pomerania to the King of Prussia for five hundred thousand crowns, to which I take the liberty to suggest two matters. The first is that a very large equivalent may be demanded for the Duke of Holstein in lieu of Sleswick and that reduced as the King of Denmark shall reduce his own demands for Rugen and Stralsund, both which may be settled at the Congress of Brunswick. The next thing is that Wismar is of more value than is generally apprehended and I don't think it is impossible to find a way to dispose of that place for the publick good and to facilitate the peace. The King of Prussia will give a million crowns for that place. Mr. Cnyphausen told me he wou'd give seven or eight hundred thousand crowns for it. The King of Denmark, rather than it shou'd fall into the King of Prussia's hands will take it at that price. But it is not proper that either one or the other of those powers shou'd have it. If the Duke of Holstein has it that prince will sell it and it will fall into one or other of those hands which we wou'd avoid. The Duke of Mecklenburgh wou'd likewise buy it, for which purpose the King of Prussia wou'd lend him the money, thinking it might come to him one day, he having the reversion of Mecklenburgh after the present Duke, and his brother and the Duke of Mecklenburgh Streilitz, which last mention'd prince wou'd likewise buy it and be assisted in the purchase by the King of Prussia for the same reasons. There are but two ways to avoid this. The first, to make it an Imperial town; but the Swedes won't consent to that for nothing and pay besides money for Rugen and Stralsund and Malstrand. They

expect, and one can't wonder at it, that Wismar shou'd serve as an equivalent for something. They know that a good sum of money may be rais'd by it. This is the difficulty that attends this way of disposing of it. The other way that may be taken in this matter is to dispose of it to some particular person. Mr. Cynphausen assures me that there are above a hundred rich persons in Germany who wou'd buy this place at the rate of two per cent for their money, it being an immediate fief of the Emperour and empire, and, as Sweden had more priviledges by the treaty of Westphalia attending their possessions in Germany than any of the other German princes had, if Wismar shou'd be transfer'd to a particular person with the same right that Sweden had it, and the Emperour thereupon grant the investitures, such person might easily become a prince of the empire; and it is very probable this might be brought about, it not being considerable enough in private hands to give any jealousy, and such person might likewise alledge, which is always favourably listen'd to at Vienna, that he had brought what was an avulsum from the Empire back to it again. There are two balliages belonging to Wismar, Newencloster and Poele. The one is worth six thousand crowns per annum but is mortgaged for forty thousand crowns. The other is worth about four thousand per annum. The Zol and Licent of Wismar added to this ten thousand crowns per annum will bring it up to a revenue of twenty thousand crowns per annum. This the Swedes say. Mr. Cnyphausen says it wou'd be worth this at least to the Duke of Holstein or Duke of Mecklenburgh, if such a sovereign prince was to have it, but in the hands of a less person as a private estate it wou'd be worth thirty thousand crowns per annum. At two per cent which is fifty years purchase at twenty thousand crowns per annum it would raise a million, and if this is practicable, as the Swedes and Mr. Cnyphausen say it is, the money arising from this sale might be given to Denmark or the Duke of Holstein better than the place, which wou'd facilitate the peace. Mr. Cnyphausen, I don't doubt, suggests this, hoping to get it for his own master, and therefore the best way is to make it an Imperial town, which may be done if the Danes will make peace, as I think they shou'd, upon the terms of Sleswick and the release of the exemption at the Sund, restoring Malstrand, Rugen and Stralsund.

“ Since your Lordship's last letter and the conclusion of the King of Prussia's treaty in the manner that it is, I have earnestly labour'd this business of the Sund and I have already brought those who were

the most against it, particularly Count de la Gardie, who is the chief of the Commerce College, to consent to come to an agreement with Denmark to pay something. They will insist to keep up a distinction of nation and to pay less than others, pretending that the Danes will search their ships and use their merchants out of hatred worse than others. Having got thus far I hope to get thro' this point with success. I am to give a paper to the Queen concerning it in a few days. The burghers of Stockholm will clamour most, for this will send a great part of the trade to Gottenburgh, from whence I reason that as long as the trade remains to the kingdom in general it's the same thing to the Crown where it is. This is not a very good argument, I own, but I hope it will doe.

"It is very uncertain that after all this trouble whether the Danes will be content. If not, I see no hopes of bringing that affair now to perfection and as soon as the answer comes from Berlin, which won't be in three weeks (long enough to try the other business), I shall make use of his Majesty's gracious permission to return home. I shall not fail in passing thro Copenhagen, according to your Lordship's directions, to make such representations in concert with my Lord Polwarth as are most likely to conduce to the right end." 8½ pp.

THE EARL OF CADOGAN to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, [January 30] February 10, Hague.—"Yesterday the Marquis Beretti Landi received instructions and full powers from this Court to sign the treaty of the Quadruple Alliance without any restriction, limitation or new condition. . . ." 1 p.

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1720, [January 31] February 11, Copenhagen.—". . . The Danes are become very impatient for Major-General Leuenohrn's passport which has obliged me to present a memorial of which I send a copy inclosed. I need not mention the views I have in it. Your excellency will see them by the memorial itself.

"I delayed giving a memorial concerning the cutting of the timber in Pomerania till I should at the same time give them the passport, tho I did not fail to speak of it and have now done it in the manner you see. I did not mention the suspicion concerning the grain least it should put in head what may be was not thought on and at the same time weaken the other point. . . ."

MEMORIAL by LORD CARTERET to THE QUEEN OF SWEDEN.

1720, February 1, Stockholm.—The undersigned ambassador extraordinary and plenepotentiary of his Britannic Majesty

has instructions from the King, his master, to represent very humbly to your Majesty that since his mediation was accepted by your Majesty and the King of Denmark for the speedy bringing about of the general pacification of the North he has not ceased his efforts with the King of Denmark to dispose him to peace. That King has relaxed upon several points on the representations made by his Britannic Majesty to him by Lord Polwarth, his minister plenipotentiary at Copenhagen. He has even stipulated in a convention signed with the King of Denmark for the restitution of Stralsund and Rugen with the rest of Pomerania for a equivalent, but, as the nature of that equivalent is not yet adjusted, this has created considerable difficulties which retard this good work. Your Majesty has always declared by your senators and ministers that you will not consent to give an equivalent in territory, and the King of Denmark on his part persists in refusing to accept an equivalent in money. In this situation of affairs my master sees with much regret that the time of the armistice will run past and that war will be rekindled against the interest of the two crowns if we cannot get your Majesty to make another offer to the King of Denmark. The exemption of the Sound toll on the part of Sweden has caused wars between the two crowns. The great end of the King of Denmark is to have that national distinction abolished and there is an appearance that, if your Majesty would renounce that exemption, the other points could be easily regulated. The advantages which Sweden can hope to receive from that exemption are uncertain, even more so for the future than for the present, but the costs which the continuation of the war would create are immediate and certain and within a few months would far exceed the profits of that exemption in three times the same number of years. The King, my master, wishes nothing more ardently than to see your Majesty, by God's help, ending this fatal war with all the glory imaginable. Nothing could be more in the interests of his own dominions than to see your Majesty, who is one of the most illustrious supporters of the Protestant faith, in peace with the neighbouring powers of that religion. Full of these sentiments I note the obstacles which were made in this great affair and at the same time the only means capable of removing them, and I shall never cease to pray for your Majesty's prosperity. *French copy. 3 pp.*

LORD POLWARTH TO THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, February [2] 13, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 43, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME TO J. ROBETHON.

1720, February [2] 13, Copenhagen.—You have all the reason in the world to be surprised at this Court, tho' you

have not the half of the reasons that I have. We do all things here *a contretemps*. When we should be hot we are cold, and when we should be cold we are hot. I hope there will be no more difficulty made concerning the past, notwithstanding of Mr. Sohlenthal's long rescript. Pray, what does it say? Makes very great complaint no doubt of me. You know if I deserve it. There is a new incident fallen in which I expect will bring me more trouble, as you will see by the copy of the letter inclosed, to which I have nothing to add.

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1720, February [2] 13, Copenhagen.—“I have done as you desired with Lord Carteret's letter and shall not fail to follow your directions. I should be extreamly sorry to bring my master's service under the least difficulty upon my account; upon the contrair you may believe me, if I have any honour or honesty, if all his Majesty's ministers should advise him to risque the least afront or refusall from the Parliament upon my account, I should use all my endeavours to divert his Majesty from it and hinder it. I put no comparrison betwixt my masters service and my concerns. I had not mention'd my affair if it had not been very different from the Duke of Queensberry's. He was made a Scott's peer as Earl of Soloway before the Union and before his father died. But I shall say no more of this matter. A time may possibly come when his Majesty may be pleased to think of me.”

THE SAME to JAMES JEFFERYES.

1720, February [2] 13, Copenhagen.—. . . Some time ago an agreement was entered into between the Danes and the Swedes for an exchange of their prisoners and there has since been constantly commissaries at Elsinore for that effect, but as for how many have been exchanged and what they are to do with the rest there is a want of agreement between them on several points. It is rumoured that the King of Denmark proposes to make a journey soon to Sleswick.

THE EARL OF STAIR to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, February 2, Paris.—“This post carrys a letter from the Abbé du Bois to Monsieur Wernicke, the Danish resident at this Court, wrote by the Reg[ent's] order in answer to a letter wrote by [Monsieur] Wernicke, in which answer the Abbé du Bois declares that France is ready to give the guaranty of the Dutchy of Sleswyck to the Crown of Den[mark] as soon as there shall be a peace conclud[ed] between Sweden and Denmark and at that peace that part of Pomerania which is now in the hands of Denmark shall return to the Crown of Sweden. As this formall declaration on the part of France is equall to the conditionall guaranty the King, our master, has given, wee are persuaded the King of Denmark will be

satisfied with it. Wee have had a good deal of difficulty to gett this point adjusted here. Now that it is I hope the treaty with Sweeden will goe on by the joint mediation of Brittain and France.

Wee are expecting every moment the return of a (cou)rier from Madrid with the news that the . . . (torn) . . . Spain has accepted the conditions of the Quadruple Alliance purely and simply, his Catholick Majesty by the last letters from . . . appearing to be in that disposition, seeing there was no grounds left for him to hope that the allys would disunite or that any of them would desist from any of the conditions agreed upon in the said treaty. . . ." 2 pp.

[Enclosed are two French copies of this letter from the Abbé du Bois.]

G. TILSON to THE SAME.

1720, February 2, Whitehall.—"I wish your lordship heartily joy of the King of Spain's accession to our Alliance purely and simply. Your lordship will see by the inclosed copy of the act of acceptation what has been done by that king. All the articles are dropt, only that M. de Grimaldo by a memorial annexed desired about 5 conditions, but not as preliminaries or not to be postponed, only as reasonable demands which will be considered after the accession is signed in form by the Spanish ambassador.

"Your lordships letter of the 30th is come to Lord Stanhope's hands but his lordship has been busy to-day in dispatching instructions to Lord Cadogan and Monsieur de St. Saphorin about this grand affair. I wish your Court would make haste and finish their business. All delay will hurt 'em. . . ." 1 p. [A copy of the "Acceptation" by Don Philip the Fifth of Spain is inclosed, signed by Joseph de Grimaldo. Spanish, 2 pp.]

JAMES JEFFERYES to THE SAME.

1720, February 3, Dantzic.—A trustworthy person who came here a few days ago from Petersbourg tells me that Baron Shafirov was quite restored to health before he left and that it was suspected that this minister, in order not to be obliged to suffer the ill humour of the Czar or to give his advice in some thorny matter, had pretended this illness. However, the rumour here now is for the last few days that he is dead and that the Czar with all the Court greatly laments him. They give out that the Czar will increase his army by 36,000 men and that he will have 300 gallies ready to put to sea as soon as the season permits. The wretchedness among the troops and the sailors who are in winter quarters at Petersbourg and thereabout is so great that they commit great thefts, murder the inhabitants, pillage their houses and shops, especially the bakers, saying that they would rather die on the gibbet than starve of hunger for want of nourishment

and their pay. The foreign councillors and their subordinates in the councils established by the Czar, who for the most part have been unwilling to take the oath exacted from them never to leave his service, are now reduced to accept the half of the wages promised in their agreements, and if that does not please them they can go elsewhere. There is great appearance that the diet of Warsaw will terminate more to the satisfaction of the factions than of the king, that is to say, that it will be broken up before any affair of importance has been decided. . . . *French.* 2½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, February [4] 15, Copenhagen.—2 letters.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 43, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, February [4] 15, Copenhagen.—“I recieved your letter of the 2nd this morning by Baron Spar’s courier, who proceeded immediately for Stockholm. I have sent your letter to Milord Carteret which you recommended to me by the courier. Milord Carteret will certainly recieve his letter before he leaves Stockholm, since he is at least to wait the return of his courier from Berlin. My Lord in a letter to me presses that I should endeavour to get an ultimatum from the Danes. You know by what has past, and will see by the copys inclosed, how impossible that is in the present temper they are of. The litle incidents that fall in, do a good deal of harm. You will recieve this by a courier of Milord Carterets, who goes from this to-morrow morning early.”

THE SAME to LORD CARTERET.

1720, February [4] 15, Copenhagen.—“. . . I have got an answer to my last memorial concerning the cutting of the timber in Pomerania of which I sent you a copy in my letter of the 11th and I am just preparing another upon that subject. I shall send copys of the answer and of this last memorial by the next post. . . .”

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1720, February [4] 15, Copenhagen.—“After I had writt the letter of this date here inclosed I had the honour of your excellency’s letter of the 30th January, o.s., with the extract of that to the Earl of Stanhope. The Danes have indeed no reason to complain of your excellency nor of me. Both have done all possible to bring them into an advantageous peace, the present situation of matters considered. But what they complain of is that after all the steps they have hitherto made they have never recieved any answer on the part of Sueden to what they proposed and the terms they

offered and cannot be convinced of the reasons for it, which your excellency knows were upon their account and for their service.

"It will be in vain for me to try them further then I have already done and what I acquainted your excellency of upon the terms they will be satisfied with after what has past and the humour they are of at present. I may spoil the negotiation. I am sure it will not advance it.

"The Danes ought to be satisfied with the terms your excellency mentions and that you hope to procure to them. But I dare not persuade myself that they will; at least not till they see they can do no better and even then with difficulty tho at the same time they risk even the loosing of those terms that might now be procured for them. They spoil all their busyness with their jealousy and diffidence which it is impossible to cure them of. . . ."

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1720, February [4] 15, Copenhagen.—"I writt a short line to your excellency this morning by a Suedish courier that passed from London going to Stockholm and I send now here inclosed the King of Denmark's answer to my memorial of the 10th and a second memorial that I have drawn and am to present to-morrow upon the same subject. You will see by the King of Denmark's answer that this Court is as present in no good humour, dissatisfied that Major General Leuenohrn's passport is so long delayed. So soon as I recieve any answer of this second memorial I shall not fail to transmitt it to your excellency. The litle incidents that fall in, tho of themselves of no great consequence, do hurt and rather raise as alay people's humour."

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, February 5, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Letter Book*, 5.—*Public Record Office*.]

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1720, February [5] 16, St. James.—. . . The news of the peace with the King of Spain should be a very powerful motive for the Danish Court to make peace with Sweden before the armistice expires. It will be very easy for us to have 40 ships of war in the Baltic, if necessary. They are getting ready 25 which will very soon be under the command of Admiral Norris, and orders have been sent to Admiral Bings to send here as soon as possible part of his fleet. You can impart all this to the Danes. M. de Schlippenbach, who has been the Prussian ambassador at Petersburg, says that the health of the Czar is so impaired that he cannot go far. There is another reason for the Danes not attaching themselves by alliance to a Prince who is moribund. They would not

have much chance against Sweden. You will have learned from the Hague that they have signed there the act of accession of the King of Spain to the Quadruple Alliance. Beretti Landy is very eager to sign it. The minor details will be adjusted at Paris, where he will hold a kind of congress for that purpose. *French.* 3½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, February [6] 17, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 43, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, February [6] 17, Copenhagen.—“I have heard no more complaint of late concerning the Suedish post. I congratulate you with all my heart upon the good news of Spain’s accepting of the Quadruple Alliance, which Milord Cadogan writt to me in a letter of the 10th. This must have a great and good effect on all our master’s affairs, both at home and abroad. He must be a miserable Britain whose malice can hinder him to see and own his Majesty’s foresight and care of the true concerns and interest of his people. The glory his Majesty acquires by every step he makes must give all of us a very sensible joy and pleasure. As to my poor negotiations, I can add nothing to the copy I send you inclosed. I am as watchfull as I can to make use of every incident and yet advance but litle.”

THE SAME to LORD CARTERET.

1720, Feb. [6] 17, Copenhagen.—“Being in a litle hurry to dispatch your courier to London I had time only to write a short letter to your excellency on Thursday last. I have since that time tryed underhand if there might be any hopes of procuring a further declaration from this Court of what might finally satisfie in order to get its treaty finisht. I find I judged but to right that if I formally proposed it I should rather irritate and retard your negotiations as advance them. I was answered that the King of Denmark had first sent an ultimatum to the Count de Holst, his minister at Hannover, and afterwards upon my pressing instances had given one to me ; thereafter concluded a convention by which he made a futher step and consented to restore Pomerania and Rugen for an equivalent ; and last of all gave me an answer and declaration of the points which his Majesty absolutely insisted upon and of those upon which he was willing to treat, and that without Sueden’s making the least step or giving any answer upon their propositions, and added that it was the part of mediators to communicate and enforce what propositions were made on either side and procure answers by which it might be known where the negotiation stood. I took occasion to justifie our proceedings

in which there would be no difficulty if they might know all has past. I assured them of what is very true that we had made no steps but with the views and in order to soften humours and in the end procure them a good and lasting peace.

“As I have had the honour to communicate to your excellency already my private thoughts tho I could not then nor cannot now promise upon a Court that is so inconstant as this is, I am of opinion still that if the Suedes will renounce the immunity of paying the Sound dutys and yield up Marstrandt this Court will be satisfied and conclude their treaty. Under that there will be a great difficulty to bring them to it and that not till they see that they can possibly do no better. I am well assured that the King of Denmark will with very great difficulty be brought to give up Mastrandt, tho I scarce think it is possible that the King of Denmark will in the end entirely break off his treaty and miss of the advantages he can procure upon this point alone.

“I had yesterday a letter from my Lord Stair where he tells me that the Abbe Dubois had writt a letter to Mr. Wernicke, the Danish resident, by the Regent’s order in answer to a letter writt by Mr. Wernicke. The Abbe Dubois declares that France is ready to give the garanty of the dutchy of Sleswick to the Crown of Denmark as soon as there shall be a peace concluded between Sueden and Denmark and as by that peace that part of Pomerania which is now in the hands of Denmark shall return to the Crown of Sueden. My Lord Stair writes that this letter was to be sent by the same post brought mine from him. I know not yet if it is come nor if it is cautioned as to the equivalent to be given by Denmark to the Duke of Holstein in the same manner that the King our master’s garantie is.

“I hope the King of Denmark will at last be satisfied with this garantie as offered and accept of the mediation of France. I shall do what I am able to perswade his ministers that he may. However, I am resolved to make use of it as a further reason to throw the blame upon themselves that their treaty has advanced so slowly and that Major-General Leuenohrn has not had his passport sooner.

“I hope the hazard that has hindered the sending of Major-General Leuenohrns passport is now over since before he can possibly get to Stockholm the meeting of the Estates must be over.

“I send your excellency here inclosed a letter from my Lord Cadogan which gives you, no doubt, an account of Spain’s accepting of the Quadruple Alliance without restriction or limitation, of which I congratulate you with all my heart. Here is also a letter came last post from Mr. Whitworth. I understand by a letter from Mr. de St. Saphorin that the Emperour has granted a decree of restitution in favour of the Duke of Holstein. I doubt this Court

will not be pleas'd with it. I have no other news to write at present but that I hear from England that my Lord Stair is to be recalled because of a misunderstanding has happened betuixt him and Mr. Law."

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CADOGAN.

1720, February [6] 17, Copenhagen.—"I congratulate your excellency with all my heart upon the good news of Spain's accepting of the Quadruple Alliance and the near view of peace with that kingdom. . . . I am persuaded this good news will have a good effect on the negotiations on this side. I wish it may have that of fixing measures for bringing the Czar to reason and putting it out of his power to interrupt any more our commerce and to disturb his neighbours."

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, February 7, Stockholm.—". . . I really thinke that nothing ever was more judiciously done nor better timed than the memorial of which your lordship sent me the copy. I gave it the Secretary of State to read to the senate where it will have a very good effect. We are in the case that fair mediators always will be. Both sides are jealous of us. I can't send the passport for Mr. Leuenohr till I have your lordship's answer to my last letters. If those propositions will do my project is that your lordship shall make the peace at Copenhagen. The Suedes dont care to have Monsieur Leuenohr here at a venture. . . ." 2 pp.

C. WHITWORTH to THE SAME.

1720, February 7-18, Berlin.—"Last night Squire, the messenger, brought me the honour of your lordship's letter of the 11th inst. with a copy of the Prussian treaty and long dispatches from my Lord Carteret, whereby things are so far advanced and put in so true a light that I hope to have the pleasure in a very few days of informing your lordship that the whole negotiation is ended to satisfaction. It is to be wished that your Court will soon follow the example. There may indeed be several reasons for difficulties on both sides, but I am very sure none can overballance the dangers to which the advantages Denmark has allready gained will be exposed if the peace in the south should be concluded, as it infallibly will very soon, and the Emperor and France have their hands at liberty before their accommodation is made with Sweden.

"Count Golofkin was two days at Potsdam to make new proposals from the Czar, but your lordship may be sure none will be accepted here which are contrary to the present measures, and without a mere infatuation it is not possible they should make any greater impressions at your Court. . . ." 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, February [9] 20, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 43, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, February [9], 20, Copenhagen.—“The messenger that Milord Carteret sent to Berlin, is not yet returned. I am hopefull, from what you write, that he will bring back the Prussian treaty sign’d and ratified. I am very hopefull that the treaty betwixt Sueden and Denmark may also be finish’t before Milord Carteret comes from Stockholm. You will see I have reason to hope it by the copy inclosed.”

MEMORANDUM.

1720, February [9] 20.—Yesterday there were letters from Petersburg, dated 19 January, stating that, the great preparations of the Czar for the coming campaign go on by sea and land and that his Majesty had declared that as efforts were being made to stir up Poland against him and to involve him with other powers, he would soon show them what he could do. He has therefore sent orders to all his Tartars and Calmucks, of whom there are five corps and in all 400,000 sabres, to be ready to march in the middle of April; and he will send these 400,000 men at the beginning of May, when there is grass through all Poland, to drench it in blood and fire; and if that does not suffice he will send them also into Germany against the allies of his foes; and he will still have 100,000 men to act against Sweden to bring it to reason. *French*. 1 p.

THE EARL OF CADOGAN to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, February [9] 20, n.s., Hague.—“... I signed on Saturday last with the Emperour’s minister and the French and Spanish ambassadors, the act of his Catholick Majesty’s accession to the Treaty of London of the 2nd August, 1718, without any restriction, reservation or limitation. As soon as his Majesty has an account from my Lord Carteret of his having signed our treaty at Stockholm my orders for going to Vienna will be sent me. . . .” 2 pp.

GEO. TILSON to THE SAME.

1720, February 9, Whitehall.—“... We are now in earnest expectation of the arrival of the next letter from Holland because at the same time we expect two great affairs, the signature of the alliance by Spain and the treaty between Sweden and Prussia. I wish that with Denmark wer in good forwardness. ’Tis certain difficultys will arise as affairs grow more settled on this side and then they may repent, as ’tis said the Czar does, of having withstood his markett. . . .” 1 p.

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1720, February [10] 21, Copenhagen.—“Since it would have been of no use to have asked or pressed a further formal declaration of this Court of what would be satisfying in the treaty to be adjusted betuixt Denmark and Sueden, I took the opportunity of the Abbe du Bois’s letter to Mr. Wernicke concerning the mediation and garanty of France, which they had lately reciev’d and which I mentioned in my last letter to your excellency, both to lay the blame of the slowness of their negotiations upon themselves and to be further cleared if possible what they might accept of in the treaty.

“I have had two long conferences with the Danish ministers upon those subjects in which they complained very much of the great delay of Major-General Leuenohrn’s passport, and that they had not got any manner of answer from Sueden to the several advances they had made towards a peace. I did what I could to satisfy them in both those points that the negotiation could not possibly have proceeded till the point of mediation was adjusted and which I had often pres’d even so early as in the month of October, and that their proposals had been so exorbitant that we could not propose them to Sueden without running the risque of the treaty’s being entirely broke off. I need not trouble your excellency with all that passed on this subject but, after having laid roundly out to them the present situation of their matters and telling them what I thought there might be any possibility of obtaining for them the dutchy of Sleswick upon a satisfaction to the Duke under the garanty of Great Britain and France and the payment of the dutys of the Sound, tho I could not promise it, to try how they relish’d what I said and what hopes there might be of success in the negotiation, I told them if they were now satisfied with the declaration the Abbé du Bois had made I would immediately send a staffet to your excellency, if they desired it, who, I doubted not, would immediately procure and send the passport. After some reasoning wherein they said they doubted not if the passport was come the King would give such orders as might advance the negotiation, they desired that I would send a staffet, which gives me very good hopes of the success of your negotiation. The greatest difficulty you will have will be upon the point of Mastrand but, as I have already writt, I am persuaded the Danes won’t break of the treaty upon that point. They desired also to know from your excellency if Monsieur Campredon had recieved orders to declare upon the Danes accepting his mediation that France will give the garanty of the dutchy of Sleswick upon the peace’s being concluded and the return of that part of Pomerania and Rugen in the hands of the Danes for an equivalent. Your excellency sees how matters stand here. I am hopefull so soon as this comes to your hands, which I have desired to be sent by a staffet, no more time will be lost.”

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, February 12, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5.—Public Record Office.*]

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1720, February [12] 23, St. James.— . . . At last the reply of his Majesty, as King, to the memorandum of the Czar's resident was delivered to him yesterday by Lord Stanhope, who told me that a copy had been sent to you. It will be sent this evening to Amsterdam to be printed and a printed copy will be sent to you and to General Bothmer. It will be printed along with the reply of his Majesty as Elector, so you will have both together. In that reply the Czar is told decidedly that Sweden cannot and ought not to cede Revel to him. Resident Veseloffsky says that to make that declaration is the same thing as to declare war. Baron Sparre, to whom we gave a copy of this reply, was greatly delighted with it. He tells me that in his letters from Stockholm of the 1st of this month the news comes that the reason for the Queen causing General Coyet to be arrested was that he had presented a memorandum advising her to sell Stralsund and Rugen to the King of Prussia. By this her Majesty showed to the assembled Estates that she had no such intention. *French. 2 pp.*

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1720, February [13] 24, Copenhagen.—“The King of Denmark was to-day to see another prahme launch'd in this harbour, which after a sermon and blessing in the usual manner here, was named *Mastrand*. He reviewed also his seamen to the number of about 4,000. Major General Leneuohr's passport is not yet come. I send you here inclosed a copy of the Abbe du Bois's letter to Monsieur Wernicke.”

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, February 13, Stockholm.—“I have just this moment obtain'd leave to send Major-General Lewenohr's passport. This court desires one for Major General Adlerfelt, who is appointed to be her Majesty's envoy at Copenhaguen, and another for Count Posse who is going envoy to Berlin. I desire your Lordship will tell the Danish court plainly that they must send their serious ultimatum. I think the conjuncture is now favorable but there cannot be a long negotiation. I know how far we can goe and therefore, if by comparing the Danish ultimatum with the Swedish I find no probability of success, I shall quit the mediation. I think that the King of Denmark shou'd say that he will not send his minister till I have an answer to the memorial which I have lately given, of which I sent your lordship a copy yesterday by the Prussian courier, making the release of the exemption at the Sund the *causa sine qua non* as I make it. I can better

obtain this answer alone than with the Danish minister, for I can and doe urge several arguments that he cannot. What I say does not bind the King of Denmark. I believe I shall have a right answer, tho' it is possible that Mr. Lewenohr's passport is now sent with finesse to see if he and I talk alike. I say positively that this sacrifice will procure the peace, which possibly Mr. Lewenohr won't nor can't say, otherwise they will never consent to make the offer. And as this matter is referr'd to the Estates, if we once get the ministers authorised to make this cession so that they may play the name of the Estates no more upon us, we may doe several things afterwards. I therefore take the liberty to offer it as my opinion to the Danish Court that Mr. Lewenohr shou'd not come till that answer is given. However, I submit all to your lordship and their better judgment. It is very possible that I shall have the answer in a few days, which I shall immediately communicate to your lordship. It will be in Mr. Lewenohr's power to have a short and successfull negotiation if an equivalent in land is not demanded. If that is and he cannot depart from it he may depend upon it nothing will be done. When he comes he will be able to convince his master that the King, our master, has been a good ally to him and that I shall with zeal doe everything that is practicable and just. . . ." 3 pp.

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, February 13, Stockholm.—". . . I dont wonder that the Danish court are uneasy but yet it cant be helped. 'Tis a difficulty upon your lordship that you can't tell them all. 'Tis no ones fault but their own that their minister is not here. I never took more pains in my life than I have done lately for their service and I have reason to thinke that my own Court will be satisfied with such terms as I shall get. The Estates are deliberating upon the Danish peace. I wait for their resolution upon the enclos'd memorial. If the exemption at the Sund is releas'd, the Danes must not keep Malstrand ; and this is the intention of our Court. . . . The guaranty offered by France of Sleswick to Denmark is reserving an equivalent to the Duke of Holstein, and not to be given but upon making the peace, restoring to Sueden Stralsund, etc." 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to MR. WHITWORTH.

1720, February [13] 24, Copenhagen.—". . . There was so litle likelihood of the truth of the report that we had current here of a thorough reconciliation betuixt the Emperour and the Czar through the mediation of Prussia that I never could bring myself to give any credit to it. A great many here that probably wish'd it might be so, did, and there was no persuading of them to the contrary. I shall be very much surprised if the Emperour for any litle views shall make a wrong step in that matter,

"I do not in the least doubt of Monsieur Westphal's doing all the harm he can, and it is very probable that he may have orders for doing what you mention. Till this Court is sure of their peace they do whatever they can to embarrass Sweden, thinking by that means to forward it; but after the steps that both one and the other has made it is impossible the Muscovites and they can trust one another. . . ."

M. ST. SAPHORIN to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, February [13] 24, Vienna.—. . . M. de Weiberg, the Danish envoy here, sees but little of the good things which they are preparing for the King, his master, in case he should hinder his making peace with the Swedish crown. That of the Emperor with Spain is made and his Imperial Majesty is thus delivered from a war which kept a great part of his army far from Germany and finds himself able to follow out his intentions more satisfactorily than formerly. Just now the King of Denmark may assure himself of Sleswick and good guarantees, but if he lets the opportunity slip he will not find it so easy to recover it again; for certainly the interests of the Duke of Holstein are held to be of importance here. Still, if they see the affair of Sleswick adjusted with Sweden under good guarantees, from the respect they have to the guarantors they will not interfere. In exchange at least for that I dare say that the King of Denmark gets nothing. *French.* 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to MR. TILSON.

1720, February [13] 24, Copenhagen.—" . . . I do whatever I can to keep the Danes from doing themselves harm and to bring them into right measures. You'll have seen by my last letter to the Earl of Stanhope that tho they at last agree to what they might have done with better grace and more for their interest three months ago yet they are not perfectly satisfied with the declaration given concerning the garanty of Sleswick. . . ."

JAMES JEFFERYES to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, February 13, Dantzic.—The Czar, who enjoys perfect health, seems still resolved to risk a campaign before he makes peace. He has lately said in public that it would be very easy to make a trial with his fleet which had cost him so much and which he believed he had put in a condition to ensure everything before finishing the war. Six ships of 50 and 80 guns will be launched at the breaking up of the ice; also 30 galleys which have been newly built at Petersburg. The report of the death of Baron Shafrow is false. It is rather believed that he is getting better. General Weide, on the other hand, has fallen into the same illness and has gone to take the waters at Oloniz. Prince Menezicoff has left Petersburg to take command of the troops presently in the Ukraine.

The Polish ambassador has been received with marked distinction and his first audience with the King is to be very solemn and magnificent. It has been resolved, to prevent jealousy, that the Russian officers shall receive the same pay as the foreign officers who a considerable time ago were received into the Czar's service and obtained a better pay, as it was desired to attract foreign officers into the service. Winter has been mild at Petersburg and a considerable thaw has taken place recently at Livonia. The ice is already broken at Revel. *French.* 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, February [16] 27, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Vol. 43, *Denmark*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, February [16] 27, Copenhagen.—“I congratulate you with all my heart, as I have done once already, upon the King of Spain's accepting of the Quadruple Alliance. I hope it will have that good effect, to bring about a firm peace in the north very soon. I am extremely obliged to you that you are so kind to mind my concerns upon all occasions. I really want words to express my thoughts upon that subject, and I am unwilling to say anything that has the air of a compliment.”

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, February [16] 27, St. James.—. . . I think it is well that the Danish envoy should not appear at Stockholm during the diet and I am told that they will not allow Osterman to come, who is at Abo and wishes to be at Stockholm during the meeting of the Estates to stir up intrigue. Her Majesty's action in arresting General Coyet gives us reason to believe that she will not lend an ear to the proposition of the Czar nor agree to the sale of Stralsund and Rugen to the King of Prussia. I hope that during the diet at Stockholm the Danish court will think seriously of securing peace before the expiry of the armistice, seeing that there is now peace in the south and the Emperor has commissioned our King and the King of Prussia to re-establish the Duke of Holstein in Holstein. The King of Denmark cannot secure Sleswick too soon if the Danish peace is to be made at Brunswick, to which the Imperial Court is quite agreeable. You may depend that Denmark will not find an advantage. . . . Lord Cadogan has orders to pass through Berlin and to solicit at Vienna the investiture of Stettin for the King of Prussia at the same time that our King receives that of Bremen and Vehrden. Accordingly he cannot leave the Hague until we know that the treaty with the King of Prussia has been signed at Stockholm. . . . The Portuguese envoy has received orders

from his King to sign the Quadruple Alliance. I understand that Lord Carteret's courier has gone to Berlin with the treaty of the King of Prussia signed at Stockholm, and letters from Berlin say that the courier has arrived and give us hope that the King will ratify it. . . . M. Seulendahl has made no noise of his long rescript about the post and has dropped it, and he never made the least complaint of your lordship. On the contrary he loses no opportunity to extol you and thinks it would be for his King's interest that you should go to Stockholm and manage the Danish peace when Lord Carteret leaves. *French.* 6 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to MR. TILSON.

1720, February [16] 27, Copenhagen.—“ . . . There is no doubt we shall very soon have the tranquillity in the south establish'd and I hope that on this side will very soon follow. By a letter I have from Dantzick of the 14th the Czar had relapsed and was very ill of a cholick. If he should drop off it will make matters very easy.”

GEO. TILSON to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, February 16, Whitehall.—“ . . . Methinks the attempt from Vienna to inhibit their treating with Sweden without the Emperours consent should hasten their desire of concluding, for a Brunswick treaty will be a tedious, mangled business. Our business of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain is, as it were, over. Our ratification will be dispatch'd with all expedition. . . .” 1 p.

LORD CARTERET to THE SAME.

1720, February 17, o.s., Stockholm.—“ . . . I shall have an answer to my memorial in a few days. In the answer they will not declare positively that they will part with the whole exemption but that they will come to an agreement with the King of Denmark to pay certain duties, still keeping up a distinction of nation. But I am assured from sure hands that we shall succeed in that point if by that means the peace can be procur'd. I think that Monsieur Lewenohr shou'd now make all the haste he can to come hither. I hope he will come with such instructions that his negotiation may have a speedy success. Your lordship may assure the Danish Court that no equivalent in land can be obtain'd; that to insist upon it will be a loss of time and risk the getting the other advantages which are very considerable. Mr. Campredon is authorised to offer the guaranty of France for the dutchy of Sleswick when the peace shall be concluded, reserving an equivalent for the Duke of Holstein, as the King, our master, has done, to be regulated at the Congress of Brunswick, upon condition likewise that Rugen and Stralsund with the part of Pomerania in the Danish hands be restored to Sweden.

I suppose Mr. Lewenohr will have instructions to ask the Queen that the preliminary may be concluded under the mediation of France in conjunction with ours. We don't know as yet that the King of Denmark has accepted the mediation of France, which is the first point necessary to be cleared. I was at a conference yesterday where Mr. Bassewitz deliver'd the King's ratification of the treaty he has concluded. I said the King of Denmark will probably demand Malstrand, upon which the plenepotentiarys one and all said that they wou'd rather conclude then with the Czar; and Count Ducker told me the same in private very seriously, which made the more impression upon me because he never talked of concluding with the Czar before, and is the person who by great courage and good sense did more than any one man in Sweden towards preventing the peace with the Muscovites. The peace with Spain operates strongly. The Czar does certainly grow more reasonable and sees that dangerous measures are forming against him. This court thinks that he will soon desire to set a negotiation on foot and they will fall into it if the Danish peace is not soon concluded. I saw a letter from Warsaw of the 9th inst. (n.s.) from the French envoy at that court in which he says there is a great disposition not only in the court but in the republick to concur in the design of intimidating the Czar, and the Queen has news that the Turks are likely to come to a rupture with the Czar. There never can be a more favourable opportunity for the Danish court to make a good and advantageous peace, but, if an equivalent in land is insisted upon, Mr. Campredon and I shall be immediately disabled from doing any service and the negotiation will no sooner be begun but it will be broke off, which will not be disagreeable to the Prussian court. That court will find a great advantage in it and Mr. Cnyphausen acts here accordingly.

"The Prince of Hesse's elevation to the throne is now publicly talked of. 'Tis said the Queen will make the proposition to the Estates on Munday next where it will be attended with an undoubted success. . . ." 3½ pp.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, February 19, Whitehall.—2 letters.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Books 5 and 221*.—*Public Record Office*.]

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1720, [February 19] March 1, St. James.—Lord Carteret's courier arrived two days ago and brought us the defensive alliance signed at Stockholm. . . . I am glad that M. de Sparre's express pursued his journey for Sweden without any opposition from the Danish court. . . . We have also the agreeable news from Mr. Witworth that the King of Prussia has agreed to everything in the treaty arranged by

Lord Carteret with the Swedish court. That is a great affair completed. Lord Cadogan will now go to Vienna. His final instructions were sent to-day by his brother, who will go with him. My Lord Cadogan signed at the Hague the convention for the cessation of arms by sea with Spain. . . . Admiral Norris has gone to Chatham to get his 25 ships in order for sailing to the Baltic in the first week of April. It is said that Lord Stair will return here at Easter, but I do not know yet whether Lord Carteret will be his successor. . . . *French.* 6 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, [February 20] March 2, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark, Vol. 43.—Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, [February 20] March 2, Copenhagen.—“Poor General Bothmer has lost his young wife. She took a fever on Monday morning, was brought to bed of a son on Tuesday and dyed on Wednesday afternoon. The child is alive but weak. Pray make my compliments to the Duke of Montrose, and communicate to his Grace the inclosed copys. I hope I shall soon felicitate you and him on a peace also betuixt Denmark and Sueden, and then I hope you'll procure me his Majesty's allowance to come and wait of you. I have been a great while here, and my health has suffered very much; but yet, while my master had service of importance for me, I would not desire to leave my post, but if this is once over there will be little more to do.”

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, February 20, o.s., Stockholm.—“I wish Mr. Leuenohr wou'd come immediately. Nothing can carry this negotiation thro but threatning well at Copenhaguen, in which I am sure your lordship will be sustained by the King. I will let your lordship know the first minute that I am sure of getting the whole exemption at the Sund releas'd. I am sure of obtaining great part of it, but I insist to have the distincion of nation entirely abolish'd. If the Suedes wont come to that we must let this peace alone. If they do consent to it, as I believe they will, it will be the fault of our court then if the Danes don't accept it; and we shall lose a great hit for our own country. Your lordship shall know the moment that this point is clear'd, which will be the signal when to talk high. I have wrote to my Lord Stanhope that I will not enter into the mediation but leave Stockholm immediately, if Mr. Leuenohr insists in earnest upon an equivalent in land. Mr. Campredon and I will push on this negotiation apace when Mr. Leuenohr comes either to a conclusion or a rupture, but your lordship can do more good than either of us

by threatning vigourously when the true time is come for it. . . ." 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1720, [February 21] March 3.—". . . I congratulate your excellency with all my heart upon the ratification which Squire brings and upon your having finisht so happily the treaty betuixt Sueden and Prussia. I had the honour of your Excellency's letters of the 13th of February, o.s., on Fryday last with Major-General Leuenorn's passport. I cannot give you a better account of what is past upon them than by sending you an extract of what I have writt to my Lord Stanhope yesternight and the copy of the protocoll of a conference I have had with the Danish ministers. Your excellency sees I have managed this matter as cautiously as it was possible and I doubt not you will have the same judgement of the procedure of the Danes that I have, which procedure, however, will furnish the arguments you wanted to push the point of the Sound dutys; and I am still persuaded, how soon the Danish ministers shall hear from your excellency that that point is to be granted, Major-General Leuenorn will be dispatch't and the treaty will not be broke off for the sake of Mastrand, tho it be a pill hard to go down."

C. WHITWORTH to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, [February 21] March 3, Berlin.—". . . Considering the turn affairs now take your court would certainly consult their interests much better in endeavouring to advance their negotiations with Sweden rather than in hoping to obtain better conditions by embarassing that Crown, for I see so little disposition in several places to favour them in their pretentions that I am fully convinced the longer they deffer their peace the less it will be to their advantage. This I think ought to be represented to them plainly and strongly, and then, whatever may happen hereafter, they cannot reproach his Majesty but must only blame themselves and their councils.

"It is certain this court is noways concerned with the Czar's negotiation at Vienna, but tis probable they have been dabling a little in Poland where they may think their interest in some cases agrees with that of the Muscovites. But I believe their measures must have been broke a little, for Major-General Minck came hither last week with some complaints from the King of Poland on which Monsieur Pozadoffsky, the Prussian minister at Warsaw, was immediately recalled and his conduct disavowed. . . ." 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, [February 23] March 5, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark, Vol. 43.—Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, [February 23] March 5, Copenhagen.—“You have before this time accounts of the King of Prussia’s having ratified the treaty concluded by Milord Carteret, and of the conclusion of our treaty, and I hope you will very soon hear that a treaty is likewise concluded betwixt Sweden and Denmark. You will see by the inclosed copys how it stands. I have wrought in it with all the earnestness and vigilance that ever I could, that it might be finish’t before Milord Carteret left Stockholm, being perfectly perswaded that it was very much for our master’s service, and that nobody, entring upon a new negotiation, could finish it so easily and with that advantage that he could, who both knew the people that could advance or oppose it and was in the train of the bussyness.

“I am exceedingly glad, that our affairs go so well at home. We are all of us the King’s subjects too happy, if we could be but sensible of it. In the conference General Bothmer and I had to-day with the Privy Council upon the King our master’s rescript to the General, the Danish ministers complain’d, that they had no notification from the Imperial court, nor had they seen the Emperour’s original letter, which they ought to have had, nor did they know that the states of the Empire had given any opinion upon that subject, their minister at Ratisbonne having communicated no such thing to them. Then they carp’d at the expression of innocent Duke in the King’s rescript, and said that the treaty of 1715 was quite in other terms. We used what arguments with them we could to perswade them that it was their master’s interest everyway to put the Duke in possession of some part of his territorys, and laid out to them how tenderly the King, our master, treated that matter, and how good an ally he showed himself upon every occasion to be to the King of Denmark. As to the expression in the rescript they ought not to take exception against it, since as a member of the Empire, and as such too one who was to put the Emperour’s mandate in execution, he could use no other terms than what the Emperour himself had done in his letter. The council had made a report to the King of what past but his Majesty is as yet come to no resolution.”

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1720 [February 23] March 5, St. James.— . . . Count de Senneterre, the French ambassador, arrived this evening. . . . Mr. Schaub is now at Madrid. He writes that he has been very well received. . . . Baron de Sparre strongly presses that our squadron of 25 ships may sail soon. . . . Lord Stanhope tells me that he has letters from Lord Carteret, who is now on his way to England and has left his relative, Mr. Finch, at Stockholm in the quality of envoy extraordinary to manage

the treaty with Denmark, so that it will not be necessary to send you there. *French.* 4 pp.

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, February 23, Stockholm.—Asking for passports for Major-General Baron Schwerin, Adjutant-General Tessin and Mr. Hans Caspar Von Berg, a captain in the Swedish guards, to go through Denmark to Germany and to return; also for a passport for Marcus, a Jew who “had two trunks of valuable goods taken from him by the Danes at Stralsund” to go to Copenhagen for their recovery. 2 pp.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1720, February 24, Stockholm.—“I receiv’d yesterday your lordship’s letter of the 28th inst. (n.s.). I am surprised the Prussian courier was not then arrived. He might very well have been at Copenhaguen that day. He left this place on Saturday the 13-24th. I suppose Monsieur Lewenohr has by this time begun his journey. He can’t come here too soon. I have not yet got an answer to my memorial but I have been at a long conference upon that subject. I don’t doubt of succeeding in that point, tho’ thro’ very great difficulties not without some reproaches. ’Till I have a positive answer we can’t talk so firmly to the Danes as we then may. I shall acquaint your lordship as soon as the answer is given. The King of Prussia has approved the treaty that I receiv’d sign’d *ex parte*. I expect his ratification every day. It was order’d to be prepar’d at Berlin on the 20th inst. (n.s.). The entire compleating of this work ought to give some occasion to the Danish court to reflect upon the situation of their affairs. It is not only probable but certain that the Prussian court had rather see a peace concluded with the Czar than with Denmark and works openly to that end. That court has farther advantages from Sweden in view which cannot be obtain’d but at the expense of Denmark. The Danes by refusing the reasonable offers of peace which they may now get, may advance the King of Prussia’s interest, but not their own, who values the Zol of Wolgast, a revenue of eighteen hundred crowns a year, more than the Danish friendship, and to obtain a cessation of that Zol wou’d help Sweden to maintain the exemption at the Sund. Mr. Cnyphausen persuades them never to relinquish this exemption to Denmark, seeing that if the war continues on that side they will be obliged to have recourse to his master who will lend his assistance against Denmark for less advantages than the Danish court can well imagine, and in doing it will be shelter’d entirely under the laws and authority of the Emperour and Empire, and will have an opportunity to maintain his troops in certain places for some time, not only without any expence to him but with a certain gain. These notions prevail so far with Mr. Cnyphausen that he does all he can to obstruct the Danish

peace. Nor can he be blam'd; 'tis for his master's interest. As he obstructs it on this side so will he endeavour to doe it with Monsieur Lewenohr and inspire, if possible, unprofitable notions into both parties. I don't doubt but Monsieur Lewenohr will soon see this and avoid falling into a snare which is set so openly. I hope the Court of Denmark will rather take the advice of their friends and of those who desire to continue so than the advice of those who desire nothing more than a safe and lucrative opportunity to become their enemies. Your lordship knows that the Emperour has declar'd that he will act with relation to the duchy of Sleswick as guardian to the Duke of Holstein. This merits great reflection at the Danish court. Is the guaranty of France worth obtaining? It may be acquired by making peace. Is the guaranty of England worth preserving? It can be done no way but by making peace. Our guaranty expires with the armistice. The 28th of April is the last day.

"The proposition for raising the Prince of Hesse to the throne is deferr'd for some days. It will infallibly succeed very soon; 'tis thought on Saturday next. . . ." 2½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1720, [February 25] March 7, Copenhagen.—"I recieved the honour of your excellency's letter of the 17th February, o.s., on Monday morning. So soon as I got it I sent and desired a conference with the Council, which I obtained at 11 a clock; and to give a short account of what passed I send inclosed a copy of the protocoll, which you will keep to yourself least it should create more jealousy of us. I was informed that they were made believe by letters from Sueden that they might get their frontier extended on the side of Bahus-Lehn and by letters from Great Britain that they might get Wismar and its territorys, which made me give the turn your excellency will observe in the protocoll. After a great deal of reasoning wherein they said at last they would rather advise their master to continue the war ten years longer than to make a peace on such conditions I answered very short that that was their bussyness, but that in my opinion he would be a very bold minister that would advise the King of Denmark to continue the war one day and so risk if not loose the honourable and advantageous conditions of peace that were now in their offer; and in leaving of them begg'd only that they would let me know their resolution as quickly as possible, because your excellency waited at Stockholm for it and would not stay one day after you had recieved it. They promised as usual to make a report to the King, their master, and immediately after the Council was over Mr. Secretary Sehestedt told me by the King his master's order that his Majesty, from the regard he had for the King of Great Britain and upon the instances I had used, had resolved to send Major-General Leuenorn immediately to Stockholm, but he declared at the

same time that the conditions that were proposed were not satisfactory. I did not think it of any use to enter into further dispute whether the conditions might be satisfactory or not, but thanked him for the regard they expressed for the King, our master, and said that I was persuaded the more they reflected upon what his Majesty did for them they would be the more persuaded how good an ally he was.

“Your excellency sees I had good ground to have the suspicion I mentioned in my last and the judgement I made of the views of this court in my former letters. Major-General Leuenorn is to take his journey in a few days. If somewhat unforeseen does not happen I hope your excellency will have a short negotiation and will happily conclude also this treaty. I send inclosed the two passports for the Count de Posse and Major-General Adlerfeldt as your excellency desired.”

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1720, [February 25] March 7, Copenhagen.—“You’ll now have Major-General Leuenorn in a few days. I need not tell your excellency to be upon your guard with him; few of this people are to be trusted. He said to me within these few days that he hoped your excellency would tell him who there were against and who for the treaty with his master, which lets me see he will be trying his hand at negotiating, which will oblige your excellency to have an eye upon him that he do not spoil bussyness. There is litle probability that he will make terms better or such as we would not desire them. I have told him often and plainly that if his instructions are not such as he can finish the treaty on the conditions your excellency has mentioned, Sleswig and the payment of the Sound dutys, he should not undertake the negotiation. I have plainly told the Council too that if they will not end matters on these terms they should not send, for they’d only make matters worse. Now that they do send after what I have so clearly opened to them I cannot doubt the treaty will be finish’t on these terms. I wish you joy with all my heart of what your excellency has already happily finish’t and hope to have soon the pleasure to wish it upon this. . . .”

THE SAME to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, [February 27] March 9, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark, Vol. 43.—Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, [February 27] March 9, Copenhagen.—“I have from Milord Stanhope his answer to Monsieur Wesselofsky’s memorial. Nothing can be better drawn; it is very strong in very soft words, and sets the Czar’s pernicious views in a very just light. I doubt it will not be very acceptable to his Czarish

majesty. You have before this time the accounts by an express of our and the Prussian treatys being finish't with Sueden. Milord Carteret is still at Stockholm and I hope will stay till the Danish treaty is also finished. Major General Leuenorn is still here tho' I have press'd his departure all I possibly could. He is to go the beginning of next week."

THE SAME to MR. TILSON.

1720, [February 27] March 9, Copenhagen.—". . . There are very many reasons that should hasten this Court to conclude their treaty with Sueden besides the insinuations made by the Emperour's minister. I do not fail to lay them home to them and I hope in end they will be so wise to take right measures. The finishing of the Quadruple Alliance and the peace with Spain must have a very good effect upon all our affairs both at home and abroad."

THE SAME to LORD CARTERET.

1720, [February 27] March 9, Copenhagen.—". . . I have prest Major-General Leuenorns journey to Stockholm all I could. He go's in a day or two. Your excellency has seen that I have spoke plainly enough to this court and I am hopefull, if all the Sound dutys can be obtain'd of Sueden, they will come into the treaty. A peace must be made betuixt them somehow or other. It is in the present situation of very great consequence.

"The Danes make many reflections and great complaints that Major-General Leuenorn's passport is of so old a date. They think it has been keep't up for our own purposes. One would not think I should have difficulty to undeceave them, but I have a great dale. . . ."

M. DE SCHRADER to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, February 27—March 9, Stockholm.—". . . The Queen to-day made a proposition to the Estates to put the crown upon the head of the Prince. No doubt his Royal Highness will obtain his end and this affair will be finished in a day or two. This Prince told Lord Carteret yesterday that if he became king he would not commence his reign by making a cession to Denmark and that the Danes need not expect any cession of land ; so that if M. de Lewenohr had orders to make that kind of proposition it were better he did not come. . . . *French.* 6 pp.

COL. A. V. BASSEWITZ to THE SAME.

1720, [February 27] March 9, Stockholm.—". . . We await with impatience the arrival of M. de Lewenohr and so much the more as we can scarcely detain Lord Carteret beyond the month of March. I wish the peace with Denmark to be well advanced before he goes, for I know that he will spare

no trouble to advance it. . . . They are labouring to put the fleet, which is at Waxholm, in a good condition, and they will bring sailors from Gothenburg to man it, although there is no great apprehension of any surprise on the part of the Russians. I hope the English fleet will come in good time to guarantee the safety of this kingdom and contribute by its presence to the management of the Swedish forces and restraint of the enemy. *French.* 2½ pp.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, March 1, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book*, 5.—*Public Record Office.*]

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, March [1] 12, Copenhagen.—2 letters.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, Vol. 43.—*Public Record Office.*]

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, March 1–12, St. James.—Denmark must accept the guaranty of the duchy of Sleswick as France offers it. . . . I hope that M. de Leuenohr will leave soon, seeing his passport has arrived, and I trust that Lord Carteret, who intends to stay a few days at Copenhagen, will make the Danes listen to reason, especially if he brings to them the consent of Sweden to renounce the exemption of the Sound toll. . . . I expect he will be at Copenhagen as soon as this letter. . . . Our ministers are every day in conference with the Spanish ambassador respecting Gibraltar, having no desire to restore it to his Catholic Majesty, although the French Court prays them to do so. I think the matter will be brought before the Parliament. The armistice with Spain has been published here along with a proclamation. . . . *P.S.* (private).—I have already told you that Lord Carteret has left Mr. Finch at Stockholm to conclude the peace. So he wrote to our ministers who agreed thereto. Your relatives and friends, and the Duke of Montrose in particular, think you should not quit your post especially during the life of Lord Marchmont. This will do you no harm. He thinks you will easily obtain permission to make a journey here this summer or perhaps to Hanover if the King goes there, which is doubtful, and you will then see things with your own eyes. Perhaps the recall of Lord Stair may enable you to obtain elsewhere some post more agreeable than that of Copenhagen, but we think you ought not to be precipitate. . . . *French.* 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1720, March [1] 12, Copenhagen.—“I am heartily glad that you approve of the memorial that I presented concerning the cutting of the woods in Pomerania. I am not, I understand, to expect any further answer on that matter. You see

I slip no opportunity to press the Danes to loose no time and to finish with Sueden quickly, and I laid out to them as clearly as I could what they were to expect from the Czar, both because of his indifference in their concerns and of his incapacity to give them great assistance in the present situation of affairs. . . . I shall not fail to correspond with Milord Cadogan as usual when he gets to Vienna, as I have of late done with Mr. St. Saphorin."

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1720, March [1] 12, Copenhagen.—"You will easily believe that I shall never refuse any service of our masters that I am able to perform nor make difficulty of the character I may be put in. But I hope the treaty betwixt Denmark and Sueden is now in such a train, that we may soon see it finish't. If I had been preparing it to have had the honour to sign the treaty myself I could do no more. I have wrought in it with all the vigilance and earnestness I was able, being sensible of what import it is to our master's service it should be finish't, and that Lord Carteret was in a fairer way to end it quickly and well than any body else. What I writt in my letter of the 13th were and are the true sentiments of my heart. I value my own private concerns as much as other men do, but I do protest to you not so much nor in competition with my master's service."

GEO. TILSON to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, March 1, Whitehall— . . . "Col. Bassewitz at Vienna braggs that his master is to be fully restored by the Czar. Weisbach certainly treats with the Duke of Holstein." 1 p.

LORD POLWARTH to MR. WHITWORTH.

1720, March [1] 12, Copenhagen.—". . . I am very hopefull my Lord Carteret will be able to adjust the treaty betuixt Denmark and Sueden before he leaves that place. By our letters yesterday the diet of Poland is broke up. I know not the particulars so cannot guess at what effect that may have upon affairs. . . ."

THE SAME to LORD CARTERET.

1720, March [2] 13, Copenhagen.—". . . I have prest Major General Leuenorn's departure for Stockholm all that ever I could. He is gone yesterday to Friedericksbourg with the King of Denmark and will certainly take his journey to Stockholm in a few days. I have slipt no opportunity and have used all the arguments I could think of to bring the Danes to a speedy resolution and to accept of reasonable and moderate term, and I think I have good reason to hope that your excellency will have the same good success in this treaty as in the other and that very quickly.

"I have asked for the passports to Baron Schwern, Adjutant General Tessin and Mr. Hans Caspar von Berg. The King of Denmark's journey for Frederiksbourg will delay them for some days. So soon as I get them I shall send them to Mr. Barchmann, the director of the Suedish post at Elsinore, who will take care to transmit them to them. . . ."

LORD CARTERET TO LORD POLWARTH.

1720, March 2, o.s., Stockholm.—". . . Those prudent steps which your lordship has taken will produce the peace if any fair means can. All the difficulty now lyes on your side of the water and it was always my opinion that the peace should be made at Copenhagen. I have now carried the Swedes as far as is possible. I was at a conference yesterday at which the deputies of the Estates were present. I debated upon the necessity of making the cession of the whole immunity at the Sund. They insisted to make it only in part. But I persevered that it ought to be made absolutely. I think I have carried the cause and hope to send your lordship a full and satisfactory answer to my memorial by the next post. The whole exemption will certainly be given up but they say upon condition that Rugen and Stralsund and Malstrand shall be evacuated immediately and restor'd to them. I alledged that the Danes expected a farther equivalent in money and 'till that was settled cou'd hardly be brought to restore Rugen and Stralsund and Malstrand. They said they would give no money; that their acquiescence in the King of Denmark's keeping Sleswick with relinquishing the exemption at the Sund is their ultimatum, and if it was not accepted very soon they wou'd sooner chuse to make peace with their dangerous and powerfull enemy, even at the expense of making large sacrifices to him, for which they may be better excused than they can be if they shou'd condescend farther to an enemy who alone and single will not be their match. I knew too well the humour of Parliament men to contradict their deputies. I contented myself to make sure of the release of the exemption. I talked afterwards very seriously with the plenepotentiarys concerning the impossibility there wou'd be to bring the Danish court to give up Rugen and Stralsund and Malstrand without a sum of money over and above the exemption at the Sund, and as that sum of money was not to be specified in the preliminary, they thinking it more advisable to leave that specification to the congress, I cou'd not see what ground we had to stand upon to insist for a restitution before the equivalent was regulated. They answer'd that the Estates wou'd never consent otherwise and they cou'd not help it. But if they shou'd be forced to give money, tho the sum cou'd not be fixed now, yet upon the immediate restitution of Rugen and Stralsund they might possibly consent to leave Malstrand in the King of Denmark's hands as an hypotheque 'till such sum of money as shou'd

be regulated at Brunswick shou'd be pay'd. They added that they expected very soon that the Emperour wou'd send out his mandates to reinstate them in Rugen and Stralsund. If that shou'd happen and the troops of the circle begin to march the Danes must account not only for the profits receiv'd but for the waste committed. The equivalent which is demanded now, some part of which may possibly be given, must then no more be mention'd ; and if the Danes let matters goe soe far they will disable us from doing them any good, nay, render us incapable of even speaking in their behalf. France will give no guaranty of Sleswick 'till those places are restored. Great Britain has guarantied that restitution. The Emperour insists upon the execution for Holstein and probably will soon direct another for Pomerania. If the King of Denmark shou'd follow the advice of those who counsel him to continue in war, he will find, tho I hope better things, that the terms now offer'd will not be obtain'd at the end of June next, tho he shou'd have fifteen ships at sea. If Monsieur Lewenohr's instructions are such that he cannot accept the terms that by great pains and application in the name of the King, our master, I have been able to obtain, I shall in a few days after his arrival take leave of this court, wishing him good success. I will wait upon your lordship at Copenhagen and jointly with you represent the ill consequence that will attend the letting this opportunity pass. I have delivered the two passports which your lordship sent.

"Two of the Estates, the burghers and peasants, have declar'd for the Prince. There was a long debate among the nobles on Saturday last. The Queen has send a second letter and everybody expects that the Prince will be declared king in a few days. . . ." 5½ pp.

MR. BARCHMAN to THE SAME.

1720, March [2] 13, Helsingohr.—"From Stockholm they writs mee that heur Majesty haeving the saeme day as the post went away writs a letter to the dyet and notifeied them heur plaesur and that with the dyets approbaetion heur Majesti would willingly haeve the Prince of Hessen to a help in gouverning the kingdom, hereup was resolved that a deputation should bee naemed for to adjust the matter and afterwards in plene should bee debaeted in all the councellers presens. The Bours as members will haeve it praesently to pass and think him wort to bee king that layes and slipes with the Qween. Wee may next post haere how it is deseided and they believe to the Princes satisfaction. I send your lordship a list of Swedish trups that will bee transported and of those that will remain in Sweden. . . ." 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, March [5] 16, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark, Vol. 43.—Public Record Office.*]

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1720, March [5] 16, Copenhagen.—“The King of Denmark returned yesterday from Fredericksbourg. Major General Leuenorn returned with his Majesty, and proceeds on Monday for Stockholm. I have very good hopes that with Milord Carteret’s assistance he will be able to bring the treaty betwixt Denmark and Sueden to a happy conclusion. . . . I know Milord Carteret is very impatient, and therefore I have prest Mr. Leuenorn to make all the despatch he possibly could. He has promised me that he will make no delay. The breaking up of the diet of Poland furnished some people with arguments and distant views, but which were very easily answered.”

M. BALAGUIER to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, March 5, Stockholm.—“His excellency has commanded me to recommend the enclosed to your lordship and to acquaint you that he has been so busy in conferences with the ministers and at the exchanging of the Prussian ratification with the Swedish, which was done to-night, that he could not possibly write to your lordship this post, which he will doe at large in four or five days. . . . The whole exemption at the Sund will be releas’d. . . .” 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to M. DE ST. SAPHORIN.

1720, March [5], 16, Copenhagen.—“. . . The arguments which you mention are very just and should bring this Crown to finish soon. I have no doubt that M. de Weiberg will impart them to his court where they should have a very good effect. . . .” *French.*

THE SAME to MR. JEFFREYS.

1720, March [5] 16, Copenhagen.—. . . The King of Denmark returned here yesterday from Fredericksbourg where he passed several days and it is still believed that his Majesty intends to go for a turn in Holstein immediately after Easter. M. de Leuenorn will leave here without fail for Stockholm on Monday next and there is reason to hope that with the assistance of Lord Carteret the negotiations there will be brought to a speedy and happy conclusion. *French.*

M. DE SAPHORIN to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, March [5] 16, Vienna.—. . . The Muscovite minister who is here has two objects in view, first to try to hinder the Emperor from taking measures contrary to the Czar, secondly, to treat here with the Duke of Holstein. With regard to the first Weissebach is highly delighted but I can assure you he has no reason to be so, as there is no goodwill between the parties. It is, however, for the public interest that a good intelligence be kept with the Russian court as that helps the party in power here and maintains their reputation. Weissebach

has stated in a conference that, if the Emperor thinks it proper, the Czar will be disposed to make an armistice with Sweden who, he thinks, will accept it all the more willingly that their treaty is not yet completed, seeing she might thereby relieve herself of the conditions which the Court where you are wish to impose upon her. As to the second I strongly believe that the Duke of Holstein before coming here had already agreed with the Muscovites for the sending of a minister with whom he could treat. Weissebach and Bassewitz are constantly in conference. The Czar offers to the Duke of Holstein to guarantee to him the treaty of Stettin with reference to Schleswick and to supply him with the funds necessary for his maintenance until the restitution of his estates, provided that he marries the daughter which he had by the Czarina before their marriage, and it appears that the treaty is well advanced as it is given out that in a day or two Secretary Stamken will leave to report matters to the Czar.

I will not enter into a discussion of the reasons why the conclusion of peace between Denmark and Sweden is delayed, but this I can assure you of that it can be no service to the King of Denmark that that peace was not made sooner for, whatever be concluded, he will gain nothing in regard to Schleswick, and he may find circumstances arise which will take away all the fruit of his labours and the great expenses which these have cost him. Europe has so long been in such a ferment that things which appeared most stable are quickly overturned and one should not lose a favourable opportunity to gain the end desired. It is certainly greatly to be wished that peace between Sweden and Denmark were speedily made as the interests of the Protestant religion require that the princes who profess it should not be warring one upon the other but rather united in its maintenance. Their divisions are only an incentive to Rome to make those attempts which they do against the Protestants.

You have doubtless heard that Cardinal Alberoni has been arrested at Genoa at the instance of the Pope. It is apparent that this has been done in order to prevent him babbling and discovering the intercourse which he had with the Court of Rome against the Emperor and the Regent. *French.* 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH TO LORD CARTERET.

1720, March [6] 17, Copenhagen.—“Major General Leuenorn returned from Friedericksbourg with the King of Denmark on Fryday and sets out to-morrow for certain for Stockholm. He'll make all the dispatch he possibly can and I have very good hopes that he'll be able with your excellencys assistance to bring the treaty he is to negotiate to a happy conclusion and that quickly, which I reckon gives a finishing stroke to affairs in the north. . . . Major General Leuenorn relies entearly upon your excellencys asistance and will put himself and his negotiation in your hands, and I hope

you will be able to do him the favour and justice to put him again in the good graces of people in Sueden and justifie him from the aspersions he may be under. You'll find him very much devoted to our Court."

MR. BARCHMAN to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, March [7] 18, Helsingohr.—". . . It is not yett settled the Prince of Hessens affaire but laest weeck it will bee doen to his and all the subjects satisfaction because the Bours haeve given in in writhing that they will haeve him to king as also the militairi officers. The Queen has declared that it is heur Majestis intention that the Prince should reign alloen, but if he should dei before heur as then see would bee Queen Regent again. . . ." 3 pp.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to THE SAME.

1720, March 8, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book, 5.—Public Record Office.*]

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, March [8], 19, Copenhagen.—2 letters.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark, Vol. 43.—Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1720, March [8] 19, Copenhagen.—". . . The King of Denmark took last week nobody with him to Friederiksbourg, where he was himself, to give his last instructions except Monsieur Leuenorn and Monsieur Gabel. I reckon'd it most for my masters service to make use of the power you was pleas'd to give me in your private letter of the 22d of January and have disposed of. . . . and the greatest difficulty is now removed. I have to neglect nothing. [I] let the ministers know that I have orders to make them another offer, and having heard that it was taken ill that there was a difference made among them, I shall add so much as will make them all alike."

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, March [8] 19, Copenhagen.—"I had this morning a letter from Milord Carteret. He writes me, that he has brought the Suedish ministers to consent to pay the dutys of the Sound ; so that if Major General Leuenorn were once there, who is gone to-day to Elsinore on his way, I am very hopefull we shall see a happy end of this treaty. There is great appearance that the Prince of Hesse is declared King of Sueden before this time. The military officers, peazants and burghers had openly declared themselves for him."

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, March 8-19, St. James.—". . . We greatly rejoice at the hopes you give us of the near conclusion of the peace

between Denmark and Sweden. That may well delay the departure of Lord Carteret. The original letter from the Emperor to the King of Denmark recommending him to restore Holstein to the Duke of that name has been sent by the King of Prussia to his minister at Copenhagen with orders to deliver it or to withhold it as General Bothmer may advise him. Lord Stanhope regrets that this affair comes up at this juncture as it can only put the Danish court in a bad humour and spoil agreement. Our whole care should be to dispose Denmark to make peace with Sweden and that is enough to occupy us at present, and Lord Stanhope prefers that what concerns the Duke of Holstein should be referred to the congress at Brunswick. He does not think that the King of Denmark should be perswaded at present to restore to the Duke of Holstein any part of his territories and any counsel you may give on this point should be only that of a friend and without risking the exasperation of their spirits to the retarding of the making of the peace. We hope to hear soon of the departure of M. Lewenor and that he carries instructions favourable for hastening the peace. . . *French.* 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to MR. WHITWORTH.

1720, March [8] 19, Copenhagen.—“ . . . Matters might have gone better in Poland but I had always difficulty to believe that the Poles would declare themselves against the Czar till they should see that they would be powerfully assisted, and it is more than probable when they see that they shall that they will yet take right measures. I wish the practice of the Prussian envoy at Warsaw may not create ill bloods betuixt the two Courts.”

MR. BARCHMAN to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, March [9] 20, Helsingohr.—“ Major General Levonohrn arrived here laest neight at 11½ a clock and delieverd mee your lordships of the 19. He is hier still and can nott come over for bad wedder and hard storm but most his baggage caeme over to Helsingburg laest neight at 7 a clock. Wherefor he is impaetient that the weind just at his comming here should begin to blow up soe hard. . . . ” 3 pp.

LORD CARTERET to THE SAME.

1720, March 9, o.s., Stockholm.—“ I send your lordship enclos'd an extract of my letter to Lord Stanhope as far as relates to the affaires of Denmark and a copy of the preliminary as I have been able to get it, which must be the foundation of the peace. Your lordship will observe that in the copy which I send you I have changed the order of the articles. What is the 6th article in the original I send to your lordship in a separate paper, and it is my opinion that the said article shou'd not be communicated to the Danes till your lordship

receives farther instructions upon that head from England. I likewise send you a copy of the question and answer mention'd in my letter to Lord Stanhope. The whole matter is stated at large in my letter to his lordship and I will not trouble you with a repetition of what is there said. It is not necessary that Mr. Leuenohr shou'd come to Stockholm since the Danes declare that they only send him, as Mr. Bothmer writes to Schrader, out of complaisance to our King without an intention to conclude. They have a very pleasant manner of shewing their respect. It is a ceremony that our master stands in no need of; all he desires is their own good. For my part I take it to be so far from shewing any respect to the King's mediation that I shall not wait any longer for Monsieur Leuenohr's arrival but leave this Court, as your Lordship will see my intention express'd in my letter to Lord Stanhope. Nothing farther can be done here; the peace must now be finish'd at Copenhaguen. I promis'd your lordship to hunt this game into your hands and I have now been as good as my word. I wish your lordship success and I am almost sure you will have it first or last. There is nothing but vigorous measures that can carry great matters to their perfection. . . . Major General Leuenohr will lose his time here if his instructions are not made conformable to the preliminary which I send to your lordship." 4 pp.

[*Enclosure.*]

1720, March 9, Stockholm.—“I took occasion to press his Royal Highness to hasten the secret deputation of the Estates to come to a resolution concerning the peace with Denmark. He promis'd me he wou'd and has kept his word. I now have the honour to send to your lordship by Squire, the messenger, a preliminary, N.1. drawn for that purpose. One original of that paper is in my hands. Mr. Campredon has another lodged in his. He alsoe sends a copy to his Court. In it is contain'd all that can be got for Denmark, either from the Court or the Estates.

“Preamble. This is a plain and true relation of the facts and it is turn'd with a just deference and respect to the King, our master, to which the Danes cannot except.

“Art. 1. I alledged that it was not necessary to mention particularly the ancient treaties in the preliminary but leave them to be examin'd at the conclusion of the solemn treaty. But the deputation of the Estates wou'd turn this article their own way even against the opinion of the plenipotentiarys who wou'd have left out that specification.

“Art. 2. This is unexceptionable tho 'tis very probable they may dispute at Copenhagen about

releasing the prisoners without ransom, they having the most on their side. There were some squabbles about this in the Prussian treaty. A colonel has sometimes bought his liberty for two hundred ducats. These disputes seem strange to us.

“ Art. 3. This is *causa sine qua non*. They will never part with the exemption at the Sund upon any other condition. The deputies of the Estates insisted a long while likewise upon the immediate restitution of Marstrand. I represented the insuperable difficulties we shou’d have if they clogged this article too much, and after long debates and going backwards and forwards for three or four days I perswaded them to consent to leave Marstrand, as your lordship will see when you come to the 7th article. Mr. Campredon likewise insisted upon the immediate restitution of Rugen and Stralsund with that part of Pomerania and till that is done France will not give the guaranty of Schleswick, which may be an argument to induce the Danes to accept this article, which they will doe if they consider their own interest and likewise how many powers interest themselves in seeing these places restor’d to Sweden. ’Tis certain that the Danes have very much ruin’d the country by cutting down great quantities of timber since the armistice, which has occasion’d great animosity here. I don’t know how they can justify this committing of waste after the time they had sign’d a convention with our master to restore these countries for an equivalent, and in the very time alsoe that we were actually endeavouring to procure them an equivalent.

“ Art. 4. In this article the exemption at the Sund is entirely and fairly given up, which is a vast loss to Sweden. It is no less than two per cent in all their trade. In tolerable times the Swedes wou’d sooner have carried on a war for ten years than have parted with this valuable distinction of nation, and if Denmark loses this opportunity it will hardly be recover’d. They said that they put in the words *sur les pressantes instances que sa Majeste Britannique a faites* as the only excuse for this cession. Your lordship will have seen by several of my letters with how much labour and difficulty this point has been obtain’d. I cou’d never have gone thro it if our own country had not a solid interest in this cession. It is worth securing. They will complicate this cession with the immediate restitution of Rugen and Stralsund, etc.

"Art. 5. This article relating to Schleswick is a tender point and can be turn'd no stronger till they are sure of the peace. This declaration of agreeing with the Emperour, England and France is strong enough when one considers that the Queen and the Estates know what England and France have and will doe under that head. I try'd to have it more plain under pretence of reserving an equivalent for the Duke of Holstein, but they wou'd not admit of it at present.

"Art. 6. I always have insisted that they shou'd keep to their former offer of paying a sum of money to Denmark, but they never have heard that discourse with patience of late, particularly since they have thought of relinquishing the exemption at the Sund. When I told them that I was afraid the peace cou'd not be made otherwise, they said they wou'd sell Wismar to the King of Prussia who wou'd give a million for it. Mr. Cnyphausen has given them some thoughts that way, either because his master has really a mind to buy Wismar or else with a design to embarass the negotiation that the peace may not be made with Denmark, which he does either to have the Czar's peace made first or else, which he tells me jestingly, that the Danes may stand out to an execution; by which means, he says, his master may keep for some time thirty thousand of his troops for nothing in Holstein and Schleswick, and by that service render'd to Sweden get a franchise to his subjects from the Zol of Wolgast. Such discourses held amongst the members of the Estates make impressions and therefore the deputation declar'd to me that they wou'd give no money unless Wismar might be the fund out of which that money was to arise, nor wou'd they give all that can be drawn from Wismar neither. When I found nothing cou'd be done and day after day pass'd, I brought them to draw this article and afterwards proposed to them the question N. 2. and in the same paper will your lordship see the answer that the matter may be varied into another shape. I cou'd doe no better nor get any offer of money upon any other condition. It is most natural, in my opinion, to make Wismar a free imperial town and to make Denmark desist from money since the exemption is given up. The Emperour's letter may set this right, for when that is given Denmark will be lyable to account for the profits receiv'd out of Pomerania and the waste committed. So the equivalent in

money may fairly be sunk and we may say that we wou'd have got them a sum of money but they wou'd not accept it when it was to be got ; that the imperial letter has now made that impracticable, which may be said with great truth and justice. The King of Poland as Elector of Saxony is director of the circle of the Higher Saxony in which Pomerania lies. For fear that the King of Prussia may not employ his troops Mr. Cnyphausen says that when the execution for Holstein is made, if Denmark will suffer things to come to that extremity, the troops of the circle shou'd not goe out of Holstein and Sleswick till the Island of Rugen is restored to Sweden under pretence that the Empire has no ships without which an execution can't be made for Rugen. And, therefore, when the troops of the circle are in the King of Denmark's country they must see entire justice done before they remove. He says this with so much wit to people who have not so much of that as he that he turns their heads. By the framing this article in the manner that it is and by getting a deposit of the Swedish right to the mediators I have at least got time to acquaint the King with these notions concerning Wismar that his Majesty may determine what is fit to be done.

“ Art. 7. It is not the interest of any of the trading nations that Marstrand shou'd remain to Denmark. It will be a bridle upon Gottenburgh which is not to be suffer'd, especially now the exemption at the Sund is given up. Since the Sund duties are now no more to be evaded under the cover of the Swedish exemption, it is our interest to secure a free passage to Sweden on one side. However, I think this article is good because it may give the Danes occasion to flatter themselves with false hopes. When they once come to Brunswick we shall perswade them more easily than at present.

“ Art. 8. The same as in the treaty with Prussia, not to asist the Czar.

“ Art. 9. I put in that the exchange might be at Copenhagen where it is most probable that the peace will be made. Nothing farther can be done here. All the business is now transferred to Copenhagen. I will send a copy of this preliminary to Lord Polwarth that no time may be lost, desiring him to keep the article concerning Wismar secret till he has receiv'd farther instructions from your lordship relating to this matter.

“It will be of great use to send the fleet as soon as possible with relation to the peace of Denmark. I hope to be at Copenhagen in three weeks time and to meet Sir John Norris at the Sund. I shall stay about seven or eight days at Copenhagen whilst my baggage goes on to Hamburgh, to wait for any orders that your lordship shall give me upon this letter. Mr. Lewenohr is not yet come and the Danes declare they don’t send him out of hopes to conclude but only out of respect to the mediation of the King our master. I wish they may not deceive themselves and render all our endeavours for them fruitless. The strange management and politicks of that Court was this year more than once very near overturning all the right and true system of the peace to be made in the north, but, God be thanked, the face of affairs is now much changed by the peace with Spain which is of vast consequence to all Europe, and alsoe ’tis much mended by the happy conclusion of the Prussian treaty, and it will now be with the help of God in the King our master’s power to keep this northern war under and smother it’s flame, tho the Danes shou’d doe their worst. They are not strong enough to disturb the world. I doe believe that a positive declaration that Great Britain will not renew it’s guaranty of Sleswick if the Danes let it fall by permitting the armistice to end without making peace, will have great weight at Copenhagen. Besides, I think that I can show any reasonable man apparently that Denmark has no chance of making a better peace than is now offer’d. The Czar or the King of Prussia have indeed great chances of getting many advantages through the Danish obstinacy but those advantages will in the end as much be at the expence of Denmark as of Sweden and be contrary likewise to our interest. The Danes can get nothing more for themselves.

“I have strain’d our credit by screwing out this preliminary from the Estates. It is the ultimatum not only of the Courts but of their parliament, and there is no minister in Sweden upon the foot that this government now stands that dares goe or dares propose to goe one step farther. When the Prince ascends the throne, which he will soon doe, though it should be his inclination, which it is not, he cannot begin his reign with any farther cession to Denmark but must rather run any risk than give the whole nation such a disgust.” 10½ pp.

[*A copy of the preliminary treaty is also enclosed.*]

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, March [11] 22, St. James.— . . . Sir Robert Sutton has been appointed ambassador to France in place of Lord

Stair and leaves in a fortnight. Lord Stair returns here in a month. Lord Stanhope left this morning for Paris and hopes to return in 10 or 12 days, after which Sir Robert Sutton will leave. . . . *French.* 1½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, March [12] 23, Copenhagen. 2 letters.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark, Vol. 43.—Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, March [12] 23, Copenhagen.—“You will see by the inclosed copy and my former letters that Milord Carteret is still at Stockholm, and I reckon will now stay till the treaty is concluded also betwixt Denmark and Sueden, which I can now no more doubt of, if something very unexpected does not happen.

“I congratulate you with all my heart on our good news from the Palatinate and on the armistice with Spain. I cannot see that it is the Regent’s interest that our King should give up Gibraltar to the King of Spain. It is true this war seems now near an end, but it is far from being improbable that if anything should happen to the present King of France, who is yet young and tender, that differences, and those great ones, may arise betwixt France and Spain.”

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1720, March [12] 23, Copenhagen.—You know my zeal for our masters service, and submission to his pleasure. I cannot ask to get home, either altogether or for a short time, till the service he may have for me is done. I hope now there remains little difficulty. *Le Roy de Danemarc est content de rendre Maestrand*; tho I begg you will not yet speak of it. I am under engagements that it be not known; tho I have writt it to Lord Carteret, and in general terms to the Earl of Stanhope. If this negotiation was once over and if my master has no service of consequence for me, I shall begg liberty to get home for a short time at least, to have the happyness to see you and put my affaires in order; but, however, that is just as you see proper and without the least disadvantage to our master’s service. [*Marked Private.*]

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, March 12, Stockholm.—“ . . . I suppose that Monsieur Lewenohr will be here on Monday next since he set out the 18th, n.s. When he arrives I shall soon see what are the intentions or rather what are not the intentions of his court. Your lordship, before you can receive this, will have receiv’d the dispatches that I sent by Squire, the messenger who set out from hence the 10th, o.s. I shall immediately shew that preliminary to Mr. Lewenohr just as I sent it to

your lordship with the separate article concerning Wismar left out. It is impossible for me to succeed in any farther demand that I can make for that peace and therefore I shall not attempt it. As soon as I receive an answer from your lordship to the letters that Squire has brought you I intend to leave this place and wait upon your lordship at Copenhaguen. I have already asked an audience of leave. The King has appointed Mr. Finch to be his envoy at this court who will assist Mr. Lewenohr in all that he can. I shall not engage a step farther in this negotiation. I hope your lordship will be able to terminate at Copenhaguen whither Monsieur Adlerfelt will be soon sent. I don't find that the Court of Denmark has signified to your lordship their intentions concerning the mediation of France. I already perceive that they rather intend to begin a negotiation than conclude one. I will contribute to nothing but an immediate conclusion upon the preliminary sent. I know they will come to it first or last and therefore I will not stay eight days after Mr. Lewenohr arrives if he does not from the first instant shew me that his court has sincerely a mind to finish without loss of time. I sent Squire, the messenger, to England on purpose to gain fifteen days time. My last orders were to get a promise when I came away that the whole exemption shou'd be released. My Lord Stanhope told me in that dispatch that it was the King's opinion that the cession of that immunity wou'd procure the peace. Instead of a promise or a hint I have had the luck to obtain a stipulation in form, and it is our interest to secure this advantage to our navigation by vigorous measures which I doubt not in the least will be apply'd if it is necessary. My Lord Stanhope sent me a copy of the King's instructions to your lordship given at the Gohre the 19th September 1719 at the same time that he sent them to you. They were strong ones and wise ones and suitable to our master's great authority in the world. Your lordship by acting upon them with so much prudence, vigour and zeal as you did procur'd the convention that you sign'd, which was a very important point gain'd at that conjuncture. If those instructions were given to obtain only a step towards the peace, and that before the Prussian treaty was made, it is very probable that they will be renew'd now the solemn peace is at stake. I beg leave to suggest that I think your lordship may have recourse to them, if it is necessary, and that your lordship will be solidly sustain'd in every thing that you advance in the name of our master to facilitate the peace. You will pardon my taking upon me to say so much, it proceeding in some measure from the interest and pleasure that I shall take in your lordship's success, which I really think cannot fail. . . ." 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to MR. TILSON.

1720, March [12] 23, Copenhagen.—". . . There is no doubt the Duke of Holstein will cast about to all sides to

redress his matters, but how the Czar will be able to help him I see not. He may have enough to do at home and I hope the treaty betuixt Denmark and Sueden may be at last adjusted before the armistice elapse."

THE SAME to LORD CARTERET.

1720, March [13] 24, Copenhagen.—". . . I congratulate you with all my heart upon your having procured the whole exemption of the Sound released. I cannot now doubt of your concluding the treaty betuixt Denmark and Sueden before you leave Stockholm, since the King of Denmark is at last willing to give up Mastrand, which, however, I must begg your excellency will not mention to anybody whatsoever. It is enough that your excellency knows it and can make your use of it and I am under some engagements not to mention it. I congratulate you with all my heart on your good successes and I hope to have the honour to see you very soon here. Your excellency has stay'd longer at Stockholm than you expected but the honour to have concluded all before you left it will make that up."

MR. BARCHMAN to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, March [13] 24, Helsingohr.—"Major General Louenoren went over laest Freyday to Helsingburg and for to show him civility did goe along with him for to see him continue his voyage. The Lieutenant Cornet Hasencamp, who from the Qween was orderd to keep him companie the whole way up, had all the horses ready soe that he at 1 a clock was in his coates and went away. Leyonohrn deseired mee to give his servis to your lordship. His prognosticon was that it will hould hand with his commission in the beginning but at least it hoped it will goe well because he had here soe bad wedder in two dayes that he could not come over but that day as he went over it was just a sommer day. . . . P.S.—The post arrives just now at 6 a clock but brings noe neuwes in that other affair, but they hope by the next post to give full and finall conclusion in that great affair. I find that the prests maekes the other members mutsch to doe and they which them not to bee members, but I hope it will still goe well. Baron Kniphausen was to goe away from Stockholm this weeck and they writs mee that the paece that saeme day was proclaemed by herolds and trompets, but they writs mee not with whom, soe that I believe with Prussia. . ." 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to MR. BALAGUIER.

1720, March [13] 24, Copenhagen.—I thank you for the trouble you have taken in enquiring for workmen for my friend Mr. Hubsch. He tells me he gives 400 dolars a year if they are masters but I percieve he must see to provide himself in Norway. It is no great wonder that the Suedes are unwilling to leave their own country to come into this. . . .

SECRETARY J. CRAGGS to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, March 15, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book, 5.—Public Record Office.*]

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, March [15] 26, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark, Vol. 43.—Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, March [15] 26, Copenhagen.—I am under the greatest obligations to you for the kind part you take in my concerns, and I must beg of you to endeavour to procure for me his Majesty's gracious allowance to get home, if his service can allow of it, but for a short while. If his Majesty comes to Hannover, I should be very glad to have the happiness to waite of you there.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1720, March [15] 26, Copenhagen.—I send you inclosed the copy of a short letter I have writt to milord Stanhope, which is all I can say at present upon that matter. I wish it take not a more difficult turn than it needed. Whatever happens I shall do my best ; and that is all I can or ought to do.

THE KING OF DENMARK to THE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN.

1720, March [15] 26, Copenhagen.—“Monsieur mon frere, Je suis bien aise de voir par votre lettre du 29 de Fevrier la disposition favorable ou vous etes pour prendre à coeur mes interets et pour me procurer une bonne et avantageuse paix. J'en suis bien obligé à votre Majesté et j'espere aussy que la treve que par votre entremise la Suede a obtenue, allant expirer en peu de tems, vous continuerez dans les memes sentiments en redoublant vos soins pour rendre la Suede plus traitable et la porter à ecouter raison. J'ai donné ordre à mon Major General Leuenorn que sur vos instances j'ay envoye une seconde fois en Suede de rabattre encore en votre consideration des conditions que j'avois jusques icy demandées, et d'insister seulement, outre les trois points mentiones dans votre lettre, à scavoir le Schlesvig, le Sond et une bonne somme d'argent sur la cession entiere de Bahus Lehn et de Marestrand dont je suis déjà en possession. J'ay appris avec plaisir par la susdite votre lettre que vous avés donné ordre à my Lord Carteret de passer par icy, avec lequel je tacheray de convenir et de conclure, s'il est possible, finalement l'affaire sous votre mediation seul. Je suis seur que par rapport à cette longue et onereuse guerre aussy bien que les pieces considerables que la Suede par l'injure des tems a pris sur le Dannemarc les conditions susdites seront trouvées tres moderées, et je suis tres persuadé, comme tout le monde

scait, que la Suede n'est pas en etat de vous refuser une deference egalement due à vos avis salutaires et convenables à ses propres interets. En tout cas je me consoleraï d'avoir rien à me reprocher, ayant tout fait pour mener les choses à une heureuse conclusion, mais il semble que la fierté ordinaire de la Suede est toujours allée en augmentant à mesure qu'elle s'est vue flattée par diverses puissances quoi qu'il faut esperer que sur vos instances ulterieures et efficaces elle changera bientôt de langage, c'est de quoy je me flatte, comme vous trouverés aussy, que je ne m'éloigneray jamais de ce qui est juste et ce qui pourra faciliter une promte et bonne paix. Je suis." *Copy.* 1½ pp.

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, March [15] 26, St. James.—. . . It is doubtless a very strong argument for pressing the King of Denmark to conclude peace with Sweden that the Court of Prussia seeks to thwart that peace through M. Cnyphausen and discloses an inclination to proceed to military execution against Denmark for compelling restitution to the Duke of Holstein. If the King wished it Prussia would soon move but his Majesty will precipitate nothing and I believe that this affair of Holstein will be sent to the Congress of Brunswick. . . . *French.* 1½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to MR. JEFFERYES.

1720, March [15], 26, Copenhagen.—“ . . . Baron Cnipphausen is on his way returning from Stockholm to Berlin through Denmark and we expect him here very soon. . . .” *French.*

THE SAME to LORD CARTERET.

1720, March [16] 27, Copenhagen.—“ . . . Major General Leuenorn is with you before this time. I know not why General Bothmer wiitt to Mr. Schrader that he came only because of the regard that the King of Denmark had for our master without any view of finishing a treaty. For my part I never heard it. The King of Denmark nor none of his ministers never declared so much to me. On the contrair I prest all I could that they would finish their treaty before the armistice was elapsed and neglected no opportunity nor argument to keep their views and proposalls low and reasonable and, as your excellency will see by my former letters, I thought I had good reason to hope that I had some success; and I am still persuaded that Major General Leuenorn's instructions are such that the preliminary treaty may be finish't before the armistice elapse. However, I shall proceed in the negotiation as your excellency thinks most proper but cannot begin it till I hear again from you after your excellency has seen and spoke with Major General Leuenorn. I have had as yet no orders from Great Britain upon this subject. . . .”

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, March 16, Stockholm.—“ . . . Monsieur Leuenohr is not yet arrived. He is expected here to-night. I hope your lordship will be able to cut both his work and mine short by bringing the Danish court to consent to the preliminary sent. I can do nothing farther here. . . . The Prince's affaire will be terminated to the Queens and his satisfaction before the next week ends; some say this week. It is safest to allow the longest time always in this country. They are not famed for expedition in these parts any more than in Denmark. Here's a great deal of *referendum* in every thing.” 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to MR. BARCHMANN.

1720, March [16] 27, Sorgenfrey.—“ Major General Leuenorn is the properest to make of prognostick of what may happen to him because he knows best his own instructions, but if he will follow the advice I gave him he may have fair weather both the beginning and the end of his negotiation. It would be more agreeable to himself and more for his masters service if he did. A storm leaves a coolness in the air that is not at first removed, but after a good deal of sunshine, and he has not much time to loose. I thank you for the news you write me. I never knew priests do any good when they went out of their sphere, and it were happy for all governments that they could be reduced to keep within it. . . .”

MR. BARCHMAN to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, March [16] 27, Helsingohr.—“ It was taeked in Sweden as if they would see to bring the dyeth there upon the foot as the Parlement is in England. At that raets the priests would haeve leas to seay then at present, but I feind it can not bee obtained as yett since they haeve once gott their fingers in th' affairs they will willingly maintaine them therein; but it never goes soe well where they aere ordered to sett with. That I found laest year in all the cometies that were ordered, and priests were in all things went soe slouly because they say all things must goe after their conciense, and I believe they haeve least of it. We shal heare with this post how it will fall out with the deseigned neuwe king. Maeny aere for him but there has been maeny obstacles. . . .” 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, March [19] 30, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark, Vol. 43.—Public Record Office.*]

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, March 19, Stockholm.—“ . . . It is a great satisfaction to me to see that your lordship is sanguine as to the success of the Danish negotiation. I have already thrown it into your lordship's hands where it will succeed better

than in mine. Major General Lewenohr is not yet arrived at Stockholm. I had news this day about noon that he was within two miles of the town. I shall deal very frankly and openly with him and give him no reason to complain of me. He shall be perfectly well receiv'd and if his instructions authorise him to conclude upon the plan which I sent your lordship by Squire his success may be immediate. If not, I shall waite upon your lordship without loss of time at Copenhagen where it has ever been my opinion that the treaty shou'd be concluded. What your lordship mentions in cypher is a very great step which I shall keep to myself. Upon that foundation I think the Danes will approve the article concerning 35, 12, 46, 49, 51, 47, 21, 38, 17 which I insisted upon and obtain'd with much difficulty. I think it an article which may satisfie the point of honour which is in the Danish court. I wait with great impatience for your lordship's next letters upon mine by Squire. Your lordship sees the whole there. I have not the least chance of carrying the Swedes farther. If Mr. Lewenohr approves the foundation of that preliminary and his exceptions only turn upon the expressions, he and I together will take a pen and draw another preliminary his own way which I will get to pass provided the substance is the same. The offer of money is complicated with Wismar. There lies the difficulty which cannot be clear'd up 'till we hear from our Court, so I shall say nothing to him about money at first. The immediate restitution of Rugen and Stralsund will be another great difficulty which I am afraid is not to be removed. Mr. Campredon, pursuant to his positive orders and repeated instructions, fortifies the Swedes in that demand at present; and the Regent has publickly declar'd *qu'il aimeroit les Moscovites mieux que les Suedois* if those places are not soon restor'd to Sweden. I hope the King of Denmark, for the sake of keeping these places a little more or less which he does not intend to keep nor can in the end, will not break off a negotiation by which he is sure of obtaining an honourable and secure peace and that upon a solid foundation with the good liking of all the great powers in Europe. The release of the exemption at the Sund is not only profitable to Denmark but as high a point in honour as that King can bring to his crown. Even in some measure the dependency of his next neighbour upon him secur'd or at least its independancy sunk. Such points among kings always cost both blood and treasure and have their value in ambition and glory. Schleswick can never be got with an air of justice but now. It is a strange complication of accidents that makes Sweden so easy in that particular. It is a great point even to a king to get an acquisition without clamour." 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF CADOGAN.

1720, March [19] 30, Copenhagen.—"I hope this will find your excellency safely arrived at Berlin. You will give me

leave to wish you good success in this and all your other negotiations. Major General Leuenor must be by this time at Stockholm and I think I have reason to hope that the treaty betuixt Denmark and Sueden may be well advanced before my Lord Carteret leaves Stockholm, which he resolves to do very soon. We are here very quiet and do not look as if we made preparations for another campaign."

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1720, [March 20] 31, Copenhagen.—"I have recieved the honour of your excellencys letter of the 12th. I immediately communicated the copy of the preliminary treaty and of the 6th article apart, which your excellency had obtain'd of the Suedish ministers and which you was pleas'd to tell me you was to communicate to Major General Leuenor. I made that step notwithstanding of what I writt in my letter of the 27th because your excellency told me you would communicate those papers to Mr. Leuenor, which it is not to be doubted he will immediately send to his Court. When I communicated the treaty to the ministers they said nothing upon it but in general that there were several things to be amended and that they would lay it before the King, their master. There drop't only a word from them, which I think is fit your excellency should know, that they understood your excellency was to pass this way soon and that they should be very glad that you could finish the treaty while you was here. What has put this in their head is probably a letter the King of Denmark has had from the King, our master, of which I send inclosed a copy, as also of an answer to the King from the King of Denmark of the 26th which Mr. Secretary Sehestedt gave me also yesterday. I shall only add, without making any other observation upon the answer than what can be made from my former letters, that the King of Denmark wishes to have the treaty of peace betuixt his Majesty and Sueden finish'd without going to the congress at Brunswic, as the King, our master, and the King of Prussia have finisht theirs, and that as things not of the greatest consequence very often at this Court create greater difficultys than those that are of greater, the clause of the 2nd article concerning the prisoners being released without ransom, after what has been treated here already upon that subject and the clause in the 3rd article concerning the country of Pomerania and Rugen being restored as they were the time of the beginning of the armistice, may occasion more difficulty than the import of those cases need, and that the 5th article concerning Sleswick can be no otherways acceptable than as stipulated in the article concerning that subject, tho it may possibly need to be clearly extended in the late convention betuixt the King, our master, and the King of Denmark. If these can be adjusted I can in no manner doubt that your excellency may have the honour and happiness, which I wish with all my heart, to finish the treaty before

you return to Great Britain. I need not tell you that soft and fair measures are ever the best which I have ever followed here. When those won't do we must speak another language and you see when that is absolutely necessary I do not fail to use it. I wish with impatience to have the honour and pleasure of seeing your excellency here."

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, [March 22] April 2, Copenhagen.—". . . I expect every minute to hear from Milord Carteret after the arrival of Major General Leuenorn. The last letter I had from my lord he expected to be coming very soon hither, if Monsieur Leuenorn did not show him that he might finish the treaty betwixt Sueden and Denmark in a short while. I wish he may for reasons that are very evident and that I have already mentioned. . . . I am very carefull to make no step that can in any manner retard or endanger the treaty betwixt Denmark and Sueden; and for that reason I have not been present at the last two or three conferences that General Bothmer and Monsieur Brandt have had upon the Emperour's letter concerning the Duke of Holstein. General Bothmer no doubt has writt to you that the King has at last come to the resolution to yield immediately to that Duke the bailliewicks of Trettan, Tremsbittel and Rheinbeck, which lye about Hambourg. I know not if this will satisfie the Duke. It shows, however, the regard the King of Denmark has to the King, our master's intercession."

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, March 22, Stockholm.—"Major General Lewenohr arrived here on Sunday last. I have had several discourses with him. He is an agreeable man and I believe is come with very good intentions but with impracticable instructions as I find by what he has yet thought fit to communicate to me, he insisting upon cessions of land as Bahus-Lehn, Vigen and Marstrand. I have been for some months endeavouring to perswade the Swedes to make some cession of land to the King of Denmark but without success. Nothing but the apparent impossibility of it made me desist. 'Twas with great difficulty and by the making use of our master's name and authority in the strongest manner that I obtain'd the preliminary which I have sent your lordship. I have given a copy of it to Mr. Lewenohr who send it to his court as the only foundation that can be obtain'd for the peace. I have represented to him at large how much I despair of obtaining those cessions or anything farther and have desir'd him to acquaint his court that I must certainly leave this place if he does not receive other orders forthwith upon the letters that he writes this post. The King of Denmark has reason to expect everything from Mr. Lewenohr's abilities that can be expected from a good minister, but yet a cession of land

is not to be brought about. I have soe often represented this to your lordship that I can say no more upon it. I wou'd certainly have left this place the beginning of the next week if Monsieur Lewenohr has not told me that he would immediately leave Stockholm too, having orders soe to doe in case I did. He has promis'd me to write fully to his court rather than act precipitately. I shall wait the answer which may come in twelve days. This is a great loss of time when we have but five weeks to the end of the armistice.

"The Estates attended the Queen and Prince at noon with their resolution, which is to place his Highness upon the throne. He will be proclaim'd king in two day's time. All the foreign ministers have already made their compliments upon this occasion.

"This has retarded Monsieur Lewenohr's audience, tho I have waited upon him twice to the Prince in private. I am glad he is come, for at all events he will be able to inform his court how zealously and through what difficulties we have assisted them. . . ." 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1720, [March 22] April 2, Copenhagen.—". . . I have had a conference with the Council and also spoke to the King of Denmark and press'd the entring upon the preliminary treaty your excellency was pleas'd to send me in your letter of the 9th. As I expected, they cannot be brought to treat on that matter till they have accounts from Major General Leuenorn. I have already acquainted you with their views and what they have to object to the treaty. The real differences are so inconsiderable that I cannot but hope that either your excellency will finish that matter with Major General Leuenorn before you leave Stockholm or that it may be adjusted as you pass here. You'll easily believe that it would give me the greatest satisfaction to be able to cut short a treaty of such consequence and to gain your excellency some time, but I am sorry it is not in my power, and if I should press too hard a matter that with a little patience I am convinced cannot fail, I may do a great deal of harm. . . ."

J. ROBETHON to M. DE SCHRADER.

1720, [March 22] April 2, St. James.—". . . Lord Stanhope writes that he has entirely perswaded the Regent to allow us to keep Gibraltar and to do nothing for its restoration to Spain. The Regent has even confessed that it was ill-disposed people who gave that advice, and has told Lord Stanhope that he can rely on the Abbe Dubois who was and always will be his confidential minister. The Regent has appointed a minister to go to Madrid and wishes Colonel Stanhope to go with him and assist him in making an agreement. That will oblige the Colonel to leave here to-morrow or next day,

and Lord Stanhope will await him at Paris and send him to Spain. . . . It is believed that the congress which was understood to be held at Paris will now be held in one of the Flemish towns, Cambrai, Arras or Lisle. . . . It would be well, seeing that Sir Robert Sutton is to remain at Paris, that we look to Lord Carteret for this congress of Flanders and leave Mr. Whitworth alone at Brunswick. He is on his way to be married at the Hague and will return to Berlin in a month. Lord Cadogan is *en route* for Vienna. . . . *French. Copy.*
3 pp.

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH. (Private.)

1720, March 23, Stockholm.—“I communicated my publick letter to Monsieur Leuenohr and it is turn'd in a manner that your lordship may shew it to the Danish ministers. I now tell your lordship in private that I have great reason to be satisfied with Mr. Leuenohr's conduct, and I verily believe that it will not be his fault if the peace is not made. I have convinced him of the impossibility there is of getting any cession of land and he writes strongly to his court to that purpose. I told him, to get his confidence, that I had tried even by presents to bring that about that the affair shou'd not have stuck for want of some thousands of crowns. He was mightily pleas'd with this and said in a cordial manner that he wou'd acquaint his master how zealously and sincerely the King, our master, had acted in this affair. He then asked me if I thought that I cou'd not bring the Suedes to give a sum of money besides the conditions of the preliminary. I answer'd that I was afraid I cou'd not, but yet I cou'd with honour try, having never desisted from that point as I had from the demands of land in a publick manner. I told him that I wou'd co-operate with him to procure a sume of money from Sueden, that he would soon be a witness of the difficulty that wou'd arise in that demand and would be the best judge whether so advantageous a treaty as was offer'd ought to be refuse'd by a good Dane tho we shou'd not be so lucky as to succeed in our pretensions to a sum of money. He said that the King of Denmark wou'd never make his peace without a sum of money unless he was forced to it. He asked me frankly if we intended to force him into the preliminary. I answerd that we wou'd persuade him. He said that was a civil way of speaking but might possibly mean the same thing. I added that he was too jealous, that there were several kinds of very strong persuasions to be apply'd without coming ever to threatening, much less to force. As for example I believed that if our guaranty of Sleswick dropt by the expiration of the armistice without the peace the King, our master, wou'd not be in haste to renew that guaranty; that I did not desire that he shou'd depend much upon what I said in that matter, because I spoke by conjecture, tho that conjecture appear'd to me to be founded upon solid reasons and facts. First,

when the King, our master, gave that guaranty he derogated from the treaty of Travendahl but upon very good and just grounds for the sake of the general tranquillity of the North, which reason is approved by the greatest part of Europe, and upon that reason France offers to do the same thing; that the guaranty was with great wisdom fixed to that salutary condition and therefore made only temporary; that if the time lapses our King's good hopes are frustrated and is it probable that he will immediately try an experiment again that has proved unsuccessfull once contrary to all reasonable expectation? Wou'd not it be more natural then for the King to say that he will differ his guaranty till the peace shall be made, as the Regent of France says? And I desir'd Monsieur Leuenohr to tell me whether he did not thinke that if the guaranty was to be renew'd immediately upon its expiration such renewal wou'd not rather retard the peace than advance it. He answer'd honestly that he had always said at Copenhagen from the time of the conclusion of the convention which your lordship sign'd there that the King his masters peace was by that too much put into our hands. Secondly, I desir'd to add to these reasons and to put him in mind of one plain and visible fact, which is the seeming tranquillity that appears in Sueden concerning this intended distribution of Sleswick which can proceed from nothing else but from the respect they have to our guaranty and from their being well informed by Mr. Campredon that France is ready to joyn in the same guaranty. When France retracts this offer, which will be done if the peace is not made forthwith, and when our guaranty fails for the same cause, I wou'd leave him to judge whether Sueden wou'd not immediately use all its endeavours at every court in favour of the Duke of Holstein, which wou'd at least raise a clamour which is at present pacified, and very probably create new and unforeseen difficulties in this affair [and] that the Emperour may bring great obstacles in the way.

"Mr. Leuenohr seem'd to apprehend that there is weight in these things. I am sure he desires to finish the peace and writes fairly and plainly upon that head. If your lordship thinks that what I have said to him may be of use I shall be very glad. Pray press their immediate resolution upon his letters if they don't send him orders to conclude here. Ten days more will be lost by my journey to Copenhagen. To thinke of getting a cession in land is deceiving themselves. When I us'd to press for it the Suedes us'd to say that they now can deal with the King of Denmark just as he has dealt with them. He has play'd the Czar upon them, made use of that Prince and encouraged his power to punish Sueden. They now can do the same; make use of the Czars power which the Danes have contributed to raise to punish Denmark. This thought is not entirely false in fact and may produce pernicious effects. . . ." 9 pp.

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, [March 25] April 5, St. James.— . . . Lord Stanhope is ready to return having been quite successful with the Regent with regard to Gibraltar. Colonel Stanhope will leave on Tuesday for France and Madrid and Sir Robert Sutton will wait here three weeks so as to see him on his return. We learn from Genoa that an officer has arrived there from Madrid with orders from the King of Spain for an armistice and evacuation of Sicily and Sardinia, and D'Avant has given him passports to go to Sicily to find the Marquis de Lede. The Genoese have liberated Cardinal Alberoni. They say he will return to St. Gall. . . . *French.* 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, [March 26] April 6, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark, Vol. 43.—Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, [March 26] April 6, Copenhagen.—“I do not expect that I can bring the ministers to make any further step till they have heard from Major General Leuenorn, which, however, I hope they may do now in a few days. Monsieur Cniphhausen is expected here soon, and I see by what he has already writt he'll be playing his tricks so soon as ever he arrives. I hope they'll be wiser than to be caught by them. I shall send your letter to Monsieur Schrader to-morrow. I reckon, however, that Milord Carteret may be here in a very short time. I am well pleased to see by a letter from Mr. Von Henk at Leiden that Mr. Lechmore is come so well off. Mr. Thomson, methinks, has been pritty rash.”

JAMES JEFFERYES to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, [March 26] April 6, Dantzic.—There is no doubt that the commander of the Russian frigates here has orders from the Czar to hinder all trade with Sweden next summer, because he has already stopped some boats laden with wheat for Stettin, and has actually equipped his ships for this purpose. Besides the reinforcement which came to him from Riga by Königsberg the other week, he awaits other four hundred men, soldiers and sailors, whom he will take on board his frigates before leaving this port. Last Wednesday this commander took out of his house a man named Gottow who has been here and some other places in the character of the Czar's agent. It is said that this prince entrusted him with considerable sums of money, some of which he has stolen on several occasions, hence this order to Vilbois to arrest him here and send him immediately to Petersburg.

The Bishop of Cujavie, who is still here, is seeking among other things from the magistrate of this town, the restitution of their cathedral church and the repayment of the excise

due by his subjects, the inhabitants of a suburb of that town called Scotland, which amounts to two hundred thousand Prussian florins. One expects however, as this prelate is in great need of money, he will reduce this sum by half, and that when he has received this, he will settle all other things readily with the town.

By all the news which we have from Poland, the King will remain there until the next general diet for the purpose of checking those ill-disposed persons who are awaiting his departure in order to begin a new cabal. The Czar has given orders for his cossacks, tartars and calmuks to hold themselves in readiness to march on the first notice. Great store of ammunition and provisions has been made at Kiow, although no one knows why the Czar is making these preparations there. *French.* 3 pp.

LORD CARTERET TO LORD POLWARTH.

1720, March 26, Stockholm.—“ . . . I receiv'd your lordships of the 31st inst., n.s., by which I find that your lordship has communicated the preliminary to the Danish court, and the separate article likewise. I had not mention'd the separate article to Mr. Lewenohr, but upon hearing that your lordship had shewn it to his court I have given him a copy of it. Your lordship knows the court of Denmark and I doe not. You have now all that I can bring and therefore your lordship is more able to conclude the preliminary there than I shall be. If the King of Denmark does not think fit to send his orders for concluding a preliminary upon the foundation of that I sent, I must then take leave of this court, and all that I shall try to do at Copenhaguen is, in conjunction with your lordship, to persuade his Danish Majesty to accept the preliminary, whereas, if orders come to Mr. Lewenohr to conclude here I may be serviceable in several points and in adjusting the articles by getting in a word here and there which will not soe easily be done if I leave Stockholm. I must wait the King of Denmark's answer to Mr. Lewenohr's dispatches of yesterday. There are ten days gone. If no orders come I shall immediatly take leave of this court, but the ceremony and my journey to Copenhaguen will at least take up fourteen days. Your lordship may then reckon how many days we shall have left of the armistice for us to work in at Copenhaguen. If the armistice expires the Swedes retract the preliminary and our guaranty of Schleswick drops. It will be hard to bring these things to a point again.

“ The desire of the Danish court to finish the solemn treaty as the King, our master, and the King of Prussia have done may very probably be answer'd if the preliminary was once done. It was stipulated both in the Brunswick and Prussian preliminary that the solemn treaties shou'd be finish'd at the congress of Brunswick, but time and chance have regulated

that otherwise. The chief thing that I proposed by leaving Marstrand in the hands of the Danes 'till the conclusion of the solemn treaty was to have a hold upon the Swedes to finish that solemn treaty, which they will be ready enough to do to have Marstrand again. I don't state to your lordship the difficulty that will attend the conclusion of the Danish treaty out of the Empire. You must know that very well, and I believe if I was at Copenhaguen I cou'd convince his Danish Majesty that it is not his interest to conclude it any where else, though there is no place for these arguments 'till the preliminary is sign'd, so I shall leave them at present.

"The difficulties that your lordship seems to apprehend in the detail of the treaty may be got over. The ransom is a trifle. The Danes pretend sixty thousand crowns. The Swedes have offer'd twenty thousand. But now the Danes may have a sum of money as part of the equivalent, all these things will be there reckon'd, which is not only the shortest method but the most honourable for both parties.

"The clause in the 3rd article concerning the restitution of Pomerania and Rugen in the condition of those countries were in at the beginning of the armistice is very equitable and just. The King of Denmark can't set up the forests again that have been cut down since that time, but if he takes away the timber that ought to be reckon'd at its just value in the equivalent.

"As to the article of Schleswick I think that I can get that settled to his Danish Majesty's satisfaction if the preliminary is concluded at Stockholm. That article will be the last thing settled and will not be express'd more clearly 'till the Swedes see that the peace is sure.

"Your lordship sees by the copy of our King's letter which you sent me that Schleswick, the release of the exemption and a sum of money are all the conditions that our master tells the King of Denmark he is endeavouring to procure for him. Your lordship sees by the preliminary which I have drawn that the King, our master, has made good to the King of Denmark the terms mention'd in the letter. Our court knows that equivalents in land are not to be obtain'd, and therefore the King of Denmark's second letter will rather make our court think the peace impracticable than sure, but yet the peace will certainly be made soon. If before the expiration of the armistice the better still for the Danes, and if the preliminary is sign'd at Stockholm the better still for them. Mr. Lewenohr is of this opinion and soe must every one be that is well inform'd; I don't say of the interest of this nation but of the humour of it. When the King of Denmark takes his resolution in his council a negotiation is ended at Copenhaguen, but here after the King and Queen of Sweden have taken their resolution a negotiation is but begun. The senate must be perswaded and now the deputation of the Estates, and even when those bodies are resolved from the

very beginning to consent, which very seldom happens, yet there is trouble enough to pass through the forms to hear them and to answer them, which takes up much time, and in this conjuncture more than we can spare. If the Danish Court will make delays on their side and set this matter at large again I will not be answerable for any of the consequences that may follow nor will I lose my time either at Stockholm or Copenhagen. But as long as I live I shall think with pleasure that I had the luck, and meer luck it is, to put it once in the power of the Danish Court to enjoy all those advantages with security and ease that the King, our master, has told the King of Denmark in his letter that he wou'd procure for him. . . ." 7½ pp.

MR. BARCHMAN to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, [March 27] April 7, Helsingohr.—". . . Just now at 6 a clock the post arrived and brings the good neuwes that the Prince is declaered king with the greatest queyetness. Count Tessin goes to Engeland, Count Spens to Berlin, Chamberlan Duben, the favourite, to Cassel, to notifey this neuwes. The new king has taeken the Luterisch religion." 3 pp.

MR. WHITWORTH to THE SAME.

1720, March 27—April 7, Berlin.—"My Lord Cadogan arrived here on the 3rd inst., and has been received with unusual marks of honour and distinction. He has with him Lord Albemarle, Lord Shelburn, Lord Carmichael, Col. Cadogan and Col. Husk. They are all lodged and defrayed at the King's charge. His lordship is served by a chamberlain and two of the King's pages and is waited on by his coaches. I am sure his passing here will have a very good effect for his Majesty's service. His lordship has fully succeeded in his commission and intends to set out for Vienna on the 10th inst." 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1720 [March 27] April 7, Copenhagen.—". . . I asked and had a conference with the ministers to-day to try if they would enter into any negotiation upon it, tho I before doubted they would till they had heard from Major General Leuenorn. After I had at some length gone through every article of the treaty, laid out the advantages of it and showed that it was entirely conform to what the King, our master, had been pleas'd to write to the King of Denmark, I added that if they thought any of the articles could be concieved in better terms I was ready to treat with them upon it. All the answer that I could draw from them was that they had sent a copy of the preliminary treaty to Monsieur Sohlenthal to London and to Monsieur Leuenorn to Stockholm. I then remarked to them how near the armistice was to expire and that they would scarce

expect any return from Great Britain before it was expired, and therefore I had thought it for the King of Denmark's service to ask the conference in order to try if I could remove any difficultys they might have and advance the treaty. took this opportunity to remark to them how good a friend and ally the King, our royal master, is and has been to the King of Denmark, and that of the northern allys the King of Denmark gets out of the war with the greatest advantages. I can do no more till I shall have the honour to hear from your excellency and know what advance Major General Leuenorn has made, which I expect to-morrow or next post at furthest, and according to the advance I see is made there I shall endeavour all I am able to prepare matters against your coming here.

"I have spoke to the ministers and to the Secretary at War concerning Marcus the Jew's goods that were taken from him at Stralsund. I have no great hopes of recovering anything for him. They say that the truncks and things were given to some of the officers and that they cannot now come to know what may be become of them."

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, [March 28] April 8, St. James.— . . . All your letters give us hope that Lord Carteret will conclude the peace between Sweden and Denmark before his departure, and his lordship himself tells us that besides the payment of the rights of the Sound he hopes to obtain a sum of money from the Swedes in the form of an equivalent for Stralsund and Rugen and their consent to the Danes keeping Marstrand until that sum is paid. We are anxious to know if the Prince of Hesse has been declared king. His father will then be able to take a stronger stand at Heidelberg in religious matters, which begin to look better. . . . Colonel Stanhope awaits Lord Stanhope's return before he leaves for Madrid. . . . M. de Seulendahl has delivered to his Majesty the letter from the King of Denmark and shewn me a copy. I see that the latter still insists on keeping Marstrand and wants Bahus Lehn. The first difficulty being removed I hope that Denmark will drop the second and that we shall soon see the termination of this affair. . . . Mr. Bothmer asked his Majesty yesterday if his brother should follow the King of Denmark to Holstein in case the latter remained there some time. His Majesty replied that he did not think it necessary but it might be that you should go on account of the negotiations with Sweden as this is the great affair. At mid-day I found Lord Sunderland and Mr. Craggs with the King and both desired me to ask you to devise some means of following the King of Denmark to Holstein if he has any intention of being there some time. Our King is very anxious for the conclusion of this peace. . . . *French.* 10 pp.

DECLARATION by PETER THE GREAT.

1720, [March 28] April 8, St. Petersburg.—“By order of his Czarian Majesty, Peter the First, ruler of all Russia, etc. . . . this declaration is given out at the College of Commerce to the merchants of the English nation which are in the dominions of the Czarian Majesty. Whereas the good friendshipp and commerce betwixt the kingdoms of Russia and England hath for many years been maintained and inviolably preserved to the mutual advantage of the subjects of b[oth] nations, his Czarish Majesty is now informed that his Great Brita[nnic] Majesty without any occasion given from the part of his Czarian Majesty, relinquishing the friendshipp and rejecting the alliance made with his Czarian Majesty, hath concluded an alliance with the Crown of Sweden against his Czarian Majesty, and for the assistance of the said Crowne a squadron of several shippes is sent into the Baltick Sea ; notwithstanding which his Czarian Majesty is pleased most graciously to consider that this is all done for the interest of Hanover and not the English nation ; therefore his Czarian Ma(jesty) hath most graciously ordered to declare to the English merchants dwelling at present within the dominions of Russia, that although his said Majesty is sencibly touch'd upon the giving this assistance to the Crown of Sweden against his Czarian Majesty, still his Czarian Majesty is pleased not to impute this action to the English nation (liveing in the dominions of Russia, *deleted*) but only to the Hanoverians and their party, and on this account permits all merchants of the English nation liveing in the dominions of Russia to remain as formerly in gracious favor and free trade and that the said merchants of the English nation should not be apprehensive of any ill treatment in the dominions of Russia on account of the aforementioned intreagues for the interest of Hanover but carry on their trade as formerly without any distrust or fears, provided only they hold no correspondence nor be any ways engaged in the aforementioned intreagues, seeing such may be accounted spies. By order of his Czarian Majesty, my most gracious lord, this declaration is signed by me, Peter Tolstoy, Privy Councelor to his Czarian Majesty, knight, Captain of the Guards and President of the College of Trade.”
1½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, [March 29] April 9, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark, Vol. 43.*—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, [March 29] April 9, Copenhagen.— . . . Letters from Stockholm of the 3rd bring yesterday accounts that the Prince of Hesse was chose King of Sueden unanimously on the 2nd, and was to be proclaimed the 4th ; but without

any other particulars. There are several letters also by the post yesterday that bring account that Monsieur Stambke is gone from the Duke of Holstein to the Czar, and that the Duke himself is to follow. If it is true, you will have it from Monsieur de St. Saphorin from Vienna.

SECRETARY J. CRAGGS to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, March 29, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book, 5.*—*Public Record Office.*]

LORD CARTERET to THE SAME.

1720, March 30, Stockholm.—“I receiv’d your lordship’s of the 2nd of April, n.s., by Brighter, the messenger, who has brought ratifications of the defensive treaty which I sign’d. Your lordship has seen by my last letter of the 26th that I have hopes of turning the Danish preliminary in such a manner that the King of Denmark may have no reason to be dissatisfied when we come to the detail in settling the articles finally. But ’till the Danish Court will explain themselves, whether they will desist from equivalents in land and accept the preliminary as the foundation of their peace or not, it will be impossible for me to enter into the little disputes. Such matters arise in all treaties, but in my opinion ’tis a great loss of time to begin with them. I know one can’t end without them, but I have no courage to enter into chicane till I see that the substantial part will doe. Our time is very short and, therefore, I hope that his Danish Majesty will signifie to his minister here very soon his intentions, and, if he approves the foundation of the preliminary, the surest way will be to leave the settling the detail of it to Mr. Lewenohr, who will settle it in a more advantageous manner, if it is left to his discretion, than he can doe if he is to wait for orders upon every particular; because in this country, where a great many people are to be consulted, there are favourable opportunities which arise on a sudden and as surely slide away if one is not at liberty to improve them but must be waiting for orders. I have seen this more than once in the transaction of the Prussian treaty. Mr. Lewenohr informs me that the King of Denmark has writ to Mr. Solenthall, his envoy at London, to state to our court the hardship there is in insisting upon the immediate restitution of Rugen and Stralsund, before the equivalent for it is settled. There is no part of the equivalent that remains unsettled except the *quantum* of the money and Marstrand remains in the Danish hands as a security in the mean time. I believe it is more for the King of Denmark’s interest to have the *quantum* of the money settled at Brunswick than here because the equivalent for Schleswick can hardly be settled anywhere else. Your lordship sees where this argument will go and therefore I will trouble you with it no longer at present. The writing to Mr Solenthall may give him great lights but his

answer can't come time enough to give his court any. The armistice will be out before that time. Mr. Solenthall serves the King, his master, very faithfully and diligently at London. Upon his representations my Lord Stanhope has given me orders to insist for Marstrand, but by this time I have convinced his lordship that it is impossible to be obtain'd, and I have proved the same thing to Mr. Lewenohr, as your lordship sees by the hint I gave in my last private letter to you. However, Marstrand remains in the Danish hands 'till the money is settled under the guaranty of Great Britain and France, which is all that cou'd be done. France insists upon the immediate restitution of Rugen and Stralsund and otherwise will not give the guaranty of Schleswick. I endeavour'd to get Rugen and Stralsund left as the hypotheque instead of Marstrand for which I urged a plausible argument, viz., that the Swedes would be surer of getting Rugen and Stralsund back again than Marstrand, because they had good guaranties for the restitution of those places but none for the restitution of Marstrand. Therefore I said it was better for them to get into Marstrand first. My meaning was to get a latitude to facilitate the peace by obtaining an alternative that the Danes might have their choice as much as possible. Mr. Campredon insisted upon Rugen and Stralsund pursuant to his orders, and the French guaranty is too valuable a security to be overlook'd. The great argument for this immediate restitution is that it will contribute towards intimidating the Muscovites and probably make the Czar reflect when he sees the Swedes begin to recover, which is an argument no way's disagreeable even to the King of Denmark's interests, if his Danish Majesty is resolved to make peace.

"Your lordship will set all these matters in a stronger light than I can. I must really leave this place in ten day's time if the King of Denmark does not enable Mr. Lewenohr to conclude. His Swedish Majesty told me yesterday that he intended to send an officer to Petersburg to notifie his accession to the throne. I say the Danish peace is sure, as I hope it is, to prevent for the present any negotiations that way, which will I am afraid be open'd if the armistice expires before the peace is made. If this shou'd happen the advantages now offer'd will be retracted as is expressed in the preliminary. I shou'd be very sorry to see this because it is against the interest of both nations. . . ." 6 pp.

SECRETARY J. CRAGGS to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, March 31, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book*, 5.—*Public Record Office*.]

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1720 [March 31] April 11, Copenhagen.—"I had yesterday the honour of your excellencys letters of the 22nd and 23rd of March, o.s., by Captain Pearson, who proceeded immediately on his journey to Great Britain by the way of Hanover.

"I had to-day a conference with the council here wherein I communicated to them your excellencys letter of the 22nd, and to make short and give you the essential of what past I send you here the copy of the protocoll. They did not think fit to communicate to me any thing of Major General Leuenor's dispatches but told me that the King, their master, had already sent his orders to Major General Leuenor after the plan of the preliminary treaty had been communicated to him and that they expected to hear from Major General Leuenor by the very first post. What your excellency was pleas'd to say to Major General Leuenor was extreamly right and very just and cannot fail of having a very good effect. Tho I long very much to have the happyness of seeing your excellency here I must wish that you may finish this treaty also before you leave Stockholm. Count Tessin arrived here this morning. I have carried him to Mr. Secretary Sehestedt and to the great Marishall Munck, and I am just going with him to court which obliges me to make this letter the shorter.

"After I had writt what is above this afternoon before I went to court I recieved in the afternoon your excellencys letter of the 26th of March, o.s., by the post. I should not have shown the separate article concerning Wismar to the ministers here if your excellency had not writt to me in your letter of the 12th that you would show it to Major General Leuenor and that I thought it was best that we acted uniformly in openness and confidence towards the ministers. Your excellency sees by what I have writt already that the ministers have not communicated to me neither General Leuenor's dispatches nor the orders they have sent him, but I am still of the opinion, which I have already acquainted your excellency of, and I have pretty good reason to be so, that the Danes will finish the treaty before the armistice elapses. If they have taken the opportunity to get what was in the preliminary treaty that did not please them amended before you left Stockholm, which I have very much prest them to, so much the better for them, but if they have not I am persuaded the treaty will not stick at that before the armistice elapses. I have ever given it as my opinion when it was talked of prolonging the armistice that that was what was not to be expected, and in my weak opinion it would certainly be wrong if we gave in to it.

"If your excellency shall find that Major General Leuenor's instructions do not impower him to finish the treaty here, I shall be glad how soon I may have the happyness to see your excellency here. The Danes will then be persuaded of what terms can be obtained for them and must come to a final resolution."

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, April 1-12, St. James.— . . . We hear from Vienna that the Duke of Holstein, seeing the disposition there is

in Sweden to make the Prince of Hesse king, has thrown himself into the arms of the Czar. He has sent to him Secretary Stambken, his confidential man. We think that he will propose the Duke's marriage with the favourite daughter of the Czar, whom the Czar will declare of age, and the Duke is going to Breslaw to await his messenger's return. Here is a new and very powerful motive for the King of Denmark to detach himself from the Czar as if he binds himself with the Duke of Holstein the Czar will want to procure for him the restitution not only of Holstein but especially of Sleswick where he hopes to find convenient harbours for himself. The King of Denmark has nothing therefore to hope for from the Czar but should hasten the concluding of peace with Sweden so as to secure Sleswick, as he has the guaranty of our King and of France. Please make use of this for what it is worth with the King of Denmark and communicate the same to Lord Carteret and to Mr. Finch and Mr. Jackson, as it is of importance to spread this news in Sweden and will do good service to the Prince of Hesse. . . . *French.* 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, April [2] 13, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark, Vol. 43.—Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, April [2] 13, Copenhagen.—“I had yesterday no letter from you, tho' I had from the Secretary's office. I am the more impatient, because of the news that we have from Hambourg that the King, our master, was indisposed. Tho' I have the hopes that there is nothing in it, because the Count de Bothmer does not say anything of it in his letter to his brother, the General Bothmer, which he had yesterday, however, I leave you to guess how extreamly impatient I am for the arrival of the next post.

“The young Count Tessin came here on Thursday, to notify the Prince of Hesse's accession to the Crown of Sweden. I carried him to court to deliver his letter to the King and make his compliments to the rest of the royal family. He has proceeded on his journey to Great Britain this morning to notify the same to the King, our master.

“Here I press, argue and seemingly convince but that without coming to a period. The answers which are to be made me are sent to Great Britain to try if they can mend their hand there. This is not the way to make the negotiation short. However, I have good reason to believe that they will not suffer the armistice to elapse before their treaty is finish't. . . .

“General Bothmer and Monsieur Brand have delivered to-day to the council, which, by the by, consisted only of Mr. Secretary Sehestedt, all the rest being sick, the original of the Emperour's letter to the King of Denmark concerning the Duke of Holstein.”

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, April 2, Stockholm.—“ . . . I am persuaded that the Danish court will reflect upon the just representations that your lordship has made, but it is very probable that they will not explain themselves to your lordship till they have been fully informed by Monsieur Leuenohrn's dispatches which Captain Peirson brought. He has, I verily believe, stated very fair to his court the whole truth. Your lordship will have seen by several of my letters since that time that the negotiation here will stand intirely still till the answers to Mr. Lewenohrn's letters come. I have shewn to him this day a letter which I thinke ought to quieten the Danish court. It is from the Duke of Holstein to the Queen acquainting her Majesty that the Czar has guarantied Sleswick to him and that he has accepted the offers of that Prince by the approbation of the Emperour. Mr. Leuenohr's secretary is now in my house making a copy of that letter from the original which the King has put into my hands. I got it but late and my secretary has not time to make a copy of it for your lordship this post but you shall have it the next. It is in German. Mr. Leuenohrn sends it, so the Danish ministers will communicate it to your lordship. They will see from it how much it behoves them to accept the advantageous terms of peace offerd in the preliminary. This step of the Duke of Holstein's may be of great use to his Danish Majesty if he will make a right use of it with regard to the satisfaction that is to be given for Sleswick. . . .” 3½ pp.

MR. BARCHMAN to THE SAME.

1720, April [3] 14, Helsingohr.—“ . . . Baron Knipphausen went yesterday from hence to Coppenhaegen, being of intention to proceed to morrow on his way for Berlin. He was well pleased with Stockholm but I believe would have been more in case they would have entered with him in a nearer negotiation concerning the freedom of the Sound, which I find is as good as given away for the Sweedes, but it is of greater loss to Sweden than a province. But I find there is no help for it being that we will have peace with Daenmarck and the princes, our mediators, find it good. Here is passed those gentlemen that goes for Vienna, Frans and Cassel, as Count Leyohaupt, Spens and Duben, those others that goes for Berlin and Saxoni I believe will go over at Ysted to Lubeck. . . .”

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1720, April [5] 16, Copenhagen.—I congratulate you with all my heart upon Milord Stanhope's good success at Paris. That destroys again the hopes of those that did not wish well to us that there would very soon be a misunderstanding betwixt Great Britain and France. . . .

“Monsieur Cnipphausen, who has been here since Saturday, proceeds on his journey to Berlin this afternoon.”

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, April [5] 16, St. James.—M. de Bernstorff is greatly pleased to learn that the three bailliages near Hamburg are to be restored to the Duke of Holstein. You did well to leave that matter in the hands of General Bothmer as it does not concern England. . . Lord Stanhope arrived two days ago and saw his Majesty the same day. He is very well pleased with his journey having obtained all he desired with respect to Gibraltar. He presses strongly for the departure of Colonel Stanhope for the Court of Madrid and Sir Robert Sutton for that of France which Lord Stair will leave when he arrives. M. de Schleinitz has spread the report at the French Court, just as M. Weisbach has at Vienna, that the Czar actually offers advantageous conditions of peace to Sweden, but all that is false and is only a device of the Russian Court to retard the concerts which can be made here. Lord Stanhope disabused the Regent on that point and our ministers at Vienna will endeavour to do the same at the Imperial court. Lord Stanhope agrees that if the King of Denmark is to remain any time in Holstein you should follow him there. . . . *French.* 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to JAMES JEFFERYES.

1720, April [5] 16, Copenhagen.— . . . Baron Cniphhausen arrived here from Stockholm last Saturday and leaves this evening for Berlin. Although I know nothing as yet positively as to the success of the negotiations of M. de Lewenohrn at Stockholm I have every reason to hope that the preliminaries of the peace between Denmark and Sweden will be arranged before the expiry of the armistice. I expect Lord Carteret here shortly. *French.*

M. BALAGUIER to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, April 6, Stockholm.—Sending a translation of a letter of the Duke of Holstein to the Queen of Sweden of which the following is a copy. 2 pp.

[*Enclosure.*]

THE DUKE OF HOLSTEIN to THE QUEEN OF SWEDEN.

1720, March [5] 16, Vienna.—“Trés-haute et très-puissante Reine, etc. Votre majesté aura sans doute appris par son envoyé, le Comte de Bielke, aussi bien que par le Résident Höpken que sa majesté Czarienne de son propre mouvement déclare non seulement d'une manière gracieuse de vouloir confirmer à présent en général la garantie que le Prince Mentzikow a donnée dans le traité de Stetin de nos duchez et païs héréditaires, mais s'offre encore outre cela en particulier de nous garantir solennellement la Duché de Schleswick.

- “ Nous ne pouvons regarder cette offre de sa majesté Czarine que comme un effet de la providence divine ; et ne pouvons qu’ attribuer avec justice à la seule direction de Dieu que nous trouvant malheureusement abandonnez presque de tous nos amis même de ceux qui nous paroisoient être les meilleurs, il nous est toute fois offert du secours de l’endroit d’où cy-devant nous avions le moins de raison de l’attendre.
- “ Nous pouvons d’autant moins le refuser qu’il est connu et c’est ce que nous sommes en état de prouver par des écrits vidimez que nous avons en main que le présent ministere Anglois employe surtout ses soins pour faire en sorte que le Duché de Schleswick demeure absolument à la couronne de Dannemarc ne se mettant aucunement en peine que nous et nôtre maison soyons ainsi sacrifiez.
- “ Mais quand nous aurons premièrement la dite garantie de sa majesté Czarine et qu’elle sera jointe avec celle de sa majesté Imperiale et même aussi avec celle vôtre majesté et de la république d’Hollande, comme nous nous le promettons fermement, nous pourrons esperer avec raison de regagner d’autant plustot au prochain congrez de paix ce qui nous a appartient.
- “ Mais nous trouvons que pour perfectionner un ouvrage si important pour nous et pour nôtre maison il ne faut point perdre de tems. Nous avons crû que pour conserver le reste des provinces de Suède quelques unes seulement avoient jusqu’ici été sacrifiées. Cependant nous voyons par la réponse qui a été donnée depuis peu au Résident de Russie Wesselowsky que on a déjà offert à sa majesté Czarine une bonne partie de ses conquêtes. Et c’est ce qui nous fait craindre si justement que comme jusqu’ici nous avons été le sacrifice pour servir à la convenance des autres on ne travaille aussi de nouveau à présent à conclurre avec sa majesté Czarine des préliminaires pour garantir au Dannemarc la Duché de Schleswick au lieu que maintenant sa dite Majesté nous veut donner cette garantie.
- “ Nous ne voulons donc point cacher à vôtre majesté que pour ces raisons nous avons envoyé avec l’approbation de la Cour Imperiale un ministre à sa majesté Czarine. Et comme nous sommes persuadez que vôtre majesté nous aime trop pour ne pas être bien aise de nous revoir dans la possession de ce qui nous appartient, nous sommes aussi persuadez par cet esprit d’équité qui régne en vôtre majesté qu’elle prendra une d’autant moins mauvaisé idée de cette mission que nous ne voulons rien entreprendre qui puisse être préjudiciable à v[ôtre] m[ajesté] et au royaume de Suède. Nous prions au contraire v[ôtre]

m[ajesté] de croire que nous tachons seulement de nous sauver de nôtre malheur et de conserver à nôtre maison nos pays héréditaires ; et nous voulons persister dans ce sentiment tant qu'il y aura une goutte de sang dans nos veines : Et cela d'autant plus qu'il n'eût pas dans nôtre pouvoir d'en faire un démembrement, puisque la constitution de primogéniture qui fût faite par nôtre trisayeul, le Duc Jean Adolphe, défend l'alienation, et par conséquent empêche tout démembrement. Cette constitution fût confirmée alors par la couronne de Dannemarc, savoir par le Roy et les sénateurs, et dans la suite par les Empéreur successivement entant qu'elle regarde le Duché de Holstein. Aussi a-t-elle été considérée comme un principe immuable et d'une telle importance pour le lustre et la gloire de nôtre maison qu'aux instances du feu Roy de Suède, l'Empéreur a été obligé de nouveau par le traité d'Altransadt, de reconnoître ce droit de primogéniture dans la succession de nôtre maison et de s'engager fortement à le maintenir.

“ Si donc nous voulions entreprendre un changement et céder le Duché de Schleswick non seulement nous attirerions sur nous la malédiction de la posterité de nôtre maison, mais aussi cette pretendue cession seroit en elle même non valable, nulle et sans effect. Par conséquent ette ne serviroit qu'à nous prostituer devant le monde, d'autant que les enfans masles de nôtre oncle, l'Evêque de Lubeck, ont déjà le droit éventuel de succession à nos deux duchez ; lequel droit nous ne pouvons pas leur ôter. Au reste nous abandonnons le tout à la providence Divine et aux bons mouvements de la nation Suédoise, le salut de vôtre majesté et celui de tout le royaume de Suède nous étant aussi cher que le nôtre propre : ce qui fera que nous ne manquerons jamais à la dévotion et à la tendresse sincère qu' à ces égards nous devons avoir.

“ Pour donner une preuve de cela nous pourrions alléguer la peine que nous nous sommes donnez ici pour disposer la Cour Impériale à tâcher d'obtenir une trêve de sa Majesté Czarienne ; entr'autres raisons pour celle-ci afin que l'on ne soit pas forcé en Suède de conclurre aussi avec le Dannemarc une paix, qui pourroit entrainer avec elle la perte de quelques pièces considerables du royaume, et même comme le bruit en court de nos etats.

“ Vôtre majesté sera déjà informée par ses ministres de la peine que nous avons prite là-dessus. Et nous voulons ajoûter encore que si nôtre ministre à la cour du Czar peut rendre quelque service utile aux intérêts de vôtre Majesté et du royaume de Suède, non seulement nous nous croirons fort heureux mais aussi nous

serons toujours prêts et nous regarderons obliger de donner les ordres nécessaires pour cela de votre majesté nous voudra faire savoir sa volonté. Et comme par la confiance que nous avons en v[ôtre] M[ajesté] nous nous sommes entièrement rapportés à sa bonne foy des négociations qu'elle a eues jusqu'ici avec le Dannemarc, nous sommes aussi persuadés qu'elle n'aura aucune défiance de nous, et qu'elle croira au contraire que nous avons autant à cœur la prospérité de la Suède que la nôtre propre. Et comme nous pouvons déjà nous attendre à plusieurs bonnes suites de la puissante assistance de sa majesté Imperiale, qui en Prince très juste, est surtout porté à conserver un état de l'Empire dans ce qui lui appartient ; aussi nous promettons nous la même chose de votre Majesté et sommes, etc." (Signed) CHARLES FRIEDRICH. 7½ pp.

MR. BARCHMAN to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, April [6] 17, Helsingöhr.—“ I am very glad to hear that Admiral Norris very soon may be here. I got last post a letter from the King to the said Admiral to deliver him so soon as he arrives and I wish he could meet in his way two frigates with Russian commission that goes here in Cattegat and trouble the trade. The one goes about Gottenburg and the other not far from the Kull, having as they say, taken some vessel. I wonder that the Danes, since they will pretend to be masters alone in the Sound, will permit caepers to come in to Cattegat and so near the Sound, but I hope upon your Lordships remonstrance they will soon order it to the best for that trade. They say here that the Russian brings and takes up all those ships that is designed for Sweden and it can happen as well to English ships as other nations. . . .” 4 pp.

JAMES JEFFERYES to THE SAME.

1720, April [6] 17, Dantzic.—The Swedes of whose coming we have had various reports for some time, came at length and cast anchor on Monday evening in this road, there being three frigates and four or five armed sloops provided with artillery and all other things necessary for a vigorous attack upon the Russians, who no sooner got wind of their approach than they withdrew from the mouth of the Vistula towards the town. Last night the Swedes also came up the river, but they could not come very far on account of a contrary wind. The town as it desires to keep a strict neutrality finds itself greatly embarrassed in allowing so many Swedes and Russians to pass the fortress called Mund without opposition and refusing the Russian commander entry to the stockade, and the Swedish commander having been requested by the magistrate not to proceed at once to extremities has given Vilbois 24 hours in which he must resolve either to leave

this port or to fight. This period has not yet expired and we are uncertain what he will do, as he has always put a good face on bad circumstances and seems willing to defend himself in case of attack. General Jagoschinski, the Czar's favourite, arrived here recently on his way to Vienna with a certain commission. Our last letters from Poland give us new hope that the King will pass some part of the summer in this town.

The Grand Treasurer is expected here to-day or to-morrow. The settlement of the differences between the Bishop of Cujavie and the magistrate of this town meets with more difficulties than one at first expected, as this prelate wants to secure to his subjects, the inhabitants of a suburb called Scotland, new rights and privileges which will be very prejudicial to the town if they are granted.

P.S.—The Russians have capitulated to the Swedes, and out of favour to this town and to prevent any trouble which might arise to them in case of attack, or because this town has an agreement with the Czar, they permitted the Russians to leave with their ships and equipage and gave them 48 hours to be at sea without attack. *French.* 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1720, April [7] 18, Copenhagen.—“ . . . I continue to press the ministers of this court all I can to loose no time now the armistice is so near elapsed. Their slowness is unaccountable and can proceed from nothing but the hopes they have concieved from Monsieur Sohlenthal's letters that they might procure Marstrand on better terms than what we have yet spoke of to them. I have done all I was able to undeceave them but could bring them to declare only that orders were sent to Major General Leuenorn and that what difficultys could not be removed there at Stockholm might be adjusted as your excellency past here.

“I shall make a very good use of what you are pleas'd to communicate to me of the Duke of Holsteins letter to the Queen. I told the ministers some time ago that the Czar and the Duke were atreating and that the garanty of Sleswick was offered, having had accounts of it from Vienna, but they would not, at least seem'd as if they did not believe it. . . .”

THE SAME to MR. BARCHMANN.

1720, April [7] 18, Sorgenfrey.—“ . . . I shall not fail to speak of the two frigatts you mention. If it is true that they are cruiseing in the Cattigate it is a very great impudence, and if the Danes suffer it I know what may be said.

“I have a letter from the King of Sweden to Sir John Norris. I wish he were here.”

THE SAME to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, April [9] 20, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark, Vol. 43.*—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, April [9], Copenhagen.—I am extreemly obliged to you for the kind concern you have in all my matters. I shall think it a double happyness if my master's service can be brought to that pass that I may have leave to waite of you, and if so much time can be allowed, I should be glad to see how my private matters are managed. I shall hold myself in a readyness to go to Holstein or any where else upon the earth where my poor endeavours can advance my master's service. I can add nothing as to busyness to the copys I send you inclosed.

I am extreemly glad that our matters go so well at home. There is great opportunity of growing rich to those that set their minds upon it by the South sea stocks. I hope, as the Government has honour and reputation from it, it will have additionall strength and security.

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, April 9, Stockholm.—“ I receiv'd the honour of your lordship's of the 11th inst., n.s., with the protocol of the same date on Tuesday last. I had none from you last post nor had Mr. Lewenohr, as he informs me, any instructions from his court upon which he can treat. This is very much contrary to his expectation. He assures me that he shall have the full answers to his late dispatches with the ultimatum of his court by the next post. I am now preparing to leave this place and intend to begin my journey as soon as Easter is over. I cannot be at Copenhagen before the expiration of the armistice so I shall only have the mortification to acquaint the Danish court of the advantages they have lost without being able to suggest to them any way of recovering them. If the preliminary had been the voluntary offer of Sweden it might have been natural for the Danish court to think that the advantages of it might be extended, but since it is all that the King of Great Britain's name and authority here cou'd obtain and what Sweden wou'd never have consented to upon any other account, I fear the Danes will find a difference in what will be offer'd three weeks hence from what they may secure now. I sent your lordship by the last post the copy of the Duke of Holstein's letter to the Queen. The Emperour's concerning himself in the Czar's peace upon the Duke of Holstein's account will bring on a negotiation. To advance that work the Czar guaranties Schleswick to the Duke. The King our master's guaranty of that dutchy to Denmark drops in nineteen days. Our Court has no reason to quarrel with the Czar upon this account and will therefore not renew a guaranty to the prejudice of a prince of the Empire and contrary to the inclination and desires of the Emperour, especially since the guaranty of France is not sought by the court of Denmark and the guaranty of England so far neglected

as to be suffer'd to drop for want of concluding a more advantageous peace than the Danish strength when left alone will ever be able to obtain. I dare say that Great Britain will not be left alone with Denmark. The King our master's honour and interest requires other things and his friendship to Denmark will cool in proportion as he sees that the Danish court will persist in such measures as prevent their reaping the true benefits of it. There is nothing so hard as to serve people against their will. The interest and the honour of Great Britain requires a speedy peace. The King our master's inclination is to see it advantageous for the King of Denmark, but if that prince will not co-operate with him after so many kind invitations what can be done but to pacifie the North some other way, and if the Duke of Holstein's recovering Schleswick tends more to that end than the King of Denmark's retaining it there is no obligation when our guaranty drops by the expiration of the armistice to prevent our entring into that measure. The tranquillity of Europe must certainly be consulted before the interest of any single prince how great soever he may be.

"I don't think that the Danish court shew a proper deference to the King's mediation by refusing to communicate to your lordship, who is the minister of the mediator, the instructions that they send to Mr. Lewenohr. Time will shew that they will not be able to get any advantages comparable to what the mediation can procure for them, and therefore 'tis the best politicks to deal frankly with it. Mr. Lewenohr is of this opinion and, though he has a great personal acquaintance with some of the best people in the country, yet he cannot obtain so much as a conference till he is empower'd by his court to treat upon the foundation of the preliminary.

"A prolongation of the armistice is what the Swedes will not consent to but upon terms which the Danes can never accept. I thought the Swedes pretensions that way so unreasonable and, if I may so speak, so insidious, that I wou'd never propose it to the court of Denmark. Your lordship still keeps up my spirits by telling me that you think the peace will be made before the armistice elapses. Upon so good a foundation will I stay here a fortnight longer. I wou'd have nothing imputed to my fault. My presence at Copenhagen can be of no use, therefore I will let the time run out here. I think your lordship did right in shewing the article concerning Wismar. I managed it a little at first because the ministers here desir'd me to doe soe. I gratified rather their formality in that matter than anything else. For a paper that has been read in the estates of the kingdom cou'd be no secret to Mr. Lewenohr after he had been here three days. I have said as much as this to Mr. Lewenohr in a very civil manner. He desires me to stay and thinks it for his master's interest, as it certainly is, to have the preliminary sign'd here and not put off to a negotiation at Copenhagen.

“The King this morning desir’d me to enclose in my packet to your lordship his and the Queen’s letter of notification to the Czar desiring your lordship to give them to the Czar’s ambassador at Copenhaguen. They are the duplicates of those that were sent some days agoe directly to Petersburg by Adjutant General Marcks de Wurtemberg but, as he is detain’d fifteen leagues off by the ice, it is probable that the ambassador may convey these to Petersburg before the others can be there. . . .” 7½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1720, April [10] 21, Copenhagen.—“ . . . I took the opportunity of communicating to the ministers here what you writt concerning the Duke of Holstein’s letter to press them to come to a speedy resolution upon the peace and Major General Leuenorn’s negotiating. I asked and had a conference with the council yesterday for that purpose, the King of Denmark having returned late on Fryday from Friedericksbourg. I have sent a copy of the protocoll inclosed that your excellency may have the substance of what pas’d. After the conference the ministers went to council to the King and when that was over I asked Mr. Secretary Sehestedt if his Danish majesty had come to any resolution and if he had any commands for me. He answered in these very words—that they had made a report to the king of what I had said to them; that his majesty was very gratefull; that he was ready to make the peace if the Suedes would, and that he had ordered to write to Major General Leuenorn to try if there was any means to finish it. I replied that I had laid before them as clearly as I could more than once the conditions upon which a peace might be made and I hoped his Majesty would not let slip so favourable an opportunity which would not now last long. I cannot persuade myself that there are not orders sent or will be sent soon to Major General Leuenorn to finish the treaty before your excellency leaves Stockholm and the armistice elapse, tho they keep them up in the view of bettering the conditions. I long very much to have the happyness to felicitate you upon your getting over this part of your negotiations and I have good reason to believe I shall have it before you come from Stockholm. I dispatched yesterday your excellencys letters to London and I had the inclosed from thence by the last post.”

THE SAME to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, April [12] 23, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark, Vol. 43.—Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, April [12] 23, Copenhagen.—“I had account from Vienna the 16th of March of what you write concerning the

negotiations betwixt the Czar and the Duke of Holstein, and very luckily, I had no sooner got that account then I made use of it to the purpose you mention; and you have seen by my last letter with the protocoll inclosed that matter set in a clearer light, and that my having communicated it so early to them contributed not a little to give weight to the arguments I used."

LORD POLWARTH to SECRETARY J. CRAGGS.

1720, April [12] 23, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark, Vol. 43.—Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to LORD CARTERET.

1720, April [13] 24, Copenhagen.—". . . Captain Gruner passed the Sound on Saturday evening and brings dispatches for Major General Leuenorn. I hope they are such as will enable him to finish the treaty betwixt his master and Sweden. They have run it out almost to the last hour and I hope now to have the happiness to see your excellency here very soon."

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, April 13, Stockholm.—". . . I saw Monsieur Leuenohrn this morning who says that he has as yet no answers to his dispatches. He says that he is not yet sure whether the King of Denmark will recede from his pretensions to Bahus Lehn and Vigen and desires me to press that matter. He says likewise that if the King of Denmark shou'd desist from those pretensions that his Majesty will expect two millions for Rugen and Stralsund and desires me to endeavour to procure this sum. I need not use any arguments to convince your lordship of the impossibility of bringing these matters to bear so all that I shall say is that I will stay here till the expiration of the armistice, as Monsieur Leuenohrn has desired me to do, and wait the events that may happen in this fortnight that the armistice has to continue. He says that his court complains of the 5th article in which it is said that the Emperour, etc. I have always told him that we shou'd be able to govern that article entirely and he says that he has writt so to his court. They dont mention to him any other part of the preliminary. This surprises both him and me.

"The Swedes are very restless, suspecting that the Danish court means nothing but to amuse them. I beg leave to hint to your lordship that if the King of Denmark wou'd send a credential for Monsieur Leuenohr to the king it wou'd have a good effect.

"I intend to leave this place the day after the armistice ends and shall wait upon your lordship as soon as I can then. In the mean time I wait for good news by every post hoping that the Danish court will not lose this favourable opportunity.

This peace is of such consequence to the King our masters interests that your lordship and I have neglected nothing that cou'd probably bring it about and we must confort ourselves with that thought if it do's not happen at present. . .”
4 pp.

MR. BARCHMAN to THE SAME.

1720, April [13], 24, Helsingohr.—“ . . . This post brings that the ceremonis of the coronaetion will bee the 26, ould steil. I believe my Lord Carteret will stay there soe long and may perhaps bring the Daens to accept those conditions which aere agreed on for them and, as Monsieur Kniphausen tould mee, it was more then the Daens deserved to haeve. . .”
3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to MR. BARCHMAN.

1720, April [13] 24, Copenhagen.—“ . . . I do not comprehend why Captain Gruner stay'd so long at Elsinore nor can I believe that he is appointed to congratulate the King of Sueden of his accession to the crown. He certainly carries dispatches to Major General Leuenorn. I hope they are such as will enable him to finish the depending treaty. There is not now much time to be lost.”

MR. BARCHMAN to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, April [13] 24, Helsingohr.—“ . . . Admiral Norris has every day contrary winds. In Sweeden they long mutch to heare that he is arrived at this plaeece or here in the Sound. All the regiments aere on the march for Stockholm in caece the Russis should tent eanything befoere the fleet should come, but I cannot see eany fear as yett in this season of the year to come over with galleyes over the great sea.

“ Fouer Swedisch frigatts was come upon Dantziger Rood and there did lay. Two Hollands marchand ships that were laest November month goen from Stockholm and by the Russes retained, witch toeck th' opportunity to maeke their escaepe in the neight teime without paying aenyting and they arrieved here Sondag laest, beeing very glad that they gott that oportunity. . .” 4 pp.

JAMES JEFFERYES to THE SAME.

1720, April [13] 24, Dantzig.—Sweden having at the request of this town granted free passage to the Russians their commanders have lost no time in taking advantage of so favourable an opportunity of saving their ships. They have left this port and gone to sea on the 19th. It is not likely that they would be inconvenienced on their way by the Swedes, as the latter were all under orders to join the English squadron which had been notified as being already in the Sound. The Swedes also put to sea two days ago and their chief commander received a present from the town of several kinds of wine and other refreshments.

General Jagoshinski left this town on the 20th to continue his journey to Vienna. The Bishop of Cujavie has also left without entirely adjusting his differences with this magistrate. They think, however, that he will by and by agree and that they can adjust matters with his man of business whom he has left here for this purpose, the principal article being that of Scotland. They are offering the Bishop 20,000 crowns on condition that he relinquishes all his other pretensions. We learn by letters from Petersbourg that the Czar is expected there on his return from Oloniz. The work on the grand canal is considerably advanced and the greatest preparations are being made in the Ukraine for the next campaign. They have there not only collected a great quantity of provisions but also brought some artillery with a quantity of ammunition without which they cannot succeed in their object. . . *French. 3 pp.*

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, April [16] 27, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark, Vol. 43.—Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, April [16] 27, Copenhagen.—“There are several things that I could say by word of mouth that are not very fit to be put upon paper. I know not what further orders I may have before the armistice elapses but you may believe I will execute them punctually. However, I cannot persuade myself that the court of Denmark will suffer this occasion to be lost ; if they should, they'll repent it probably too late.”

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, April 16, Stockholm.—“I had yesterday the honour of your lordships letter of the 21st inst., n.s., with the copy of the protocol in which I find everything that can be said. Providence must govern the effect of it. As yet Monsieur Leuenohrn has no orders upon his late dispatches but, as we have advice that Captain Gruner pass'd the Sund the 22nd, n.s., with dispatches for this court, we hope that orders will be brought by him. If the Danish court thinks of concluding their preliminary here my stay till the 29th will give them all the time of the armistice to conclude it in. If that lapses I am afraid some great alterations may be made in this matter from certain circumstances which I see gathering and not at a distance. The Estates have this day taken into deliberation whether they shall immediatly declare a successor to their crown or not, if their Majestys shou'd dy without issue. This is set forward by the Holstein and Muscovite party, and as this is done since the Duke of Holstein's letter to the Queen their intention in this declaration, if it shou'd happen, is not what ours was when we wish'd it, viz., as a means to make

the Duke easy as to Sleswick and make a cession of it to Denmark, but their view is by this to make peace with the Czar and preserve Sleswick, which is done at once if the news is true that the the Czar will marry his daughter, whome he has already declar'd majeure, to the Duke. This debate concerning the succession is put off till Fryday next. If the Danes continue in war I hope they will remember what your lordship has told them and impute the fault to those to whome it belongs. . . ." 3½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1720, April [17] 28, Copenhagen.—“I recieved the honour of your excellencys letter of the 9th of April, o.s., on Thursday last with the King and Queen of Sueden's letters to the Czar inclosed. I can just now add nothing to my former letters. Matters here by all I can learn and conjecture remain upon the same foot. The Czar's ambassadour makes difficulty to take and transmit the King and Queen of Sueden's letters to his master. He desired the copys of them which he has got that he may consider of it.”

P.S.—“The Czars ambassadour has taken the King and Queen of Sueden's letters to his master and will take care to transmit them.”

MR. WHITWORTH to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, April 17-28, Berlin.—“... Lord Cadogan left this court perfectly satisfied, having settled everything in the manner he desired. I have had letters from him of the 16th inst. from Breslaw and do not question but he will have been at Vienna some days ago where I wish him the same success. . . ." 3 pp.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to THE SAME.

1720, April 19, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5.—Public Record Office.*]

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, April [19] 30, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark, Vol. 43.—Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, April [19] 30, Copenhagen.—“You will see by my former letters and also by the copy inclosed that I have not fail'd to make the best use I could of the Duke of Holstein's treaty with the Czar, and what effect it has hitherto produced. You will see also that I have not slipt any opportunity of advancing all that ever I could my master's service and the treaty depending betwixt this court and Sueden. But you'll easily perceive what weight my instances must have when conditions can be made better by taking another course. Milord

Carteret will now stay at Stockholm till the armistice is out ; and whether it shall be possible for me to get this court to take a final resolution before they have an answer to what their courier to Great Britain has taken is what I very much doubt of. However, I shall do what I am able.

"I shall communicate what you desire of the artifices the Muscovite court uses at the courts of Vienna and France. They use quite another here for, in place of talking peace, he desires this court may only have a litle patience till he shows them what he will do both for himself and for them."

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1720, [April 21] May 2, Copenhagen.—". . . I am very glad that your excellency approves of what past at the conference of which I sent the protocoll. If the Danes shall suffer the armistice to elapse and loose so favourable an opportunity of making their peace I shall be extreemly sorry because the King, our master, has the tranquillity of the North so much at heart. But we may and must comfort ourselves that we have neglected nothing that could have advanced his service and so good a work. The Danes, I am persuaded, will repent too late their bad conduct.

"I had occasion in a conference with the council concerning some British merchant ships to ask the ministers if the King of Denmark had sent a credential for Monsieur Leuenorn to the King of Sueden. They said, No ; and gave as the reason for it that the kings accession to the crown had been but lately notified to them by a letter delivered by Count Tessin. I answered that that was notified 2 or 3 weeks ago and that I needed not observe to them that on such occasions proper credentials should be sent. I took that opportunity too to press them to come to a final resolution in the matter of the treaty with Sueden and for that purpose left with them an extract of a part of your excellencys letter to me of the 9th that they might show it to the king, their master, because nothing could state the matter clearer nor be said better. I cannot learn what orders Captain Gruner brings. He was privately dispatch't from Friedericksbourg. The 5th article of the preliminary was what the council complain'd most of to me when I communicated that treaty to them. I told them then what your excellency had writt that there could be no difficulty in that matter, the King, our master, having granted the garanty of Great Britain, and the Regent being willing to grant that of France if a peace was quickly made, by which Pomerania and Rugen was restored to Sueden, and that, besides, I did not doubt your excellency would be able to govern that article to their likeing if they agreed to the rest.

"A Muscovite frigatt of betuixt 30 and 40 guns came to this road on Tuesday evening and the same day a Russ ship of 50 guns came to the mouth of the Channel off of Draco in

a few days from Reval, I doubt not, to wait and carry account when our fleet arrives. I am told that those aboard of the Russ frigatt give out that there are other of their ships at sea in order to cruise on the coast of Sueden. How farr they are to be believed I know not. I have writt this to Commissary Barchmann to Elsinore that he may let it be known at Carles-croon. The King of Denmark went on Tuesday to Friedericks-bourg and is expected again hither to-morrow. . . .”

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, April 23, Stockholm.—“ . . . Captain Gruner arrived here on Monday. Mr. Lewenohr and I have been at a conference upon the project of the solemn treaty which he put into my hands. Mr. Campredon thought it so unreasonable and impracticable that he would not assist at the conference and I went rather for form’s sake than any thing else and to shew Mr. Lewenohr that I wou’d decline nothing that he thought for his master’s service. I have not time to send your lordship by this post the copy of the project. Besides several difficulties not to be got over in the detail the two great points of it are such as cannot be obtain’d. One of them I myself am obliged to declare against, viz., the King of Denmark wou’d have Sweden guaranty Schleswick to him without reserving any satisfaction to the Duke and retain Marstrand in case any satisfaction is to be given. Secondly, they demand a million of crowns *banco* which is a sum not to be found in these parts.

“ I won’t trouble your lordship with reasoning upon these points at present, As soon as the coronation is over, which is appointed upon the 2nd of May, I intend to take leave of this Court and wait upon your lordship at Copenhaguen. I believe it is more for the King of Denmark’s interest to leave Mr. Lewenohr here ’till such time as his Majesty has heard what I can say when I come to Copenhaguen than to order him to leave this court with me. The liberty of the posts now ceases with the armistice, though I suppose, if the King of Denmark does not intend to break off the negotiation, he will indulge that liberty a little longer while the negotiation lasts. The Swedes took yesterday what Mr. Lewenohr and I said *ad referendum*. They are content to finish the solemn treaty here if the terms of it can be adjusted and will fix the sum of money here, but their offer will nor can bear no proportion with the sum demanded. So I suppose this negotiation will soon be at an end and measures taken again to embarrass one another against their common interest, which requires both sides to come to a just agreement. . . .” 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, [April 23] May 4, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark, Vol. 43.—Public Record Office.*]

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1720, [April 23] May 4, Copenhagen.—“I remain still of the same opinion that the Danes cannot be so mad as not to finish their treaty upon the terms that are now offered them. You have seen by my former letters and the copys sent all the steps I have made. Little incidents have fallen in, for which I am not to answer, which have made my negotiation more difficult and have occasioned the Danes their keeping themselves a little from me. You know how much I deserved that; but I do and will make no complaint. If I am but able to advance my master's service it is all I desire. When I shall have the happyness to see you I can say many things that I cannot write.”

JAMES JEFFERYES to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, April 23, Dantzic.—Prince Dolhoruki, the Czar's ambassador in Poland, has lately declared to the ministers of that crown that he has orders to assure them on behalf of the Czar, his master, that the designs he has for the operations of the next campaign and the preparations which he is making in the Ukraine, at which they are so troubled, no way concerns the republic, and that the Czar, so far from thinking of undertaking anything against it, has nothing more at heart than to discharge the duties of a good friend and ally of that republic. The Polish ambassador at Petersburg has had several conferences with the Russian ministers in which there has been the exchange of reciprocal expressions of goodwill but we do not hear that that minister has received any definite reply upon the points of his commission. The Czar is on his way from Oloniz with the Czarina and enjoys perfect health. We are told that the Prince-Electoral of Saxony is going to Poland and that it is for him that the king has bought several palaces and country houses in the neighbourhood of Warsaw, which he is preparing and furnishing hurriedly. . . . The report which has run here for several days that Commander Vilboy had been attacked at sea by the Swedes and his ships seized and taken to Carlescrone is entirely false, and we have now learned from Vindau in Courland that he has arrived there with his three frigates. Resident Weber has left this place for Hanover by order of the court. . . . *French.* 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to MR. FINCH.

1720, [April 24] May 5, Copenhagen.—“I have not writt to my Lord Carteret by this post because by the last letters I had from his lordship I understand he must be come from Stockholm before the post can arrive.

“What I had writt to my Lord (Carteret) last post of a Russ ship of 50 guns's being off of Draco was a misinformation. There is no Russ ship come to these parts safe one frigatt of about 30 guns which came from Reval in 5 days. There came a

Frenchman, one Colonel D'Aurigny, who had been in the King of Sweden's service, and a major, whose name I do not know, along with the frigate. They give out that they are to proceed to Holland with the frigate and that the Russ fleet was not put to sea when they came from Reval.

"The King of Denmark gave some time ago a small parcel of ground of a very inconsiderable value in Pomerania to Madam Wackenitzen, the grande gouvernante to the Queen of Denmark. You have here inclosed the copy of the grant. Major General Leuenorn has orders to endeavour to get it confirmed or renewed by the King of Sweden upon the peace. I must beg the favour that you'll be so good to assist him to get it confirmed or renewed. It will be a very great obligation to me and a favour to many honest people here who wish our masters interest very well. . . ."

MR. BARCHMAN to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, [April 24] May 5, Helsingohr.—". . . Heer is a report of the King of Englands daed. God forbid it should happen at these juncters of theim, but the Daens would willingly have it soe that the fleet maigt nott come. . . ." 5 pp.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to THE SAME.

1720, April 26, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book*, 5.—*Public Record Office*.]

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, [April 26] May 7, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark, Vol. 43*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, [April 26] May 7, Copenhagen.—"I am extreemly sorry to see that you are obliged to go into the country a litle for your health. I can add nothing to the copy inclosed. Milord Carteret, by what he has writ to me, leaves Stockholm on Thursday next, so shall be here now in a few days."

THE SAME to MR. TILSON.

1720, [April 26] May 7.—". . . . I need not tell you how very great satisfaction it gives me that my proceedings are approven of nor that according to the litle skill I have I do all I can to advance our masters service. I should however think myself very happy if my Lord Stanhope would honour me with his commands. I am much more satisfied and quiet when I punctually follow out his orders than when I negotiate in any other manner. I have still very good hopes that this treaty betuixt Sweden and Denmark shall be brought to a happy conclusion, tho after all imaginable pains taken one cannot answer of the success."

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, April 26, Stockholm.—“ . . . The armistice now being so near its end no letters can goe by the ordinary post with certainty and therefore I dispatch Brighter, the messenger, to your lordship. I hope that what he brings will effectuate the peace.

“ Since the last publick conference that Mr. Lewenohr and I had together in which he demanded a million of crowns *banco*, a sum impracticable to be obtain'd, I have made use of every opportunity and of every argument that I cou'd devise to perswade the King of Sweden to offer at one word the greatest sum of money that he wou'd give for the peace. I cou'd never bring the plenipotentiarys to offer above three hundred thousand crowns and upon that offer they always insisted to retract Wismar which, while the armistice continues, is as a pledge in the hands of the mediators by which a sum of money for the satisfaction of Denmark was to be rais'd. The court, the senate and the deputation of the estates doe insist now they are to offer money here to have Wismar again. I have remonstrated several matters of great weight to them, but without effect, to prove it to be their interest to leave that place as it stands in the preliminary. They have indeed offer'd me to enter into an engagement not to dispose of Wismar without the consent of the King, our master, and to engage likewise not to fortify it, that their possession of it may give no jealousy ; but I cou'd not perswade them to come to any offer of money here upon any other condition than retracting Wismar. I told the plenipotentiarys that this was what I wou'd not propose to the King of Denmark. I entreated the king to interpose and to make a probable offer to Denmark. Yesterday they sent for me to come alone to a conference in which after two hours debate they declar'd to me by the King's orders that they wou'd give five hundred thousand crowns current money of Germany in Drittels, that they wou'd pay all this sum to his Danish Majesty at one payment within six week's time or sooner after the signature of the treaty ; and at the same time that they pay'd the whole sum of five hundred thousand crowns the Danes shou'd evacuate the country of Pomerania, the Isle of Rugen and the fortresses of Stralsund and Marstrand ; that this was the ultimate offer that they wou'd make, and they desir'd me to acquaint Monsieur Lewenohr that they wou'd give four hundred thousand crowns only. I said it was better to deal frankly and that I wou'd tell him all which I did last night and this morning. He said that he did not believe that his master wou'd accept this sum but that if they wou'd offer five hundred thousand crowns *banco* over and above the money that might be rais'd by Wismar he wou'd then immediatly send his secretary to Copenhagen and upon such an offer he shou'd entertain some hopes of success. I told him that I cou'd doe no more ; that I wou'd send a messenger to your lordship whose return

I wou'd wait ; that I never thought the King of Sweden wou'd have gone so far. I still press'd him to send his secretary but he has not determin'd yet what he will doe.

"If the King of Denmark does not accept this sum the treaty is at an end. Your lordship may represent to the Danes the difference there is between the terms that are now offer'd to them by the King our master's assistance and the terms that were offer'd to them last summer, when they wou'd not act in concert with us, when they stood upon their own legs and when the Swedes were without allies, and in every way in a worse condition than they are now. The offer then was two hundred thousand crowns, and the balliage of Wilshausen, worth about eighty thousand crowns. After Wilshausen was relinquish'd by Sweden to the King, our master, they offer'd Wismar and two hundred thousand crowns, but both the offers of Wismar and Wilshausen were chimerical because Denmark had before made a cession of Wilshausen as part of Bremen to our King, and as to Wismar, the neighbouring powers wou'd never have been satisfied to have seen Denmark in possession of it. It cou'd not have been kept without being refortified which wou'd have given too great jealousy. The Danes were so wise as to see this and therefore they then never valued the offer of Wismar. Why doe they now insist that Wismar shou'd be sold ? Whatever prince buys it will fortifie it, which is against the Danish interest according to their own confession.

"Let these terms be compar'd with what is now offer'd and our master's friendship will appear. The peage of the Sund and five hundred thousand crowns in ready money from Sweden and the sure possession of Schleswick are conditions of peace, which in the present and in future times will be consider'd as something that the Danes have obtain'd not meerly by virtue of their own politicks and strength. If they continue to manage so as to lose all or part of these advantages they must still own that the King of Great Britain had once procur'd a very good peace for them and that through great difficulties which, when they have deprived themselves of his assistance, they will discover. In the meantime I hope your lordship will represent to the court of Denmark that I have perswaded the Swedes not to retract the preliminary nor this offer 'till Brighter, the messenger, returns, though the armistice will expire before that. If the King of Denmark will continue the armistice for six weeks I can prevail with the King of Sweden to consent to such a prolongation. I hinted it to his majesty, hoping to finish this negotiation in less than that interval if the Danes acquiesce in the sum of five hundred thousand crowns. I desire your lordship will send Brighter back as soon as possible and, if it shou'd be necessary to detain him a few days while they consider of this last offer of the money, I desire that your lordship will be so good as to send an extra post in the meantime with an

answer concerning the prolongation of the armistice for a month or six weeks. 'Till this answer comes I shall take care that no hostilities shall begin on this side. If they doe think fit to begin them on the other side they must immediatly consider the negotiation as broke and the terms offer'd retracted.

"I shall have my audience of leave on Saturday next. I am sending away several of my people and things and shall have every thing ready to set out the day after Brighter returns, so that if this offer is not accepted I shall give myself no farther trouble.

"I send your lordship a copy of Mr. Lewenohr's project. I must not forget to acquaint your lordship that the demand in the 8th article of the arrears of the contributions and taxes both ordinary and extraordinary cannot be supported. The Swedes pretended the like arrears in their projects both of the king's treaty and of the King of Prussia's but were convinced at last of the unreasonableness of such pretentions and desisted from them, and yet their case was stronger than the present case of the Danes is. The Swedes were the lawfull masters of those provinces when they levied those contributions. They did not indeed levy those contributions lawfully and therefore they were not made good to them. The Danes have acted in Pomerania and Rugen as in an enemy's country and have no right to any contributions but by force, which can subsist no longer than the force subsists. Therefore the arrears of those contributions cannot in reason be pretended to. I won't trouble your lordship any longer, though upon this subject I cou'd say a great deal, having pass'd through the like dispute twice here already upon the above mention'd occasions. . . ." 9½ pp.

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, April 26, Stockholm.—"If the sum of 500 thousand crowns shou'd be accepted the only remaining difficulty will be the ransom of the prisoners, upon which head there is so much chicane on both sides depending upon so many little facts that no stranger knows what to say to it. It is a ticklish point likewise because some of the first people here did leave their confinement in Denmark contrary to parole. They alledge that they had the late kings orders so to do because they were made prisoners of war contrary to a stipulation. I have kept off any dispute upon this matter as yet because the facts are mighty dark and ill bloud would have been rais'd in some people of power which wou'd have prevented my getting this last offer of 500 thousand. If your lordship can persuade the Danes to accept this sum I dare say we shall finish the business as to the rest, but if they still hold out I can never offer at another demand in their behalf. Pray, my Lord, send Brighter back as soon as possible. I want extreemly to be gone. . . . I told Mr. Leuenohrn just now

that if he wou'd venture to sign the treaty as I cou'd obtain it for him leaving out the pretension of the ransom I wou'd endeavour to procure 600 thousand crowns. I said so to see if he had any latitude in his orders, which he has not. If he shou'd have writt this to his court pray, my Lord, say, as is true, that this proceeded rather from my good will to serve the King of Denmark than from any real thoughts that I have in succeeding beyond the sum offered. . . ." 3 pp.

SIR JOHN NORRIS to THE SAME.

1720, April 27, *Sandwich*.—"I am just cum with our ships to an anchor about three miles without Elsenore, the wind deying away and proveing so calme we could not gett farther. Pray, if Lord Carteret be with you, make him my compliments and send me a line that, if a wind will favor me to gett in, I may kno whether you are at Solingfra or in town. I dont troble you with any account because I will not louse the first oppertunity of personally acquainting. . . ." 1½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to MR. FINCH.

1720, [April 27] May 8.—"I had last post no letter from Stockholm and I write no more to my Lord Carteret because I reckon he has left that place before any letters can come there. Mr. Barchman sent me yesterday a packett from his lordship to Mr. Wich which I immediately dispatch'd by the post. The Suedish post was gone before the packet came to Mr. Barchman's hand and the armistice elapsing to-day and he not sure if another Suedish post might go safe, sent the packet to me.

"They are here at work upon their fleet to put a douzen or 15 ships in a readyness to go to sea if need require. The Russ frigatt of which I acquainted you in my last lyes still in this road. Sir John Norris is not yet come hither but I expect him every minute. The King of Denmark went yesterday to Fredericksbourg for a few days."

THE SAME to MR. BARCHMAN.

1720, [April 27] May 8, Copenhagen.—"This is now the last day of the armistice and I would not stir out of town least the council might have had any thing to say to me concerning the post or otherways, but there has not the least application been made to me on that or any other subject. Pray let me know what orders you have from Sueden and what news you have from there. . . ."

MR. BARCHMAN to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, [April 27] May 8.—"This morning Admiral Norris arrieved in seight but the wind beeing containi the fleet cannot come up into the road, leing as yett beheond the castel. I was on bord of the Admiral and delieverd him those two letters

I had from the King and Queen my maester. The commendant at Helsingburg who had leyckweis a letter from the King junger then myn had been ther on board befoere mee and delieverd it wherein the King deseiers him to pres his voyage but, since the wind is contrairie, it is impossibel. The Admiral tould mee he would not stay upon the road of Coppenhaegen but goe torrou with the fleet, soe that I feind there will bee nothing doen at this sayd before he comes back, whitch will run out long. I must trouble your lordship with a compliment that I got from this commendant Schniter when I went on board. He did lett mee know I maight wel goe on board but he would not let mee come aschore again. I anserd him that I would wenter to goe on board and then I would stand to the hazard wath he would doe this day beeing as secure as the rest of the time past, but going away from the Admiral I went aschore beyond the Castel for to avoid his chicans and troubls and soe went or weeked into the touen to my lodgin. When he gott notice thereof he did send a soudger to mee and would know the instruction I had. I tould him that I had non to schou to the commendant where by it as yett remains.

“Your lordship must heelp mee to an order to him to lett the next post pass over to Helsingburg as alsoe when I am raedy to lett mee pass or else ther will noe letters come to bee send for Sweeden and I believe he may arrest my person to-morrow, but I hoope your lordship will taeke mee in his keind protection. If the Daens does arrest mee then they will in Sweden revange it upon Gruner because he went up to Stockholm without a Swedisch pass. Perhaps your lordship may come downen to-morrow if the wind should be contrary for the fleet to come in.

“I thought it was needless for mee to advice your lordship of the Admirals arreiving since Monsieur Tigh would send his servant. . . . *P.S.*—Just now the Swedisch post arreives and brings mee neuves that Lovernohren has promessed to writh to the Daenisch court about a free post as long as the negotiation is on foot. I believe your lordship will bee deseired to employ your credit lyckweis. Nothing is passed in behaev of the Duc of Holsten.” 7 pp.

SIR JOHN NORRIS to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, [April 28] May 9.—“I have just now your leater and the wind not being likely to lett me reach Copenhagen I send Finbo with this to bag of your lordship you will favor me to cum to Elsenore and I will certainly ride hear till to morough noon in hopes to see you, because I have private buisness with you, and when the wind is fair doe thinck at presant to try to pass the Grounds without anchoring. You have many things in my fleet. Order Wear to send sum vessell to recive them for you but dont lett it be knone whether I stop or not at Copenhagen. Yesterday a Swedish frigatt

was cuming to me with an express and, I seeing the three Danes frigatts under sayle going that way, I sent three of my ships to protec her and bring her in to my fleete and I thinck they are now in site and she must pass the Grounds with me. This I hope will give no offence to the Danish court for it is impossible but when I have account of a ship cuming expres to me but then I must give her just protection. I have recived leaters from the King and Queen of Sweeden that very much press my hastening to thair cost and I pray all the English marchantmen in Copenhagen road bound to Sweden may be ordered to be ready to sayle with such convoy as I shall apoint and not before. I have write to Monsieur Place that when I recived our masters last commands in presance of Lord Sunderland and Stanhope I desiered to know of his Majesty whot answarr I should make to Prince Charles in relation to his debt. He spoke to those tow Lords and sed it should be payed. I have grate ocation to speke with Mr. Hips about sum afair in Norway I haveing committed the folly of buying the ground Sir William Windhams house stood on in London and so drawn in to build on it, a folly I am ashamed of and yet wust now go on in it. . . ." 4 pp.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1720, [April 28] May 9.—“Finbo was on his way to have waighted on you with my leater which he will still deliver you and as the Swedish ship I mentiond is now cuming with my fleete I cant cum on shore till I see you nor wentur my selfe in the possession of the Deans if they have any mind to differ with the Sweeds. My resolution to pass without stop at Copenhagen I shall determin if I have the honour to see you but I find my selfe nessestited to either send to or see the Russ minester which I would govern my selfe from your advise. . . ." 1½ pp.

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1720, [April 29] May 10, St. James.—. . . We have no intention to resile from the guaranty of Sleswick but we are only obliged to it so long as the armistice lasts. Lord Stanhope will write to Lord Carteret to endeavour to obtain a prolongation of the armistice for six weeks or two months, and during that time the guaranty will run, and we will try to conclude the peace between Sweden and Denmark. This is the chief affair and we are sincerely desirous that no article of that peace be sent to the congress of Brunswick where it may be reckoned that the Imperial court, irritated that the whole affair of the North should be treated without its being consulted, will try to overturn what may be found incomplete. It will therefore be hazardous if the equivalent for Stralsund and Rugen which the King of Denmark is to receive should be sent to Brunswick to be settled. M. de Seulendahl's courier has brought a letter from the King of Denmark to the King

and I think that he will take back our master's reply. It contains two things altogether impracticable. The first is that the King of Denmark wants to restore what he holds in Pomerania just in proportion as he receives the million of crowns that he asks for as an equivalent ; that is, he will restore Rugen on receipt of the first third, the territory of Stralsund on receiving the second, and Stralsund on payment of the third. Now that is quite impossible. The restitution of Rugen and Stralsund with its territory must be made at the time when the peace between Denmark and Sweden is concluded. The guaranty of France and of ourselves with regard to the duchy of Sleswick depends on that restitution entirely and is the only motive for it, and Sweden will never consent to make peace if Denmark keeps Sleswick and does not restore Rugen and Stralsund with its territories altogether. Lord Stanhope thinks that he may find some way whereby Denmark can have the whole money at once and so obviate this difficulty. The second thing is that the King of Denmark asks our King in his letter if at present he is labouring in Sweden to assure the Duke of Holstein of the succession to that crown after the death of the present king. Nothing is more unhappily conceived. The time for putting that idea into practise has not yet come and even when it might be agreeable to our interests we shall take care to let it be seen that we have not the least thought of it. That would be a sure way to irritate the Swedish estates who have been chiefly concerned to make the kingdom elective, and it would alienate from us for ever the new King of Sweden should we propose a thing so odious to him, and we should lose thereby all the merit of our naval assistance and of all that we have done to assist Sweden. In fine, after such an attempt we should lose all credit with that prince and could never dispose him to make peace with Denmark. Besides would it not be better to wait than to render so important a service to the Duke of Holstein at a time when he follows such evil counsels and throws himself as lost into the arms of the Czar. I think, however, that Denmark flatters itself that if it could procure such an advantage for the Duke of Holstein that it could determine him to cede Sleswick to the King of Denmark, but this is not the time for that ; it may come in due course. At present we have to conclude peace between Denmark and Sweden and it will be the most absurd thing in the world if Denmark loses this occasion ; for, if by her negligence she forces Sweden to treat with the Czar, who has guaranteed Sleswick to the Duke of Holstein, the King of Denmark may be sure he wont keep that duchy and that he will soon see there a Russian army which will go to see him in Jutland. . . . *French.*
7 pp.

JAMES JEFFERYES to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, April 30, Dantzic.—For some time we have seen nine big war-ships cruising on these coasts, which at first

we took for Swedes, but the masters of two Dutch vessels which came from Pillau and have been beside these ships, tell us that they are Russians which five days ago left Reval where they had wintered, and they said that the admiral of that squadron asked them several questions about the British fleet under the command of Admiral Norris. They left them at the heights of Pillau. There is a declaration made lately on behalf of the Czar to English merchants trading in Russia to the effect that the Czar, although mortified by what England has done in allying itself with Sweden against Russia in place of cultivating the friendship which has been maintained between the two crowns for so many years and by which trade has so greatly prospered to the benefit of both nations, he is persuaded that this change only proceeds from the Hanoverian faction and that so far from blaming the English nation, he is still disposed to favour its trade as he has always done in the past ; and he has given orders to his chamber of commerce to make this known to the said merchants to encourage them to continue their trade so long as they do not entertain correspondence with or favour in any manner those who are attacking Russia, which will be regarded as espionage and punished accordingly.

It is not yet certain that Poland will send plenipotentiaries to the congress at Brunswick, but it is quite certain that the Czar's ambassador has spared neither promises nor threats to hinder their doing so.

The King has given order for inspecting all vessels leaving the Vistula, as warlike materials have been found in several of them. The Grand Chamberlain of the crown, having claimed a considerable sum for the arrears of his pension, has found means to satisfy himself by arresting three hundred tons of salt with which some boats were laden on the King's account. This has greatly irritated the King against him.

French. 4 pp.

W. FINCH to THE SAME.

1720, April 30, Stockholm.—“The court received this morning at ten a clock the agreeable news that our fleet had passed by Gottenburgh, which was the more wellcom for the Kings having just before had certain information of the Moscovites being landed upon the island of Aland and that there were upwards of 50 of their gallyes lying amongst those rocks and islands. The coronation is fixed for next Tuesday. The estates are very busie in settling the form of government that they may be ready to present to the king at his coronation the oaths they think necessary for the preservation of their liberties. The king desir'd me to write to your lordship and to tell you that you wou'd oblige him very much if you would take an opportunity to gett Coll. D'Aurigny, who is aboard the Moscovite frigate, to come to you and tell him that if he will enter again into the Suedish service, his majesty will

provide for him and give him a present of one thousand crowns upon his arrival here. I write this to your lordship by the king's desire upon which your lordship will do what you think right." 3 pp.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, May 1, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 221*.—*Public Record Office*.]

GEO. TILSON to THE SAME.

1720, May 1, Whitehall.—“... Your lordship will receive by this messenger a box for Sir John Norris which contains a commission to him or Mr. Finch to mediate with the Czar if he is disposed to set on foot any negotiation. We suppose Sir John Norris will have left or ordered some frigate to attend to bring him what orders may be sent so that your lordship will not want an opportunity of having the box conveyed to him. . . .” 1½ pp.

MR. BARCHMAN to THE SAME.

1720, May [2] 13, Helsingohr.—“I send your lordship a letter and althoug there stands Stanhope upon [it] still I believe it must bee to your lordship. Now I haeve brought the commendant a little to raeson since I was forced to explicaete the King's order he has gott, because he cannot comprehend the saeme himself, but there is maeny more litle niedless remarques he maeke to hinder poepel from comming into the towen that comes over from Helsingburg which is contraery to his orders he has. He is a man without sence but full of chicans.

“Nou the post will goe as before and I haeve send over for the yesterdayes post that was forced to stay there oenely for this commendant that will not let aeny body know what orders he has. Monsieur Neve comes this moment from Sweden and goes to Copenhagen. The wind is as yett contrary for Sir John and he does well that he divert himself by your lordship. He may bee long anuf at sea befoere he comes to sutsch agreeable company. . . .” 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, May [3] 14, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark, Vol. 43*.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, May [3] 14, Copenhagen.—“... You will see by the inclosed copy that Sir John Norris is come here and how the negotiations stand. I hope we shall now very soon see them finisht, notwithstanding all the unforeseen accidents that have fallen in and crossed them. Sir John Norris has

been very civilly recieved here. I thought it was much better for him to come ashoar and make our masters compliments at this court, especially since he was detained by contrary winds without the Sound, and no time lost by it, than to go straight through, which might have given needless jealousy, very improper at this juncture."

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, May [3] 14, St. James.— . . . It is very surprising that the Danish court should be so blind as to allow the armistice to expire so quietly without concluding anything with Sweden. We greatly desire a prolongation of the armistice for six weeks or two months, about which Lord Stanhope has written to Lord Carteret. His lordship is very glad that Lord Carteret has delayed his departure from Stockholm until the end of the armistice. . . . M. de Seulendahl sent back his messenger two days ago with his Majesty's reply to the letter of the King of Denmark. It contains nothing in addition to what Lord Stanhope wrote to me and which I mentioned in my last. We must press the Danes to conclude by every means. I cannot tell whether he has suggested to the King our advancing to the Danes the million crowns of equivalent and taking Wismar in security. I shall enlighten you about that again. . . . The Emperor deals more and more with the Czar and the Duke of Holstein in their suspicious connections and his Imperial Majesty will certainly embroil the Congress of Brunswick, being irritated at the affairs of the North being dealt with without his participation. Denmark should send nothing there which concerns the peace with Sweden. Count de Mercy and M. de Lede have not been able to agree yet regarding the affairs of Sicily, and our letters from Genoa of the 23rd April prepare us to hear them speak soon of a battle, as the Count de Mercy wants to attack M. de Lede although cut off under Palermo. . . . *French.* 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1720, May [3] 14, Copenhagen.—" . . . Monsieur Nefe, Major General Leuenorn's secretary, having arrived yesterday, Sir John Norris and I had another conference with the ministers this forenoon. I press'd to know their resolution and to have an answer to what I had proposed in the former conference, and Sir John Norris acquainted them that two Suedish frigatts had been sent to meet him and one of them having suffered some little damage was gone to have it repaired, and desired to know if his Danish Majesty would allow them to pass the Sound and follow him that he might advertise them. They took all we had said *ad referendum* and promised to make a report to the King, their master.

"After the Council was over I again ask'd at Mr. Secretary Sehestedt if the King of Denmark had come to any resolution

and what answer he would please to give me to what I had proposed. He said that the King, his master, could not come to any further resolution upon the treaty till a courier he had sent to England upon that subject should return, whom he expected every minute, but that as to hostilities and the passage of the two frigats that Sir John Norris had spoke of the King of Denmark had given orders that no hostilities should be begun on his side till it could be seen if the treaty would take effect; and as to the frigatts they might pass the Sound and follow Sir John Norris when they should think fit. The ministers having imparted nothing of Major General Leuenor's dispatches to me nor having spoke anything of the 500 thousand crowns which your excellency mentions in your private letter I said nothing of it to them.

"Intimation has been made by the King's order that ships might goe to and return from Sueden without molestation as during the armistice, and the commandant here has recieved the King of Denmark's order to allow persons to pass to and from Sueden in like manner.

"I have sent this, as your excellency desired, by an extra post and shall keep Brighter, the messenger, a few days till I see if their courier arrives from Great Britain and if they will come to any resolution and impart it to me.

"I proposed, as your excellency desired and as you see in the protocoll, the prolongation of the armistice, tho I doubt it is our interest or the interest of Sueden that it should be prolong'd since it is impossible that the treaty must not be finish't [*sic*] since the only difference now is a small matter of money and the sooner it is finish'd the better."

LORD POLWARTH to MR. BARCHMAN.

1720, May [3] 14, Copenhagen.—". . . The King of Denmark has given orders that no hostility shall be begun on his side and that the post, ships and persons may come from and go to Sueden unmolested as during the armistice till it may be seen if the treaty will take effect.

"Sir John Norris has writt to let the captains of the two frigatts he left in the North Sea know that the King of Denmark has given orders that they may pass the Sound and follow Sir John when they think fit. I wish the wind was such as it would let the British squadron pass the Sound. I do not, however, hear that the Russ have as yet any fleet at sea. . . ."

MR. BALAGUIER to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, May 4, Stockholm.—"Yesterday the King of Sweden was crown'd. The solemnity was very magnificent. All the foreign ministers assisted at it. It lasted from ten in the morning to four in the afternoon, but the day ended with a dreadfull accident. A merchant ship was blown up at nine at night, wherein were lost near forty British marchants or

masters of ships. Mr. Smales, his excellency's chaplain, a person of great merit and probity, met with his end there. Capt. Graham was saved, being much wounded, tho not dangerously, with eight more—all these invited guests there. Four or six only of the ship's crew were saved. This accident causes great concern here." 2 pp.

MR. BARCHMAN to THE SAME.

1720, May [4] 15, Helsingohr.—“ . . . The post from Sweden arreives and brings this paequet to your lordship and a letter to Admiral Norris from ow'er Admiral Spar, and they long extraemly after the Englisch fleet at Stockholm since the Russis leyes very strong at Ahland with galleys and litle boths. Count Horn come again into the Chancery as President and Cronhielm goes back to the Commencie Collegi. As yesterday the coronation of the king is passed at Stockholm. . . .” 3 pp.

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1720, May [6] 17, St. James.—“ . . . It is thought that his Majesty will leave for Hanover about the 10-21 of June. . . . Lord Stanhope has more hope than ever of obtaining the King's consent to advance to Denmark the million of crowns for the equivalent and taking Wismar in security, which I think will advance the peace greatly. Our fleet should be at present in the Sound. By the report of Colonel Francois, who has come from Revel, the Czar is not ready to put to sea and may not do so this campaign. . . . *French.* 1 p.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, May [7] 18, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark, Vol. 43.—Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, May [7] 18, Copenhagen.—“ I keep Brighter, the messenger, whom Milord Carteret sent here, till I can get an answer upon what I communicated to the ministers in the last conference, of which I have already given you an account. I shall have it so soon as their courier arrives from Great Britain. They expect him every minute.”

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, May 7, Stockholm.—“ Since I dispatched the messenger to your lordship I have had nothing material to acquaint you with. I have been continually trying to find out whether the Suedes cou'd be brought to offer any more money but I believe Mr. Lewenohrn is persuaded that more money is not to be found here. He hopes that our court will contribute something but I don't give the least hopes, having no orders

concerning any thing of that nature. The King of Sweden spoke to Mr. Leuenohrn yesterday in very affectionate terms of the King of Denmark, which he writes to his court, being resolved to do all the good offices that he can, in which he acts like a good and affectionate servant to his master. The King told me yesterday *that he had long known the King of Denmark and knew very well that he was a very generous and highly honourable prince and for that reason he had with such frankness made the offer of 500,000 crowns, which is a great sum in the present condition of Sweden, and thereby the King of Denmark would see how much he wished his friendship.* I send your lordship the very words as near as I can recollect them. I hope this peace will not be suffer'd to break off for so small a difference. It is very much the interest of our court to interpose and may be the King, our master, wou'd save a great deal of expence if he gave some money to the Danes upon this occasion. Soft measures are generally the best but one kind or other ought to be applied or else we let a great opportunity slip. I wonder that we have yet receiv'd no more positive orders than we have done. I dont write to Sir John Norris, being uncertain whether he is still with you. The king is very impatient to have him here. Pray, my Lord, if he shou'd be with you give my most humble service to him. Admiral Sparre has sent a frigate to meet him with pilots and with letters from the king, among which he will find some from me. . . ." 4 pp.

JAMES JEFFERYES to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, May 7, Dantzic.—M. Weselowski, the Czar's resident at London, having been lately recalled, the Czar is sending in his place a gentleman of Courland called Bestushow who formerly was gentleman of the chamber to our King at the court of Hanover, but who behaved so badly that he had to be sent back to Russia, and even there as everywhere else he is more spoken of for his extravagancies than for his capacity of merit. This new minister passed here at the end of last week going to relieve M. Weselowski, who is returning to Petersburg as soon as the other arrives at London. With regard to the family of Weselowski, it, like several others, has had the misfortune to be involved in the disgrace of Baron Shafrow, of which I wrote you some time ago. Several young Russians who have been in England to learn seaman-ship have passed through this town a week ago with an old Russian officer who was sent by the Czar to bring them back. Shortly after the Czar's return from Oloniz, he went to Reval to hasten the arming of his ships which are already at sea, and to arrange everything for the opening of the campaign which he expects to be sooner than last year. Our news from Poland says that the King has recently bought certain lands and has given order for the immediate repairing of the buildings thereon, from which some infer that he intends to

yield to the wishes of his Polish subjects and henceforth reside within the kingdom, both for its pacification and the more easy accomplishment of his other designs. *French.* 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to MR. BARCHMAN.

1720, May [8] 19, Copenhagen.—“... I was with the Privy Council yesterday upon a letter I had last post from Mr. Wich wherein he says that the Suedish post going to Hambourg was stop'd at Rensbourg on the 8th current and complained strongly at that practice as contrair to their promise to me. They seemed surprised at it and said they knew nothing of it and assured me that it was without the king's knowledge and contrair to his intentions, and if the letters were not already forwarded orders would be given for it and those that had stop'd them would get a severe reprimand.”

THE SAME to MR. FINCH.

1720, May [8] 19, Copenhagen.—“You will allow me to return my most hearty thanks for the kindness you have shown in Madam Wackenizen's affair and I hope you will bring it to a good issue. I sent for Colonell D'Aurigny as his majesty, the King of Sueden, desir'd, and made the proposal to him as mentioned in your last letter that if he would enter again to the Suedish service his majesty would provide for him and give him a present of a thousand crowns upon his arrival at Stockholm. He complained of the manner he had been dismissed from Sueden after long and faithfull services, as he said. In the end after I had laid out his own interest to him the best I could, he having married, as he told me, a woman of Poland who had lost her estate because of his serving the King of Sueden and that she was now in Poland endeavouring to recover their losses, he said that he could easily disengage himself from the service into which he had entered, but in that case he must see with certainty that justice should be done him both in what regarded his pay and what was due to him and his honour as to his advancement. He showed me a letter he had recieved from Felt-Mareshall Duker to the same purpose and containing the same offer that I had made to him which he said he would answer. I do not know if he has done it by this post. You'll please to let me know if it is desired that I should do anything farther in this matter. You may be sure it will give me a very sensible pleasure if I can in any thing be able to serve his majesty the King of Sueden.

“Sir John Norris is still here very much out of humour because the wind won't favour him to get through the Grounds. The Russ frigate is here also. She was to have gone, as I am informed, to let the Czar know the arrival of the fleet but the *Warwick*, a ship of 50 guns, having wrought up before the wind would let the rest of the fleet come or carry the frigate through the Grounds, she does not stir.”

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1720, May [8] 19, Copenhagen.—“After I had dispatched my letters this morning early Sir John Norris sailed with the fleet. He got through the Grounds before ten with a fair wind and I hope will be very soon in condition to prevent the attempts of the Muscovites. . . .”

MR. BARCHMAN to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, May [8] 19, Helsingohr.—“. . . P.S.—There has been a great misfortun happend upon a Englisch ship that saeme day of the coronation witch was sprung up with 35 persons Englisch and Sweeds that where on board to bee marri. Admiral Wachtmeister was saeled out from Carlsron the 4-15 of May and was goen to sea. It is sayed that Neve is gaen back to Stockholm but is not come this way.” 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, May [10] 21, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark, Vol. 43.—Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, May [10] 21, Copenhagen.—“You’ll see by the inclosed upon what foot matters stand here, and, as I hope I shall have the honour very soon to write to you more at large, I will let you know the success I had.”

G. TILSON to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, May 10.—“. . . We have letters from Lord Carteret as farr as the 23 April, o.s. The Danes had declined the preliminaries and given in a project of a general treaty but I hope if the money matters could be well settled the rest would still go well enough. ’Tis, however, disagreeable to hear that the Danes are so alert to committ hostilitys upon the expiration of the armistice. We hear they have begun to stop the Swedish posts; the animositys are already too great between the nations not to be augmented by hasty ways of enmity. We wish much that something had been done to prolong the armistice.

“Nine Russ men of warr the 8th, n.s., before the port of Dantzic; if Sir J. Norris should fall in with them there could nothing happen but blows.

“They write from Madrid of the 8th May that positive orders were certainly sent to evacuate Sicily. I wish I could see it done for that delay is dangerous. ’Tis reported that the 30th April the Germans met with a repulse in the attack of a cassine near Palermo. . . .” 2 pp.

LORD CARTERET to THE SAME.

1720, May 11, Stockholm.—“. . . I am entirely of your lordship’s opinion with relation to the continuation of the

armistice which is better continued upon parole indefinitely and without stipulation during the negotiation than by any signatures in form, which serve only to multiply chicane and to humour the tardive motions of these two nations, who never doe anything till the last moment. Monsieur Lewenohr tells me that your lordship will have no positive answer to the last propositions sent nor he any orders till the King of Denmark's letter of the 17th April, n.s., is answered by our court. But as it is probable that the answer by this time is come to Copenhagen or will be there very soon I hope to see my messenger again very speedily and to put the last hand to this negotiation. I am afraid if the Danes delay too long till the Swedes see that the Czar will cause no diversion this summer, our fleet being upon the coast, that these offers that I have extorted will be retracted. You can't imagine how the Holstein party labour for that end.

"Monsieur Lewenohr has still orders and those reiterated to leave Stockholm when I doe. This embarrasses me, but I will certainly come away if the Danish court does not think fit to finish and tell your lordship so, that I may have that news by the return of Brighter.

"The king has promis'd me to confirm the King of Denmark's grant to Madam Wagenitz. I have likewise obtain'd as from myself, though upon Monsieur Lewenohr's desire, a pass-part for a Danish ship of great value coming from the West Indies call'd *Salvator Mundi*. If any Swedish commander shou'd begin any hostilities with any of the Danish subjects his Swedish Majesty has assur'd me that the damages shall be made good and such officer severely punished. Orders have accordingly been dispatched the second time to all the Swedish officers at sea and upon the frontiers with this declaration. I shall now have the pleasure to wait upon your lordship very soon and to talk over past troubles. A few days in your company will send me home in good humour. . . ." 3 pp.

W. FINCH to THE SAME.

1720, May 11, Stockholm.—"The King set out yesterday for Gefla to review the troops that ly thereabout. It is still said that the Muscovites are upon the coasts of Finland. General Hamilton has been at Gefla some time to prepare everything in case they should think of coming over to that side. General Trautvetter is named to go to Poland, and is preparing for his journey. Mr. Goes is expected here soon. Mr. Burmania is a good deal uneasy at his coming. As Mr. Goes is named by the province of Holland he must take place of Mr. Burmania. The wind is now fair for the fleet's coming up, and we expect to hear of its arrival at the Dahlers every day." 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, May [12] 23, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark, Vol. 43.—Public Record Office.*]

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1720, May [12] 23, Copenhagen.—“ . . . I have not found it necessary to make use of the powers it has pleas'd his Majesty to entrust us with here. I hope there will be as little need for it there at Stockholm. It will be so much saved. However, least there should, I have sent the principal letter. If your excellency does not find it necessary to make use of the powers in it I begg you'll please to return it to me for it contains the only orders I have for continueing the armistice.”

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1720, May [12] 23, Copenhagen.—“ I should not have kept Brighter, the messenger, so long if it had been possible for me to have procured an answer from his majesty, the King of Denmark, and his ministers upon your excellency's dispatches of the 26th April, o.s., before the return of the courier that had been sent some time before to Great Britain. That courier returned only on Tuesday evening, and yesterday I had two conferences with the council, one in the forenoon whereof to make short I send you the protocoll inclosed ; the other after dinner wherein the ministers acquainted me that the king, their master, was willing to continue the armistice for so long time as a solemn treaty may be concluded, but that there being many little things to be adjusted it might require some time. Therefore it was necessary to continue the armistice for six weeks that there might be time for the finishing of it. A draught of an act was then adjusted which being writt out fair I have sign'd with them to-day and of which I send you a copy inclosed.

“ After the act was adjusted the ministers acquainted me that Major General Leuenorn had abated 200 thousand crowns of the million of crowns that he had insisted upon in case his master should agree to it, and that the King, their master, had now given orders to write to Major General Leuenorn that he approved of it. I answered that I could say no more upon that head than what I had already communicated to them that the Suedish ministers had agreed to give 500 thousand crowns to be paid within 6 weeks after the treaty was sign'd as the very last offer and the outmost they could give in the manner your excellency writt to me, and tho you had offer'd to Major General Leuenorn to use your best endeavours to bring the Suedes to give 600 thousand your excellency did not believe they could possibly be brought up to it. I told them this least Major General Leuenorn had writt it, which indeed I do not doubt he has. I added that they must consider as they themselves needed money so the Suedes needed it more, having yet a heavy war upon their hands and must at least be as much exhausted as the Danes were, and that I could not persuade myself that it was possible that the King of Denmark would delay the finishing of a treaty wherein he reaps so great advantages for the sake

of two or three hundred thousand crowns more or less. The ministers made no answer but asked if Monsieur Campredon had been present with you at the conferences betwixt Monsieur Leuenorn and the Suedish ministers and if they were not to have the garanty of France for the dutchy of Sleswick and if Monsieur Campredon had any powers for that purpose. I answered that I did not doubt they had accounts upon all those points from Major General Leuenorn but that for what I knew Mr. Campredon had not been present at the conferences, because he looked upon their demands to be so exorbitant; but as to the garanty, his Royal Highness, the Regent, having promised it upon the peace's being made by which Pomerania and Rugen was to return to Sueden, I could not doubt of its being still to be obtain'd, tho I did not know what powers Mr. Campredon might have concerning it. They added that they must have the garanty before the ratification of the treaty if it was not sign'd and that all that matter must be finish'd at once. Then they asked how Wismar was to be disposed of if it was not to be an Imperial town, and said they did not know how the Emperour would take it if it was not. I answer'd without touching upon what concerned the Emperour or its being an Imperial town that I had already communicated to them that the Suedes had been willing that Wismar should be disposed of to procure the sum to be paid to Denmark as an equivalent; but that since Denmark had desired a nett sum and the Suedes had agreed to it the Suedes insisted that they should keep Wismar, but that I believed they might agree not to fortifye it nor to dispose of it; that they might be easy on that point it being my masters interest as much if not more than theirs that it should remain in a condition not to be able to do harm or give jealousy. I reckon this treaty is now in a fair way and I shall soon have the pleasure of wishing you joy upon the finishing of it.

"I had the honour of your excellency's letter of the 7th May, o.s., just before I went to the conference to-day and at it I communicated to the ministers that part of it wherein you mention that Major General Leuenorn hoped that our court would contribute some thing to augment the sum to be given by Sueden, and that you had no orders concerning anything of that matter, and also the affectionate terms in which the King of Sueden spoke of the King of Denmark to try if this court could be piqued in honour and let them see that your excellency had no orders to offer any sum on our masters part; that they may make their demands low and send the King's final resolution to Monsieur Leuenorn. I took notice to them of the considerable sums our master had already laid out and the great expence he is at in sending a fleet every year hither, which they must not look upon as only done for the sake of Sueden, but, as indeed it is, in order to procure good terms of peace likewise to the King of Denmark.

"I send your excellency the copy of a memorandum which Sir John Norris gave me when he went from this. I can do little in it here more than represent it to the ministers, which I have done at the conference to-day. Your excellency will try if it can be brought into the treaty to be concluded betwixt Denmark and Sueden. All the answer that the minister would give upon it was that if the peace was once concluded all those little matters would be easily adjusted. . . ."

MEMORANDUM by SIR JOHN NORRIS.

1720, May [12] 23.—"When the peace is concluded between Denmark and Sueden Sir John Norris desires my Lord Polwarth will be pleas'd to move the Danish court that the Russians may not be allow'd the benefit of any harbour in Denmark with any prize they may happen to take that our trade may not be disturb'd by them." (Endorsed by Lord Polwarth.) "I spoke of this to the ministers and also writ of it to Lord Carteret."

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, May 13, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5.—Public Record Office.*]

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1720, May [13] 24, St. James.—. . . Sir John Norris has done well in going to Copenhagen and I am glad he was so well received. It is very surprising that the Danish court hesitates so long as to what they will do since the arrival of M. de Seulendahl's courier. . . . *French.* 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1720, May [14] 25, Copenhagen.—". . . I have sign'd the act for continuing the armistice and I cannot doubt of the peace's being concluded before it elapses. I am fully perswaded, if the King's answer to the King of Denmark could have come time enough before the armistice made by the convention had elapsed, there would have been no need for this new one.

"I congratulate you with all my heart upon the good news your letter brings from Great Britain. . . . I do not see how his excellency can now leave Stockholm till the treaty is sign'd since the solemn treaty betwixt Sueden and Denmark must be finish't there, which, as you observe, is certainly the most advisable.

"What you write of the proceedings here is extreamly just. Few will believe the difficultys a negotiation here is attended with, but even me that have some reason to know them must be surprized with those that we have met with of late. I communicated your letters, as you desired, to General Bothmer. I am extreamly glad that there is any

hopes of Prince Charles being paid. He deserves very well of us and stands in need of the money."

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, May 14, Stockholm.—". . . Sir J. Norris cast anchor at Elsnabb in the morning of the 12th and arriv'd here that evening. The Muscovites are retir'd. Sir John goes to sea to-morrow to cruise in the proper places as occasion shall require for the defense of this country according to our alliance. I shall stay here, as the King of Denmark desires, till the Danish courier arrives from England, tho he shou'd bring nothing but good advice. I hope the Danes will reflect upon their own situation and interest and not delay the conclusion of a peace which they so much want. I wish your lordship success in persuading them. If they dont conclude upon the return of this courier I shall give all over and be very sorry that I have stay'd so long. . . ." 1½ pp.

JAMES JEFFERYES to THE SAME.

1720, May 14, Dantzic.—The Poles take umbrage more and more at the vast Muscovite army in the Ukraine, and our last advices from that country confirm what was stated some time ago that the Russian army has been increased to one hundred and fifty thousand men, composed of cossacks, tartars and calmucks, which the Czar has ordered to join the regular troops there, also that the magazines at Kiow and other places are replenished with all kinds of munitions of war and provisions and that these forces have orders to be ready to march at the first notice. They will be commanded in chief by Prince Menezicoff. It is also said that couriers pass daily between the Czar and the Sultan, but the purport of the communications is not known.

One of the brothers Weselowski, the secretary of Prince Menezicoff, seeing the misfortune which had fallen on himself and his family by the disgrace of Baron Shafirow, attempted to go abroad and leave Petersburg with letters of exchange for four hundred thousand crowns, but he was caught and sent back to Petersburg, where according to all appearance he will pass his time very badly. The settlement of the dispute between the magistrate of this town and the Bishop of Cujavie will now be made at Warsaw and, as that prelate persists in his claim for one hundred thousand florins, the town will be obliged to pay him this sum to end the dispute. Nothing more is known of the Russian ships which appeared upon these coasts and it is believed that they have retired on hearing of the arrival of the English squadron in the Sound. *French.* 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1720, May [16] 27, Copenhagen.—". . . The reason why I agreed to continue the armistice by a signature in form,

tho' really contrair to my own opinion, was what your excellency writt to me of the 26th of April, o.s., and what my Lord Stanhope writt in the letter I sent your excellency by Brighter, the messenger. I am very hopefull the Danes will not now loose time but will concluded their treaty before the armistice draws near an end. I return my very hearty thanks for the pains your excellency has taken in Madame Wackenizen's affair."

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, May [17] 28, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark, Vol. 43.—Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, May [17] 28, Copenhagen.—It is no wonder that you are surprized at the Danish management. I do not believe any other government under the sun would have risked what they did by letting the armistice elapse. I have already writt to you the reason of it and their views; however, now you see the armistice is continued and I must look upon the peace as certain. It gives me very great pleasure that you think I have neglected nothing that it was possible for me to do to finish this treaty sooner. There will be no need of any part of its going to Brunswick. It will be very happy if Prince Charles's money can be paid up. He needs it very much.

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, May [20] 31, St. James.— . . . Sir David Dalrymple has been ousted from his place of Attorney-General, which has been given to Solicitor-General Dundas. That means that the Duke of Argyll, Lord Steward, will also be ousted to make place for the Duke of Devonshire, but that is not quite certain. The Duke of Argyll has left for Scotland. Public report gives also to Mr. Methwin the office of Treasurer of the Navy and the Army to Mr. Hambden, but that will be cleared up in a little time. . . . *French.* 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, [May 21], June 1, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark, Vol. 43.—Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, [May 21] June 1, Copenhagen.—“You will see no doubt by the inclosed that Sir John Norris arrived at Elsenab the 12th and that the Muscovites were retired. I do not believe the Czar will venture his fleet to sea this summer.

I cannot doubt of the treaty's being finish't betwixt Denmark and Sueden before his Majesty gets to Hanover, and in that case I must begg I may have leave to waite on his Majesty. I hope to have the happyness to see you there."

M. BRANDT to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, [May 21] June 1, Copenhagen.—Sending a letter from the King of Prussia to the King of Sweden to be forwarded by Lord Polwarth to Lord Carteret (of which the following is a French translation. On the back Lord Polwarth has written "I did not answer this because it was not signed").

[*Enclosure.*]

THE KING OF PRUSSIA to THE KING OF SWEDEN.

1720, May 21, Berlin.—"Très serenissime, J'avoir esperé que lorsque vôtre majesté me fit notifier son avènement à la couronne de Suede par son Major-General Horn, elle l'eut chargé en meme tems de recevoir de ma part l'argent dont le terme de payement vient d'echoir, ainsi que selon le traité arrêté depuis avec s[a] m[ajesté] la Reine, vôtre epouse, j'ay promis de le payer. Mais comme le dit General quand je l'ay questionne là-dessus et que je luy ay offert le payement de cet argent-là, m'a répondu qu'il n'avait aucune ordre pour cet effect, je ne puis m'abstenir de prier vôtre majesté, en ami et frere, de vouloir bien instruire la ministre que vôtre majesté a destiné à ce qu'on dit, pour nôtre cour, afin qu' puisse toucher le payement de ce premier terme et me faire avoir là-dessus la quittance de vôtre majesté, puisque je ne desire rien d'avantage que de satisfaire a ce que demande la traité exactement et inviolablement.

"Il est vrai dans peu j'irai entreprendre un voyage pour quelques semaines dans mon pais de Cleves ; mais je ferai avant mon depart les dispositions necessaires pour que quand le ministre de vôtre majesté viendra demander le payement contre la quittance, il ne manque pas d'etre contente comme il faut à cet egard. Vôtre majesté me permettra aussi de la faire souvenir que ce point du traité qui a été remis à une discussion ulterieure et qui regarde les Gabelles dans la Pomerania Citerieure, n'est pas encore réglé bien que le tems, destine pour le fixer soit déjà ecoulé.

"Il est vrai que les ministres de la Grande Bretagne et de France qui subsistent icy m'ont asseuré plusieurs fois que vôtre majesté donneroit là-dessus en peu de tems une resolution satisfactoire. Mais comme cette resolution n'est pas encore arrivée, quoyque j'en ay escrit, il y a quelque tems déjà à s[a] m[ajesté] la Reine même, j'espere que vôtre majesté voudra bien faire

en sorte que cette affaire soit terminer pareillement sans plus de delai. Je suis, etc. FREDERIC GUILLAUME, K." 2½ pp.

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, May 21, Stockholm.—“I did not trouble your lordship last post because I have been for three days with Sir John Norris aboard the fleet off of Elsnabb where on the 17th I receiv'd your lordship's letters of the 23rd inst., n.s., and all the other papers which your lordship was pleased to send me by Brighter, the messenger. The new powers that his majesty is pleased to give us by my Lord Stanhope's letter of the 1st of May, o.s., are of a nature not to be used either by your lordship or me, though they shou'd be necessary, till they are farther explain'd from our court, for their is a condition annexed of a formal declaration concerning Wismar which is now not to be obtain'd from the Swedes. Your lordship will have seen by my letter of the 26th April, o.s., that from the time that I insisted to have the sum of money settled here Wismar has been retracted. The deposit that Sweden made of her right to that place expired with the armistice and it is impossible to perswade this court to sacrifice five hundred thousand crowns and Wismar also, so I am as silent upon that head as your lordship has been and I don't doubt, we both having now positive instructions to declare to the Danes that the British guaranty of Schleswick shall drop with this new armistice if the peace is not made, but that we shall bring about this peace with a very little expence. The answer that your lordship gave to the Danes when they were inquisitive about Wismar was perfectly right. I return'd to town the 18th at night. The next morning Monsieur Lewenohr came to me very impatient to know the orders that the English courier had brought to your lordship and was very inquisitive whether any farther directions had been transmitted to me. I answer'd that I expected none, that my Lord Stanhope thought I had left Stockholm and I desir'd to know whether he had receiv'd any orders upon which he cou'd conclude the treaty. If he had not I intended immediatly to take leave of this court and quit the negotiation. He told me that he had receiv'd no orders but he was almost sure that I had or shou'd receive such very soon as wou'd be sufficient to put an end to this great business. I told him that I had receiv'd letters but that they were writ upon a supposition that the preliminary was still in suspense and before it was known in England that we were actually in negotiation upon the solemn treaty; that if our court was surprised, as he might see it was by the King's letter in answer to the King of Denmark's, that the preliminary had not been accepted how much more wou'd the King and his ministers in England be surpris'd when they shou'd come to know that the Danish court hesitated to accept five hundred

thousand crowns and to finish their solemn treaty at once, an advantage which neither the King, our master, nor the King of Prussia could obtain but condescended to go through the forms of a preliminary and to wait six months afterwards for the conclusion of the solemn treaty, so that the King of Denmark has the advantage of them not only in substance but in form. They paid money and he is to receive money. They did their business by degrees and he may do it at once. Besides his acquisitions are in value the double of theirs. I desired Monsieur Lewenohr to consider from whence all this proceeded ; whether the King of Denmark's cause was juster than theirs ; whether his credit in Sweden was greater than theirs or whether this did not chiefly depend upon the King my master's affection for the King of Denmark, the effects of which are very visible in the offers of Sweden. I told him that I could now carry Sweden to offer six hundred thousand crowns but yet I saw there was but one method left by which this treaty could be finished. That now I had got from Sweden as much as is possible to be obtained I had the King of Denmark's interests as well as my own master's too much at heart to trust any longer to the caprice of the Swedes who might very probably retract these offers when they find either that the Czar can attempt nothing against them this year or that they shall see by these delays the season too far spent to attempt anything against him ; that though the making this year a descent against the Czar seems very difficult, yet it is this hope alone that has rendered the Swedes so tractable with relation to Denmark. I therefore told him that if he would not sign the treaty such as we might be able to get it by our united endeavours I would enter singly into conference with the Swedes, as the King of Sweden desired me to do, and after having settled the treaty as advantageously as I could for Denmark in case he persisted in a resolution not to sign it I would positively venture to accept it myself as I did the Prussian treaty, which his Prussian majesty did me the honour to approve ; that, if at any time a minister ought to venture any thing in a negotiation it must be in such a circumstance as this where matters being screwed up to the height and where there is no chance of going any farther a delay in such a conjuncture may throw us quite back again but can never furnish the least hazard of doing better ; that to put the case at the worst, though his court shall absolutely refuse the treaty such as I shall be able to procure it, yet my acceptance of it can be no prejudice to the King of Denmark's interests but the contrary, because it will give his Danish majesty an opportunity to finish his solemn treaty here and leave it to his choice whether this great affair shall be disputed all over again at Brunswick, at which congress the Danish ministers will appear with greater advantage if their peace is entirely made with Sweden than they can do otherwise. For then with relation to Schleswick

they will appear there sustain'd both by England and France ; but if the peace is not made here in five week's time they must manage the affair of Schleswick alone as well as they can. I added that I was sure that this court wou'd not run such a risk for a small difference only of money, which is now the single dispute between these two crowns.

"Monsieur Lewenohr desir'd me not to have recourse to such an expedient which without doubt wou'd be ill receiv'd at his court and wou'd have an ill air ; that he was sure that I shou'd soon have orders from my court which wou'd remove all the difficulties ; that he believed the King, my master, wou'd not approve such a step which wou'd look rather like a design to force the King of Denmark to make peace than any amicable measure, which is due to the great complaisance that the King, his master, had shew'd to every thing that the King of Great Britain had desir'd. He told me that he hoped I wou'd not precipitate this business but wait for farther orders which I shou'd certainly have here in a fortnight's time he not doubting but the King of Great Britain, for the sake of making the peace general and to gratify his master's just and reasonable demands, wou'd contribute something real, being obliged both in honour and interest so to doe. For if his master shou'd be obliged to make peace for six hundred thousand crowns his Majesty will never forget it but act as if he remember'd it some time or other. I answer'd that if he had reason to think that the King, my master, wou'd contribute a sum of money that was a point in which I was not instructed, but that I cou'd assure him with great sincerity that I shou'd be very glad to receive such orders and whenever I did receive any of that nature that were practicable I shou'd not conceal them from him. I added that to reason according to his own principles, supposing even that the King, my master, cou'd be perswaded to contribute a sum of money for this great end, which I had no sufficient authority to say, yet the expedient that I propose to make use of can no ways prejudice that design if the King, my master, has it, but facilitate it by shewing plainly how small the difference is ; that what tempts me to accept the treaty, if it can reasonably be adjusted in the other points, is to fix the Swedes absolutely to six hundred thousand crowns, and as for the other four hundred thousand crowns, one stiver of which is impossible to be obtain'd here, I should leave that sum to chance and to good luck and to the wisdom and generosity of the court of Denmark.

"I found that what I said had a great effect upon him. He said he wou'd represent this discourse word for word as near as he cou'd to his court and ownd that he saw 'twas impossible to obtain above six hundred thousand crowns from this court. I give your lordship the trouble of this long letter because Monsieur Lewenohr said he wou'd represent at large to his court what I said to him. Your lordship

is the best judge whether any thing out of this can be made use of. I doe believe that the saying that I shall very probably accept the treaty will quicken them. I shall consider this matter more maturely and acquaint your lordship with my resolution as soon as I am determin'd to run that risk. This treaty will hardly ever be finished otherwise but from six weeks to six weeks we shall have armistices. I entreat your lordship to be so good as to send me your advice upon this to which I shall always shew the greatest deference.

"I intended to have broke off my letter in this place but Monsieur Lewenohr and I are just return'd from a conference at which Monsieur Campredon was present. He still insists on eight hundred thousand crowns *banco*. The plenipoten-tiary declar'd with a great deal of emphasis and some of them swore that they wou'd never set their names to this treaty with Denmark unless this last offer of six hundred thousand crowns current money of Germany in drittels is accepted. Mr. Lewenohr took what they said *ad referendum*, which cursed word has kept me here these four months, and therefore I think I shall now venture to cut this business short. I see no difficult dispute in the rest of the treaty except the article relating to the posts about which both sides are very eager. However, Mr. Lewenohr said that article he believed wou'd not break the treaty if the sum of money was settled. Mr. Campredon approves my expedient and will give the guaranty of France upon it and will deposite the instrument in my hands to be deliver'd to the King of Denmark in case his majesty accepts the treaty. The Swedes will put into my hands a letter of exchange accepted at Hamburgh for six hundred thousand crowns, which is the whole second payment from the King of Prussia to be deliver'd to the King of Denmark when he shall evacuate the places that he is to restore. The memorandum that Sir John Norris left with your lordship that the Russians may not be allow'd the benefit of any harbour in Denmark with any prize they may happen to take, that our trade may not be disturbed by them is absolutely necessary, and I shall insert it into the treaty. Sir John Norris receiv'd the box with the '*Pleinpouvoir*' for him and Mr. Finch, with the letters that your lordship sent at the same time that I receiv'd mine. We were then together. . . .

"*P.S.*—I have just now receiv'd the honour of your lordship's letter of the 26th by the post and of the 27th by Erdman the courier. Since your lordship is perswaded for many good reasons that the Danes will accept the treaty upon the terms that I have obtain'd for them and since I have now better'd the terms for them by an additional hundred thousand crowns which brings the sum up to six I shall now goe on with some vigour and endeavour to settle the treaty as soon as possible. Monsieur Lewenohr behaves as well as a man can doe and though as a minister he wou'd perswade me from my expedient yet I perceive that in his heart he thinks I am

in the right. I am sure the Danes shall have no good reason to complain of me, though I know they will, but hitherto, I thank God that I perseive by all the King our master's letters to the King of Denmark that my conduct in this Danish negotiation has not been disapproved at home. I shall forward your lordship's letters to Sir John Norris. I send your lordship a copy of the act for the prolongation of the armistice which is made conformable to the Danish act and dated the same day. . . ." 15 pp.

JAMES JEFFERYES to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, May 21, Dantzic.—The King of Poland, by the advice by the majority of his senate, has approved and ratified the preliminaries of the peace of the North, and Baron Loos, having been appointed envoy extraordinary to take the ratification to Stockholm, left Warsaw on the 12th for the Swedish court. The articles which have been ratified on behalf of this crown in January last, are first, a suspension of arms on both sides to commence on the day of the ratification ; second, the King of Poland to grant a general amnesty to all his Polish subjects adhering to the late King of Sweden, King Stanislaus, with the restitution to them of their goods which were confiscated ; third, the King of Sweden recognises King Augustus as the lawful King of Poland, and will only recognise as King after his death the person unanimously elected by the Estates of Poland ; fourth, the King of Sweden will use his good offices in favour of King Stanislaus so that a suitable maintenance may be given to him in the general treaty of peace ; fifth, in case the general peace of the North is not concluded, their majesties engage to keep these conditions inviolably to each other ; sixth, the general treaty will be made under the mediation of the Emperor and the Kings of France and Great Britain, and will include the treaty of Olivè with all its articles.

The King of Prussia has sent another minister to the Polish court in place of Baron Bosatowski who was recalled some months ago for having taken part in the rupture of the last general diet. It is said here that the Czar has given order that no English vessel be allowed to leave any of his ports, but, as that order is contrary to his late declaration to the English merchants at Petersburg, we await the confirmation of this news. *French.* 3½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1720, [May 22] June 2, Copenhagen.—". . . I am extreemly glad that Sir John Norris has arrived before the Muscovites were in condition to attempt anything against Sweden. I am of opinion that the Czar will not now venture his fleet to sea this summer notwithstanding of the big words his ministers have used of late. I cannot doubt of the treaty's being quickly concluded betuixt this court and Sueden if

some very unforeseen accident does not again fall in to cross it. I gave your excellency account by Brighter, the messenger, of the disposition of it then, which I looked upon as very favourable. . . . Prince William of Hesse-Cassel left Hambourg on the 28th and passed through this country on his way to Stockholm. . . .”

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1720, [May 22] June 2, Copenhagen.—“I have the honour to send your excellency here inclosed a letter from the King of Prussia to his majesty the King of Sueden with a copy of the letter in German, the language in which it is writt as I take it, and a translation of it in French, as also a copy of the King of Prussia’s rescript to Monsieur Brand, his minister here. Monsieur Brand put them into my hands and begg’d I would transmit them to your excellency. I observed from the copy of the letter among other things that the first term of payment of the money due by Prussia by the late treaty is already past, and by the copy of the King of Prussia’s rescript to his minister that a duplicate of the same letter has been delivered to Major General Horne at Berlin, so I know not with what views this letter may be put into our hands. But whatever they may be, your excellency will easily discover them and will no doubt take such measures that the peace and interest of Sueden recieve no prejudice.”

THE SAME to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, [May 24] June 4, Copenhagen.—2 letters.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark, Vol. 43.*—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, [May 24] June 4, Copenhagen.—“I have nothing to add to the copy I send you inclosed ; only the King of Denmark in a discourse with the Prince of Hesse drop’d a word which convinces me we shall have the peace very soon, tho’ I was enough convinced before. The King, talking of the peace, wish’d it was concluded. The Prince asked where it stood, and the King said at a summ of money ; whereupon the Prince added that commonly in Germany in money matters of that sort they divided the difference, and the King answered, he would be satisfied with that.

“I had no letter last post from Sueden, but letters from there say that the Czar is taking his ships from Reval to Petersbourg or rather to Cronslot. I don’t believe they have depth of water to go further.”

THE SAME to MR. TILSON.

1720, [May 24] June 4, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark, Vol. 43.*—*Public Record Office.*]

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, [May 24] June 4, St. James.— . . . I see that his Majesty's reply to the King of Denmark has done good. . . . It will be a terrible thorn out of our foot if Lord Carteret is able to give the last touch to the peace between the two crowns through the prolongation of the armistice. I see that Sir John Norris has arrived in good time seeing that he met neither with the Czar nor his fleet. The Czar flatters the Imperial court exceedingly and his new envoy Jagojinsky has been well received there. . . . The Duke of Montrose will not go to Hanover this year with the King. It is expected that Parliament will rise on the 3rd or 4th of June and that the King will leave eight days later. Lord Carteret will find us at Hanover. His Majesty will go to Pyrmont shortly after his arrival and remain there about three weeks. That would be the best time for you to come to Hanover, where the King will remain until he goes to Gohre at the end of September. He will go to Berlin for 12 or 15 days to see the Queen, his daughter, and her children, as she is unable to come to Hanover. Mr. Haldane has left the Court Palatine without taking leave, not having been able to obtain any satisfaction for the insult offered to his servants. We shall give here a letter of recall to the Chevalier Smidman, the resident of the Elector-Palatine, and tell him that we can no longer recognise him as his minister. All matters of religion are being referred to Ratisbon. Lord Cadogan is satisfied with the declarations that the Emperor has made to him upon these matters and he hopes that all will be settled agreeably. The installation of Lord Sunderland took place to-day at Windsor, and on Saturday the 28 May we shall celebrate the birthday of his Majesty, who is now 60 years of age. . . . Sir Robert Sutton will leave on Monday for Paris and I am told that Lord Stair will go straight from Paris to Hanover to the King. . . . *French.* 4 pp.

LORD CARTERET to THE SAME.

1720, May 25, Stockholm.—“ I was yesterday at a conference upon the Danish peace at which Mr. Campredon was present but Mr. Lewenoren was not. He says that since the Suedes cannot be brought to give 800 thousand crowns *banco* that he shall soon take leave of this court and that it is not necessary for him to debate upon the lesser points since the great one cannot be settled. However, I labour to get the lesser points settled, as he calls them, not doubting but the Danish court will weigh their own interest better than to lose the guarantys of Sleswick, which will be the loss of the only title that they will be able to get to that duchy for a good while. I suppose the discourse that Mr. Lewenorn is ordered to hold with relation to his being recall'd is meant as an incitement to us that we should declare that the King, our master, will give some money to the King of Denmark. Mr. Lowenoren and his court do suspect and flatter themselves that we have such orders.

I say that I shall be very glad to see him recall'd, since the King of Denmark wont authorise him to conclude the treaty, for then the whole world will see who breaks off the negotiation; and then I may go away immediately without having anything imputed to me that I would not have him flatter himself that in such cases I should give myself any trouble about his treaty or that I should thinke any more of adjusting it or accepting it, as I once told him I would do to secure the propositions that Sweden has made; that I would not shew any more zeal in the Danish business that the Danes shew themselves, and therefore, if he was recall'd, I should leave this court that minute and abandon the event of the treaty to chance. I shall go on to settle the treaty till I see what resolution the Danish court will take upon this head. I am sorry that I have stay'd here so long and shall get away as fast as Mr. Lowenoren, having had everything prepared a good while for that purpose. . . ." 2½ pp.

MR. BARCHMAN to THE SAME.

1720, [May 25] June 5, Helsingohr.—“The feyring of the guns this morning at Helsingburg is occaisionet by a vessel that stud there on ground and caeme of in the morning, wherefor they feierd 5 guns for joy, but the Prince has dejned at Helsingburg. Presently after he went away was feyerd 16 guns, and the soudgers gaeve two salves by their musquets. . . ." 2 pp.

SIR JOHN NORRIS to THE SAME.

1720, May 26, *Sandwich* at the Iland Gothsando, near Gothland.—“After our misfortune of leaveing your sittuation we had a very quick passage to the rockey shore near Stockholme whare after staying a day to attend the King and his minesters I returnd to our squadron and Lord Carteret did us the honour to cum with me being to sayle the first moment of wind to sea, so that we had scarce an oppertunity of bowing to the fair before we sett sayle. Thus pour saylors are by the winds blowne from every haven thair harts would chuse to attend the boundless will of Neptune. The sittuation I am now in is attended with as much cold as at Crismas in our country and ruff gales, but for the Russians I dont hear as yett they will cum to sea. Lord Carteret promist me to make my excuse I did not wright to you, and I hope both your aplication has by this time united Denmark and Sweden in a peace, a task onely fitt for your capastitys, thay seming of themselves as averst as fier and water, and when that grate work is dun, for God sake lett sumthing be formed to end with this Russian bare for, unless a man be maid with such a hide this climate is unsufferable. . . ." 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1720, [May 26] June 6, Copenhagen.—“. . . Your excellency does me a great deal of honour in asking my advice

upon the expedient you write of. I know your excellency stands in no need of any weak advice I am able to give. If I was able to give a good one I'd do it with all my heart but there is one particular of the humour of this court which may be has not come to your excellencys knowledge and to which it may not be improper to have some regard. As the government is absolute within the kingdome that spirit has great influence on affairs without and nothing goes worse down than but a seeming dependance if it is even but to follow a good advice. Their being obliged to accept the treaty of Altona in the manner they were, cannot be forgot and a strong handle that those that oppose us have with their master is to make him believe that we dictate and say we act as praeceptors, tho I cannot believe that insinuations of this kind can have the weight to make the King of Denmark refuse so advantageous a treaty. Yet I think I am obliged to remark it to your excellency that you may see all the difficulties that may occur.

"The Danish ministers told me they had not yet recieved their dispatches from Monsieur Leuenorn, and probably they might be sent to the King, their master, to Fredericksbourg, and that they should not know what they contained till to morrow that they went there. Least Monsieur Leuenorn might not have set the expedient your excellency mentions in its true light I laid it as clearly out to them as I could with all the advantages of it, and entreated that they would believe that your excellency had no other view in that matter but to advance the interest of his Majesty the King of Denmark, and that if his Majesty or they had any objection to it I should be very glad to know it. They answered that they could say nothing upon it till they had made a report to their master.

"I am very glad your excellency is satisfied with the answer I gave to the Danish ministers when they enquired concerning Wismar. There is one particular that occurs to me which your excellency will pardon my taking notice of, and probably there is no need for it, but what your excellency writes concerning the powers sent by my Lord Stanhope in his letter of the 1st of May and that a formal declaration concerning Wismar is not now to be obtained from the Suedes oblige me to it. By the treaty of 1715 betuixt our master and Denmark it was agreed that Wismar should be an Imperial town, and it is unquestionably our masters interest that it remains in hands and in a condition to give no jealousy. The formal declaration desired of Sueden by my Lord Stanhope's letter being that Sueden shall engage to dispose of Wismar as the King shall desire and not otherwise, the Danes insisting for a considerable sum of money beyond what the Suedes can be brought to and above what Wismar is worth, since the two bailliages of Pool and Nieu-Kloster are mortgaged to private persons, it may be very agreeable to our master to advance the sum in difference to have the

point of Wismar fixed, if it is not already. If that point is fixed then we must work the treaty through on the best terms we can. I am still of the opinion I was that the Danes will not let it slip through their fingers. It is very evident both from what Monsieur Leuenorn says to your excellency and from what the ministers frequently say to me that they have had some hint of what my Lord Stanhope's letter contained, tho I do not in the least seem to observe it. It would not do them great service if they knew all.

"Monsieur Brand begg'd me the other day that I would write to your excellency to procure from the Suedish ministers and send him a receipt of his masters letter which I had the honour to transmit to your excellency some posts ago. You will do in it as you think proper."

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, May 27, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5.—Public Record Office.*]

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, [May 27] June 7, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark, Vol. 43.—Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, [May 27] June 7, Copenhagen.—I congratulate you with all my heart upon the good news from Sicily, and I need not tell you what joy it will give me to see you at Hannover. I do not doubt but we shall have very soon a peace betwixt Denmark and Sueden, tho' not so soon as Milord Stanhope expects. You have seen that it is not our fault that we have not had it sooner. I shall tell you upon this head, when we meet, what I cannot write.

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, May 27, Stockholm.—"I did not think when I wrote to your lordship last that Mr. Lewenohr's recall was so serious a thing as I find it is. I am very glad that it is come before they cou'd know at Copenhaguen that I intended to accept the treaty, otherwise it is very probable that the Danish ministers wou'd have been so candid as to have alledged that resolution of mine as the reason of this revocation. I shall now settle the project of the treaty as soon as I can and I believe in such a manner that your lordship will be able to perswade the Danes to accept it. I hope to leave this place now in fourteen days. Your lordship in my opinion will have now a very good opportunity to acquaint the Danes that the King, our master, will be very much surprised when he hears of this revocation and prepare them a little to hear of the risks they run by sporting thus with his Majesty's mediation. . . ." 1½ pp.

C. WICH to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, [May 27] June 7, Hamburg.—By order of his master the resident of the Czar here is engaging all the German and French officers who served in Sweden under the late king and who have been cashiered by the Queen. He is engaging also several officers of the Duke of Holstein; and, as the report increases daily that the bonds between the Czar and the Duke of Holstein become stricter, and some pretend even to know that the Czar intends to cede Livonia and Esthonia to that Duke, this manœuvre leads some to believe that these reports are not without foundation. *French.* 2 pp.

LORD CARTERET to THE SAME.

1720, May 27, Stockholm.—“I dont believe that they intend to break off the negotiation but that they intend to sign the treaty themselves at Copenhagen for reasons best known to themselves. I hope they are in the right of it and that your lordship is prepar’d for the worst. I have given a hint of this to Lord Stanhope. . . .” [Very private.] 1 p.

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1720, [May 29] June 9, Copenhagen.—“I had the honour to acquaint your excellency in my last of the 6th of what had past at the conference I had had with the Danish ministers the same day. At parting from them I begg’d they’d let me know as soon as possible how the King, their master, relish’d the expedient your excellency thought on and that I did not doubt you would regulate yourself according to what might be agreeable to his Danish Majesty, having nothing in view in that matter but his interest and service. I did this both to try if they would open themselves that I might guess at their views and prevent their complaints on this step if they should afterwards think fit to make any.

“The ministers went to Fredericksbourg on Fryday to council as usual when the King stays there on the post day, and yesterday Mr. Secretary Sehestedt, when I asked him if the King, his master, would be pleas’d to give any answer to what I had said to them at the last conference, acquainted me that his master had resolved to send his orders to Major General Leuenorn and that he could not hinder your excellency to observe your orders. I answerd him that for what I knew your excellency had received no orders from the King upon that point but, as I had communicated to them, it was an expedient that your excellency had thought of yourself in order to advance the King of Denmarks service by fixing the Suedes to what they have offered and by making sure the guaranty of France for the dutchy of Sleswick, which must be looked upon as of great importance. He replied not indeed very much to the purpose that your excellency might do as you thought fit for that the deed of a third party

could not oblige his master. I added that there was no doubt of that and that what I had proposed to them was only to let them see that we desired to make no step but what might be agreeable to his Danish majesty.

“Notwithstanding of this I am well informed that another of the ministers said that when the King heard the relation read he did not speak one word but was very much prik’d because this step look’d as if laws were to be prescribed to him at home within his own dominions and that it ought to be remember’d that he is a sovereign prince. I know not if this is true or if it is only an air that that minister gave himself. If true, I can see no reason why Mr. Secretary Sehestedt did not acquaint me of it. You see I was not out in what I writt in my last. However, I reckon those airs will not hinder your excellency’s proceedings, and the expedient you have thought must have the effect either of giving their orders to Major General Leuenorn to conclude immediately or of their accepting the treaty before the 4th of July, n.s., when the armistice elapses. . . .”

THE KING OF SWEDEN to H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

1720, [May 29] June 9, Stockholm.—“Monsieur mon frere et cousin, J’ay bien d’être si content des soins et du zele que l’ambassadeur extraordinaire de sa majesté de la Grande Bretagne à ma cour, Lord Carteret, a employé au renouvellement de l’ancienne amitie entre moy et mon royaume d’une part et sa majesté et les royaumes de la Grande Bretagne de l’autre, que je ne scaurois faire un meilleur choix que de sa personne pour faire connoitre a votre Altesse Royale les sentimens d’amitie et d’estime que j’ay pour la personne de votre Altesse Royale et pour tout ce qui la regarde. Votre Altesse Royale aura la bonté d’en être très persuadée et d’ajouter en même tems foy entiere aux assurances que le dit Lord Carteret, dont le merite distingue est très digne de sa confiance et de son attention, aura l’honneur de luy faire de ma part sur la sincerité et la consideration particuliere avec la quelle je suis, Monsieur mon frere et cousin, de votre Altesse Royale le tres affectionne frere et cousin, FRIEDRICK.” *French translation.* 1½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, [May 31] June 11, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark, Vol. 43.—Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, [May 31] June 11, Copenhagen.—“We had yesterday the news of Mr. Law his being secured, and that the Regent had appointed commissarys to examine his papers. This piece of news, tho’ odd enough, did not surprise me. I could not see what other event his late proceedings in France could have.”

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1720, [May 31] June 11, Copenhagen.—“I recieved the honour of your excellency’s letter of the 25th of May, o.s., on Sunday evening and I understood the same day that the King of Denmark had dispatch’d one of his footmen on Saturday to Stockholm with orders to Major General Leuenorn. The ministers in their usual manner communicated nothing to me of what orders he carried. They must be one of two after what I had communicated to them at the last conference, either to impower Major General Leuenorn to finish the treaty immediately upon the conditions your excellency has been able to obtain, and in that case the work is finished, or to leave the negotiation to the method and expedient your excellency has proposed and probably to return. I have some reason to doubt it may be the last, because I understood yesterday when I was at Fredericksbourg to make my court that some of the ministers had come full fraught in the morning early to tell the King the joyfull news as they thought them, so well do they know their masters interest, if it is that that influences them, that the Russ had landed at Geval in old Sueden 25,000 men. This news they pretended to have from Petersbourg and Friederickstadt in Norway. How they could think to make this piece of news go down when neither your letters nor Major General Leuenorn’s made the least mention of it is inconceivable and, indeed, they sneaked off immediately, probably upon their knowing that I was come there, without endeavouring further to support their news. If it is the last case that Major General Leuenorn has orders to return I am humbly of opinion that it will be fit that your excellency procure the treaty sign’d upon the side of Sueden and accept of it in our masters name that the King of Denmark may have an opportunity of accepting of it as your excellency passes here. It is impossible that the Danes can stand out when they see they can do no better than what you have procured for them, and that for good reasons that I shall have the honour to acquaint your excellency of at meeting, which I cannot so well write. One pretty strong one, however, is that they are in no manner of condition to continue the war. I need not mention to your excellency that which ever way this is turned it must be of very great advantage, whether the King of Denmark accepts of the treaty, as I can see no manner of doubt he must, or if he does not accept of it.

“I had a discourse with the ministers after the last conference upon this head which I did not write in my last. I was in so great haste for fear of missing the post. They said that they were persuaded that the King of Great Britain needed only to speak the word and that Sueden in the circumstances it was in and the need they had of the British fleet would refuse nothing. I answered that I was very much surprised to hear that argument used again after I had so frequently

answered it; that I would deal with them at present with the same openness I ever had done; that that matter was in a great measure out of his majesty's hand; that it was impossible that they could believe that what my master had already done for establishing the tranquillity in the North and had already obtained for them from Sweden could be procured for compliments and fair words; that his Majesty upon these considerations, in which the interest of the King of Denmark was not the least, had concluded an alliance with Sweden and stipulated to them very considerable assistance which could not be retracted. One of the ministers answered that they believed all that to be true but that at the same time they hoped I remembered that the treaty of 1715 did yet subsist. I replied that the treaty of 1715 had no influence upon the present question; that as to Marstrand there was no mention of it in the treaty nor was it then in view. As to Sleswick they had already the King's guaranty for it if they pleased to take such measures as were reasonable, and as to Pomerania and Rugen the King of Denmark had agreed by the late convention to accept of an equivalent for it and the Suedes had stipulated to give one before the King would conclude any alliance with them; and since Sweden now offered a very considerable equivalent, the payment of the Sound dutys, 600 thousand crowns in money and to renounce all treatys concerning Sleswick, it was entirely their own fault if they did not accept it. I then refresh'd their memorys with the good services which I had had occasion to mention at some other occasions our master had done to the King of Denmark in Sweden, at Vienna and in France, and so I left them. . . ."

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, June 1, Stockholm.—"I have been so much employ'd all this day in disputing some points in the Danish treaty and in persuading the ministers here to turn it as reasonably as possibly that I have not time to write to your lordship at large. I shall venture to accept it rather than run the risk that the Suedes may retract their offers. I give your lordship many thanks for your letter of the 6th inst. which I receiv'd yesterday. I shall guide mysele by it as much as I can, and the turn that your lordship has given to my expedient was so just that I dont find that the Danish ministers exclaim'd against it, which I wonder they did not do at first without having made a report to their masters. Mr. Leuenohrn's recall makes this expedient still seem more necessary and we may pretend with justice too to take that step very ill. Mr. Leuenohrn has behaved so perfectly right here that I shall speak of him at his court with a great deal of respect, and I shall lay everything that I dont like in the treaty upon their tying up his hands here and at last recalling him so unexpectedly. I shall talk the point of Wismar over with

your lordship when I see you. I cannot touch upon that business here at present. I will send the treaty to your lordship as soon as 'tis sign'd and follow it with all expedition. . . ." 3 pp.

EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, June 3, Whitehall.—“I have received the favour of your lordship's publick and private letters of the 4th inst., n.s. The former requiring no particular answer you will allow me to acknowledge it in this, and as to the subject of your private letter I must tell you that his Majesty is so entirely well satisfied with your prudent conduct, particularly in relation to the money you were authorised to bestow, that he desires no better opinion than yours what is proper to be given, and, if you think what you have promised not sufficient, his Majesty does empower and direct you to give what further sums you shall think fit. As I have already written to you in my letter of the 22nd of January last your lordship will draw upon the pay-master-general of his Majesty's forces, and you may depend upon your bills being punctually paid; and I can assure you before hand of his Majesty's entire approbation of what you shall think proper to be done in this affair. I shall take a particular pleasure in receiving the news of a happy conclusion of this negotiation with regard to the great share you have had in it. . . ." 1½ pp.

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1720, June [3] 14, St. James.—“. . . I am very glad of the hopes you have of a speedy peace betwixt Dannemarc and Sueden and of the words dropt by his Danish Majesty to the Prince of Hesse which confirm these hopes, and indeed the small difference of a sum of money ought not to break a negotiation of that importance. I find the Czar is afraid of having his ships burnt att Revel since he takes them to Cronslot. I hope my Lord Carteret wont leave Stocholm till he hath putt an end to the peace with Dannemarc. His Danish majesty coming to Holstein when that great business is over will furnish your lordship with a good pretence of asking leave to come to Hannover, since you have orders already to wait upon the King of Dennemarc in Holstein and General Bothmer is to stay att Coppenhagen. The Parliament won't separate till to-morrow sennight. The King intends to goe the Tuesday following, being the 14–25 June. Both houses are preparing addresses to the King to thanck him for his care for the affairs of religion in Germany and intreat him to continue it.

“As for our changes you know already that Sir David Dalrimple hath lost his place of Attorney General, and that Mr. Dundass hath got it. They say that Lord Townsend is to be Privy Seal and one of the Regents, and that the Prince will not be Regent; that the Duke of Kent will be made

easy by a pension and a place for his son. My Lord Radnor hath lost his place of Treasurer of the Chamber and got a pension instead of it. That place hath been given to Mr. Pelham, brother to the Duke of Newcastle. Mr. Methwin is to be Controleur of the Kings Household and Mr. Buscown is to lose that place and to be made a lord. Mr. Walpole is to have his old place again of pay-master to the army; my Lord Lincoln hath already resigned it for a pension. Colonel Morton is to be made a lord and to lose the half he hath of the place of Treasurer of Irland, butt who is to have it I don't know yet. I hope to sea your lordship att Hannover. . . ."

3 pp.

FRENCH ACT OF GUARANTEE.

1720, June 3-14, Stockholm.—Tranquillity having been happily restored in Low Germany by the good offices and mediation of his most Christian majesty he has continued in concert with his majesty of Great Britain in the sincere desire to bring about a general peace in the north and specially between the crowns of Denmark and Sweden. He has seen with the greatest pleasure the good disposition of these two powers for the accomplishment of so salutary a work, and having, at the same time, been informed of the insurmountable difficulties which have arisen to the restitution to the crown of Sweden of the isle and principality of Rugen, the fortress of Strahlsund and the remaining part of Pomerania as far as the river Pane occupied by the crown of Denmark, if that crown is not assured of the possession of Sleswick, which the King of Great Britain has already guaranteed to it, his most Christian majesty is very willing, on all these considerations and at the instance of the Kings of Great Britain and Denmark, to give to the latter, as he hereby does, his guarantee of the duchy of Sleswick in consideration of the foresaid restitution stipulated in the treaty signed this day at Stockholm by the plenipotentiaries of Sweden, it being understood that this guarantee shall have no place nor effect until the said treaty of Stockholm has been approved and signed on the part of the King of Denmark. . . . (*Signed*) De Campredon. *French copy.* 1½ pp.

TREATY between SWEDEN and DENMARK.

1720, June 3-14, Stockholm.—French copy of the treaty of peace between Sweden and Denmark signed by the Swedish plenipotentiaries and accepted by Lord Carteret; in seventeen articles. 20 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to LORD CARTERET.

1720, June [4] 15, Copenhagen.—“ . . . Your excellency has seen by my last that I had some reasons to believe that Major General Leuenorn would be recalled, tho' it was carefully kept up from me. It is a party stroak by those that

were against his going but could not then hinder it, and are unwilling that he should finish the treaty, tho they are desirous it should be finisht, as indeed every one in his right senses must; so that I can make no doubt of our being able to persuade the Danes to accept of it when you pass here if your excellency settles the treaty there upon the side of Sueden in the manner your excellency mentions.

“I have indeed a fair opportunity to make the Danes sensible how much our master will be surprised at this step and what risks they run by sporting thus with his majesty’s mediation. But I abstain from it as yet for fear of disobliging the party that had procured Major General Leuenorn to be recalled and now seem to prevail, and bringing them, may be out of resentment, to oppose the treaty itself. This matter must be ended at a push here without giving time to those to oppose and break it who might be willing to do it upon their private views and quarrells, and the way they have treated this matter when laid strongly home to them will not be a light argument to bring them to conclude it. I shall now long much to have the happyness of seeing your excellency here. We shall have but a few days to treat with this people before the armistice elapses.

“Monsieur Brand, the Prussian envoy, gave me the inclosed letter from his master and begg’d I would transmitt it to your excellency to be delivered to the King of Sueden. I made difficulty to take it because he had no copy of it and told him that I scarcely believed that your excellency would deliver it, not knowing what it contain’d, but upon his entreaty I took it. Your excellency will deliver or return it according as you think proper and most for the King of Sueden’s service. If your excellency leaves Stockholm at the time you mention in your last I do not believe I shall have another opportunity of writing to you.”

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, June 4, Stockholm.—“... The discourse that your lordship has held with the Danish ministers both in publick and private and your pressing them to positive answers has been perfectly suited to the present conjuncture. But their little shifts to avoid informing your lordship of their orders to Monsieur Lewenohr have not at all contributed to advance their own master’s interest any more than the airs that some of them take upon them to give themselves will advance their own reputation. The Czar has indeed burn’d Uma and a hundred-forty-eight villages about seventy miles to the northward. That war is carried on this year as the last against poor peasants and fishermen, who cannot defend themselves, and where no troops in proportion nor ships can come to rescue them. But no Muscovites will venture to land at Gefla where there are eight thousand good regular Swedish troops commanded by General Hamilton, a good

British as well as Swedish subject. One may tell those of the Danish ministers to whom it can be any pleasure that five thousand Muscovites, consisting both of horse and foot, at the time that they burn'd these villages near Uma, kill'd fifty Swedish soldiers and murder'd all the old peasants, both men and women that they could come at, and carried away the young people prisoners. These cruel events must give a melancholy reflection to any one that has humanity, and it makes me melancholy that any man in Denmark that has the character of a minister, can have so little good nature as to call this good news and so little sense and judgment as to think this for his master's service. Monsieur Lewenohr, who is a man of honour and sense, laments these circumstances and is convinced, as I am, that nothing is more against his master's interest, and I wish it may prove so in fact by preventing me to put a good peace into his Danish majesty's power. It certainly will have this effect that if the treaty that I can get is not soon accepted things will not long remain in so favourable a posture for Denmark. The answer which your lordship gave to the Danish ministers to their old ill-understood argument, viz., that Sweden is not in a condition to refuse us anything, was entirely right. I wou'd only add that Denmark is not in a condition to refuse us any thing especially when we ask nothing but what is manifestly for their own good and for the tranquillity of the north, in which at the worst they will not long be able to give any disturbance. . . ." 4 pp.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1720, June 4, Stockholm.—“I have accepted the Danish treaty. It was sign'd yesterday in the evening. I have not time to send your lordship a copy of it. I have got the guaranty of France sign'd by Mr. Campredon. It is made upon condition that the treaty is accepted. I shall bring these peices with me to Copenhagen. Mr. Lewenohrns orders were as you guess'd them to be. He sends the footman back and mentions nothing of the treatys being sign'd. I shall send your lordship a copy by Brighter, the messinger, who shall set out 2 days before me. I intend to begin my journey the 11th inst. I dont doubt but we shall succeed at Copenhagen. I say that all I have done is by positive order which makes the Danes very quiet. I am sure the King of Denmark is not dissatisfied with the expedient. I shall explain all to your lordship by word of mouth very soon. I am at present in great haste. . . . Pray, my Lord, dont mention the signature of the treaty till I write to you by Brighter. This late invasion at Uma is an excellent argument for accepting the treaty lest the Suedes shou'd retract the treaty with the Czar, which the Estates would infallibly do if the King of Sueden would consent to it.” (*Private.*) 2½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, June [4] 15, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 43.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, June [4] 15, Copenhagen.—“You will be so kind to let me know when it may be fit to write milord Stanhope for leave to come to waite of you at Hannover, after we shall have brought this treaty to bear, if you think my master’s service may allow my getting home for a month or two to see my family and how my private affairs are managed. That may possibly regulate the time of my having the honour to waite of you. I shall be glad to do what service is requisite and can be expected here before I ask that allowance.”

JAMES JEFFERYES to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, June 4, Dantzic.—In spite of the small appearance of peace between the Czar and Sweden, I find people who positively believe that the Czar is beginning to be more tractable than before and that he has caused his ambassador at the Imperial court to make certain overtures which show that he has no longer a desire to push matters to extremity; but there are others who think that he persists in his purpose of continuing the war and that his fleet, which is more numerous in warships, galleys and transport vessels than last year, has been already sent to sea. The Swedish fleet joined to the British squadron is reported by the masters of vessels arrived at Stockholm to have set out for Reval so as to be ready to attack that place at the opening of the war. An official sent by the King of Sweden to notify to the Czar his accession to the crown, received a very favourable audience, and the Czar has caused the costs of his journey through his kingdom as far as Petersburg to be defrayed. The Polish ambassador at Petersburg having made new representations desiring a positive reply upon his proposals the Russian minister has told him that he will have it shortly, but though they could not prevent him hearing meanwhile that the Czar has strong reasons for retaining possession of Livonia still they hoped that the king and the republic, when they saw them in the reply which would be given to the ambassador, would acquiesce. They added, however, that the Czar was surprised that Poland should ask so pressingly for the restoration of Livonia at a time when they had no troops to defend it in case of attack; and as for the duchy of Courland, it was known that the Duchess Dowager was only in possession of what belonged to herself, from which the Czar had no profit, and that his majesty was always disposed to do with regard to that duchy what would give contentment to the king and the republic. Nothing is said of any movement of the Russian army in the Ukraine, but the detachment of four or five

thousand cossacks who had orders to march to Petersburg should have now reached that place. There is a report here that the Russians have been defeated at Gavel in Sweden, but I think there is no foundation for this. *French.* 4 pp.

P. BARCHMAN to THE SAME.

1720, June [5] 16, Helsingohr.—“. . . They writ mee that Prince Wilhelm was arrived as to-morrow senneight laest to Stockholm. The Russes haeving landed at Ubmo in Westerbotten, but it is douted that he will stay ther long because it is a miserable contry and far from Sweden. Lowenohren is comming and my Lord Carteret will soen follow. Adlerfeld would part as laest Tursday from Stockholm, soe that I can expect him in two or tree dayes here. . . .”
2 pp.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to THE SAME.

1720, June 7, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, *Entry Book* 5.—*Public Record Office.*]

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, June [7] 18, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, *Denmark*, 43.—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, June [7] 18, Copenhagen.—I expect milord Carteret here very soon. I doubt not he will come streight to Hannover, tho', if his majesty goes very soon to Pirmont, it is not improbable his majesty may be gone before he comes. You will see by the copy inclosed how matters stand here at present, and if you did not know it well enough already you'd see what werk I have had and have here. I shall be extreamly glad if Prince Charles's arrears can be paid up. His Highness really needs it and deserves it very well of us.

I shall regulate myself according as you advise me as to my asking leave to come to Hannover, if you think my master's service can allow me to get home for a month or two. My private affairs need it.

I am very farr from being displeased that Mr. Law's projects in France have taken so bad a turn, as I am glad that our South Sea Company do so well. People that are at home and in the way will make money. That is an advantage that we that are abroad loose.

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, June [7] 18, St. James.—. . . The Duke of Montrose and I spoke to Lord Stanhope about your going to Hanover in five or six weeks, that is when his Majesty will return thither from the waters of Pyrmond, for nothing will be done before then. Lord Stanhope hopes that by that time the

treaty between Denmark and Sweden will be entirely completed so that nothing will hinder your going. He intends you for the congress of Brunswick with Mr. Witworth, and Lord Carteret for the congress of Lisle. I hope that that will be agreeable to you. The departure of the King is fixed for the 25th or 26th of this month (n.s.). He will only remain four or five days at Hanover and will then go to Pyrmond for three weeks. . . . *French.* 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to MR. FINCH.

1720, June [8] 19, Copenhagen.—“I had a letter from my Lord Carteret of the 1st of June (o.s.), on Monday morning by which and his former letters I see his excellency will have left Stockholm before the post that brings this can arrive, therefore I have not writt to him and indeed I have very litle to say till we see what turn matters will take upon Monsieur Leuenorn’s arrival, who, as I understand by letters from Stockholm, must be upon his journey, tho one of the ministers told me yesterday that it was yet uncertain when he would leave the court of Sueden. . . .”

P. BARCHMAN to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, June [8] 19, Helsingohr.—“The post from Sweden is arreived and brings the neuwes that the Russ destroies and burnes all in Westerbotten and this evill is not to bee prevented. It is a marck that he does not deseign to stay there long. Soeme of ower little wessels haeve braugt to Stockholm two Muscowit galleys witch they haeve taeken about Ahland with their whole equipage. This letter from Sweden will tell your lordship if my Lord Carteret is parted from Stockholm. I haeve now neuwes thereof. . . .” 3 pp.

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1720, June 10–21, St. James.—. . . His Majesty will close the Parliament to-morrow. They have given a pension to the Duke of Bolton and the governorship of the Isle of Wight, and they will repay Lord Cadogan the sum he paid for this governorship to General Webb. Colonel Charles Churchill is made Governor of the Invalids in place of Brigadier Stenwick. Sir Edward Ashe is made Commissioner of Trade in place of the eldest son of Lord Molsworth, who goes as envoy to Turin. . . . Mr. Witworth returns to Berlin after his marriage at the Hague. The Marquis de Courtance, the King of Sardinia’s envoy, has orders to follow his Majesty to Hanover. Lord Sutherland is much better but not yet quite out of danger. His good friend, Sir William Gordon, has made over 80,000*l.* sterling in the South Sea Company . . . *French.* 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, June [11] 22, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 43.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, June [11] 22, Copenhagen.—“I am extreemly glad to see that you are to come to Hanover with milord Stanhope I need not tell you how happy I reckon myself that my conduct is approven of. I assure you zeal and pains has not been wanting, and that is all I pretend to.

“I reckon milord Carteret is now upon his way hither. His excellency has settled the treaty upon the part of Sueden, has accepted of it and brings it along with him, together with the garanty of France sign’d by Monsieur Campredon for the Dutchy of Sleswick, in case the treaty is accepted by the King of Denmark. We shall have another push for it here, but I cannot in the least doubt of it’s being accepted.

“I had a letter last post from Sir John Norris of the 26th of May, o.s., from Gotsund near to Gotland. He was to go acruising with the fleet betwixt that place and Reval. His Majesty’s ship *The Warwick* sail’d from this road yesterday with some ships with provisions to join him. *The Gosport* is still in the road waiting for more. The King of Denmark and Prince Royal came yesterday from Fredericksbourg and will stay here 3 or 4 days.”

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, June 11, Stockholm.—“. . . Give me leave to say that all the steps your lordship takes are perfectly prudent and right. I return your lordship my hearty thanks for the lights you give me. I shall profit by them and take your direction in every thing at the Danish court. I wont trouble your lordship at present any otherwise then by leaving all my dispatches to Lord Stanhope under a flying seal for your perusal, which I desire your lordship will seal afterwards and let Brighter go with them to Hannover, where I suppose the King will be as soon as the messenger can get there. I have not time to get a copy of the treaty made for your lordship, which I hope you will excuse and let your secretary make cyps from my dispatches of what papers you have a mind to. I hope your lordship will get the treaty accepted before I come. I set out in company with Mr. Leuenohrn on Sunday night. I am to go at the King of Denmarks desire strait to Fredericksburg. I beg your lordship will be so good to meet me somewhere or other that I may talk to you before I talk to the King. I shall send a messenger to you from Helinlagh to acquaint you when I shall be at Helsineur. The Danes desire to talk to me before I see your lordship. I let them think that I will fall into those traps, but I am older than to be so caught. Mr. Leuenohrn has acted here

very much like a man of honour. Pray let us do him what service we can. I put his name into the treaty as the King's of Denmark's plenipotentiary that he might have the signing of it if tis accepted. I shall deliver the King of Prussia's letter to the King of Sueden but I desire your lordship will tell Monsieur Brand, the Prussian envoy, that I do it out of personal respect to the King of Prussia and on account of his majesty's relation to the King, our master, otherwise I shou'd not do it but return the letter, it being always usual when a person in my station is desir'd to give a letter in this manner from one forreign prince to another, for the prince who sends the letter to give a copy of it to the person he entrusts it with, otherwise ill consequences may arise, as did lately here by Mr. Bassewitz's giving a letter to the King from the King of Prussia which was sent to him by Mr. Bothmer without a copy as this is to me. That letter made against his Prussian majestys own interest and retarded the decision of the town (?) of Stetin in his favour for 2 months and was near giving an occasion to have that question sent to Brunswick. I beg pardon for suggesting anything to your lordship, but I acquaint you only with a fact that happened here lately. . . ." 5½ pp.

LORD CARTERET to LORD POLWARTH.

[1720, June 11.]—"I beg leave to give your lordship one caution that you will give a turn to my going to Fredericksburgh as if it proceeded from Mr. Leuenohrn's desire only and not upon any desire from his Danish majesty. . . ." 1 p.

JAMES JEFFERYES to THE SAME.

1720, June 11, Dantzic.—M. Tolstoy, son of the privy councillor of that name, passed through this town some days ago, for what reason I know not, and left the news, which, however, was later found to be untrue, that General Gallyzin, having landed his forces from about a hundred galleys on the Swedish coast at Gaval, was attacked with such bravery by the Swedes that the Russians lost in that action nearly four thousand men and were forced to retire precipitately to their ships. That is the news which Lieut. Tolstoy brought and which the Czar's agent repeated to the principal people of the town, but later news assures us that the Czar, having learned that the Swedish fleet was united to the British squadron, had given orders to his warships and galleys to retire to their harbours, so that it seems very probable that the Russians have done nothing in Sweden. Another rumour, as little favourable to the Russians as the former, says that within the last two days the Swedes have planned to fortify themselves in the Isle of Aland to facilitate their project against Finland; that they have found a good many Russian galleys in the Finnish sheres which they have inclosed in such wise that they cannot escape without fighting and, that a frigate

has been sent to Stockholm to inform the King thereof. This last report is brought by the masters and ships which have come from Sweden and there is no certainty as to its truth. The Palatine of Mazovie continues to follow the thread of his negotiation at Petersburg, but has little to expect from that court but fair words. . . . The Abbé Silva, the Imperial minister, has returned here from Warsaw and makes no secret of the good understanding which has been established between the Emperor and the Czar. He says that the Russian ministers have given the Imperial court to understand that the Czar intends to stand upon the defensive this year. *French.* 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to MR. BARCHMAN.

1720, June [12] 23, Sorgenfrey.—“ . . . I cannot easily express to you how much the barbarous manner of the war's being carried on against Sweden touches me. What is done is of no consequence, but if a man has any humanity he must be moved when poor innocent people suffer so barbarously.

“I expect my Lord Carteret begins his journey towards this as to day. I have no certain account when Mr. Leuenorn comes. I cannot think there will be any hazard in letting the posts pass as usuall at least till we see if the Danes will accept the treaty, which I cannot persuade myself but they will.”

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, June 14, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5.*—*Public Record Office.*]

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, June [14] 25, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark, 43.*—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, June [14] 25, Copenhagen.—I had no letter from milord Carteret by the last post from Stockholm, which makes me believe that the messenger he promised to send is acoming. Major General Leuenorn writes that my lord was to leave Stockholm as Fryday or Saturday last, so I hope he is also on the road. We will have about a week after he comes to finish the treaty here before the armistice elapses, which I hope we shall be able to do in that time, tho' I hear there is a relation of Monsieur Tolstoy's that past Hambourg on the 19th on his way hither to offer subsidys to this court, and to endeavour to hinder it from finishing the treaty. . . .

Preparations are a making for the King of Denmark's journey to Holstein. He will be going in about a fortnight, as I am told. I shall go along with his majesty.

JAMES JEFFERYES to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, June 18, Dantzic.—The reports which we have had here during the last week confirm nearly all the news contained in my last, namely, that the combined fleet had been before Reval and then turned towards the Finnish coast and surprised and surrounded near the Isle of Aland the Russian galleys which were transporting twenty thousand men to Sweden to make a new invasion. There are also people who pretend to know for certain that the Swedes had been in action with the Russians in the Isle of Aland and that the latter were worsted, which created great consternation among them, but this news is still doubtful. From Petersburg we learn that on Easter the Polish ambassador was in consultation with the Czar and that the latter declared it was impossible to give a positive reply as to the restitution of Livonia and the duchy of Courland, as the war with Sweden on which everything depended was not yet finished; and that with respect to his other demands his majesty would give the king and the republic contentment. Their talk then turning upon the arming of the Swedes, the Czar said that he feared that crown had evil designs against Poland, and the Czar concluded by expressions of great regard for the ambassador and for Poland, adding that he had taken measures by his testament that his successors would follow the same course as he had in order that these two neighbouring powers should always be perfectly united. The representations of the Danish minister at the Russian court have not prevented the Czar from giving a lengthy audience to Mr. Stamke, the minister of the Duke of Holstein. There is nothing important from Poland but it is rumoured that a difference has arisen between the King of Poland and the Prince Electoral, his son, who has not only discharged certain officers from the Saxon court without the knowledge of the King, his father, but also refuses to restore them to their place, although the king wishes it. *French.* 3 pp.

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1720, June 18–29, Putney.—On account of illness I have been advised to go to Bath for the waters during August, and his Majesty has been good enough to dispense with my going to Hanover and to permit me to wait his return to England. . . . Lord Stanhope has accompanied his majesty and Lord Sunderland goes to Hanover on 1st August. The regency has been established as last year. The Prince did not wish to be Regent. He is at Richmond and the young Princesses are at Kensington. . . . It is strange that the Danish court has recalled M. Lewenor, but you will do wisely to show no concern. I hope that Lord Carteret, after having taken the precaution to make the Swedes sign, will finish the treaty at Copenhagen with your assistance. . . . Lord Glenorchy

kissed hands on the evening of the King's departure. He is preparing to leave for Copenhagen in three weeks. . . . *French.*
3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, June [18] 29, Friedericksbourg.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 43.—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, June [18] 29, Friedericksbourg.—“I expect my Lord [Carteret] to-morrow or next day. We shall soon see what is possible to be done, and I hope we shall soon now bring the Danes to accept of the treaty that milord Carteret has procured for them.”

JA. DAYROLLE to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, June [18] 29, The Hague.—This is to inform you that the King landed in this country two days ago, having sailed from Greenwich the day before. He is now on his way to Hanover, and Lord Stanhope, who is here, will follow him on Monday or Tuesday next. Mr. Whitworth, who was married some days ago, returns in three or four weeks to Berlin and will go from there to Brunswick. *French.* 2 pp.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to THE SAME.

1720, [June 20] July 1, Hague.—“I received here your dispatch of 22nd past with the enclosed declaration and a letter from Mr. Finch, all which I will not faile to lay before his majesty so soon as I come to Hanover. His majesty arrived on this coast on Thursday last and proceeded forward immediately for Hanover, whither I shall be going to-morrow or the next day.

“I heartily congratulate your lordship upon the fair prospect we have of seeing soon the treaty between Sweden and Denmark brought to a happy conclusion and doubt not but your lordship with your usual dexterity will induce the King of Denmark to accept it, wherein I wish you good success. . .” 1 p.

Enclosure.

W. FINCH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, June 15, Stockholm.—“By the king's orders I waited upon him this morning. His majesty after having express'd in the strongest terms the confidence he has in the King's our master's friendship told me that he was very sensible what a great expense the King was at in equipping and maintaining so strong a fleet in the Baltick, which for want of troops to act in conjunction with it could only serve to keep the Russ from the coasts of Sueden without any prospect of

being able to force the Czar into a peace. His majesty said that his inclination was, and had always been, to make a push at the Russ and that he should always own the King, our master, had done his part towards enabling him to follow that inclination; that if his majesty, who knew best what assistance he was to expect from abroad, thought there was any prospect of carrying on the war with success it was what he wished, but, if that could not be, he should be glad that a negotiation for peace might be begun under his Majesty's direction, for that it grieved him to see the expence the King was at for his sake and the Russ never the worse for it; that he thought himself obliged to consider the interest of his majesty who had so generously taken so much care of him and his country, and to shew that he was sincere in his wishes for peace he would consent to the cession of all Ingria from Ivanagroot to Susterbeck, including Kexholm. (Susterbeck is ten miles from Wiborg and upon the road from that town to Petersbourg, has a large district which is called Little Carelia.) This cession his majesty said was of the greatest consequence not only to Sueden but all trading nations, as it increased greatly the power of the Czar, gave him so large a tract of ground about Petersbourg and so profitable an inlett into the Baltick. His majesty could not help repeating that if there was any hopes of a conjunction of forces sufficient to drive the Czar out of the Baltick that he should be very ready to be at the head of them, and that both as a wellwisher to England and Sueden he should be glad to embark into so glorious a design as that of confining the Russ to their ancient bounds. I saw his majesty this evening. He said he had forgot to tell me one thing that made him still more desirous to follow his majesty's directions which was that he knew the King, my master, had sett his heart upon making a general peace in the North, and said that tho he was to sacrifice much he would do all he could to contribute to his majesty's success who, having advanced so farr in that great work, had the best right of any to finish it.

"I beg leave to tell your lordship what I have heard is in the king's answer to Count Sparr's letter from Paris the 30th of April (n.s.). His majesty tells him that he does not in the least approve of a negotiation begun without orders from himself and without the participation of his British majesty, that his projects and proposals for bringing about that affair appeared to be the sentiments of that court where he resides, at least as much as his own, and in the end of the letter speaks of the delay that court makes in the renewing

the defensive alliance with Sueden in a manner that shewed a great deal of dissatisfaction. Your lordship has seen by my letter of the 27th that Count Horn promised to get an act which ought to content the Imperial court. Such an act has been passed, and more than that we could not venture to ask or hope to obtain. I shall get a copy of it by the next post to send to Vienna. We took care in our negotiations for procuring that act, which was to satisfie the unreasonableness of the court of Vienna, not to do anything that might weaken or undermine those treatys that stand upon so solid a foundation. . . .”
Copy. 2½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, [June 21] July 2, Friedericksbourg.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 430.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, [June 21] July 2, Friedericksbourg.—“ Milord Carteret is now here. He came late on Saturday night. I mett him half-way betwixt this and Elsinore, and we had time enough to talk together before he saw the king or any of the Danish ministers. He has had a private discourse with the king, and we had yesterday a conference with the ministers, wherein he communicated to them the treaty he had accepted of, and the garanty of France for the Dutchy of Sleswick, sign’d by Mr. Campredon. They would not enter to treat upon them till they had shown them to the king; so they had them in their hands yesterday morning. My lord was received and is treated here with very great civilitys.

“We had another conference to-day wherein they went through the treaty and had marked their amendmets to it, The principal objection which was the first and strongest insisted upon, was the sum of money, wherein they said they hoped that the King of Great Britain would advance somewhat to make up the difference. It is needless to trouble you with all that past, but we remain’d firm, as indeed we could not do otherwise, and gave many good reasons why that could not be expected. After having said a great deal upon one side and the other that point was left undecided; and the rest of their objections, which were of no very great consequence, were considered, and milord Carteret proposed that those amendmets might be brought into an act apart, which he hoped Sueden would agree to, and that the treaty should be accepted as it stood that the garanty of France might remain in its full force. There was an objection too of great consequence made to the garanty of France that it was too general; but they agreed to a litle amendment, in which there can be no great difficulty, since we perswaded them

that it was not reasonable for them nor us to insist that France should give it with a reference to what Great Britain had done or what was transacted by the treaty 1715. The ministers took again all that had past *ad referendum*.

Milord Carteret, after having dined with the king, is gone out with him alone in chaise. I cannot be under any apprehension but that this matter must be finish't before the armistice elapses. I need not tell you, you know it, that there is nothing I preferr of what concerns my private interest to my master's service; and therefore I shall never make any scruples when I can advance it. I hope, however, Milord Stanhope, who honours me with his friendship, will order matters so that I and my family be not every way at a loss both by my absence from home, where I loose opportunitys of bettering my fortune, and by what I have laid out of my own money here to advance my master's service.

"If it is his Majesty's pleasure to send me to Brunswick, it would save me some money, if it was but the expence of my house here and the being well lodged there at an easier rate, if it was resolved on soon. That of a house there, if it is resolved on, I must begg you to assist me in, if you have any way to do it without being at too much trouble."

LORD POLWARTH to MR. TILSON.

1720, [June 21] July 2, Friedericksbourg.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 43.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE KING OF DENMARK to THE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN.

1720, [June 22] July 3, Frederickburgh.—"Monsieur mon frère, L'ambassadeur extraordinaire de vôtre Majesté à la cour de Suède, le Lord Carteret, m'ayant présenté un traitté signé à Stockholm par les sénateurs et ministres de Suède, je l'ay accepté, moyennant un certain acte d'explication que le susdit ministre de vôtre Majesté vient de signer au nom de la Suède et dont, sans doute, il ne manquera pas de luy faire son rapport. Je sçais que vôtre Majesté a eû un soin tout particulier pour rétablir la paix entre moy et la Suède, et comme présentement les conditions en ont été réglées, je n'ay pas voulu differer d'un moment pour luy faire part de l'heureux succes de sa médiation. Vous me rendrez, Monsieur mon frère, la justice de croire que ce sont vos soins et vos représentations qui m'ont fait entrer dans les conditions stipulées dans le traitté susmentionné. Après les égards si-particuliers pour les souhaits de vôtre Majesté je n'ay aucun lieu de douter que vôtre Majesté ne me donne en tems et lieu et dans les occurrences qui pourroient encore survenir des marques réciproques de son amitié et de l'attention qu'elle a pour mes interets conformement à ses engagements.

"Le Lord Carteret, ambassadeur extraordinaire de vôtre Majesté, ayant marqué toute l'attention pour finir l'ouvrage

si salutaire qui luy a été confié, je me trouve obligé de luy rendre la justice qu'il s'y est appliqué avec tout le soin imaginable et d'une maniere que j'ay sujet d'en être entièrement satisfait. J'ay crû luy devoir rendre la justice convenable à ses bonnes intentions et suis avec sincerité, Monsieur mon frère, etc." *Copy.* 2½ pp.

P. BARCHMAN to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, [June 22] July 3, Helsingohr.—". . . The fleet was come back to Elsenab without haeving tempted aeny thing at Raeval. . . ." 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, [June 22] July 3, Friedericksbourg.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 43.—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, [June 22] July 3, Friedericksbourg.—"I had the honour to write yesterday by the post the advance then made in the treaty betwixt Denmark and Sueden. I have now the pleasure to acquaint you that the King of Denmark accepted the treaty yesterday. I have not time nor need to trouble you with the particulars. You see I judged right in what I wrote in my former letters. This happy event, oweing entirely to his Majesty's steady counsells and his indefatigable pains for the tranquillity of Europe and constant care for the advantage and happyness of his subjects, will undoubtedly very quickly bring about a thorough peace in the North. I congratulate you upon it with all my heart, and wish with you that his Majesty's pleasure may ever have the same good success. I hope I shall now have the happyness to see you soon."

THE SAME to SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.

1720, [June 22] July 3, Friedericksbourg.—"I have by the King our master's order drawn upon you six bills for the summ of 2,978 pound 16 shillings and 4 pence, laid out for his Majesty's service and by his order transmitted to me by the Earl of Stanhope, principal Secretary of State. The bills are one for a thousand pounds, three for five hundred each, one for two hundred and one for 278 pounds 16 shillings and 4 pence. I could not get the money to be answered in one bill, so I begg you'll pardon a trouble I could not help, and that the bills may be punctually accepted and paid. . . ."

THE SAME to MR. FINCH.

1720, [June 22] July 3, Friedericksbourg.—"I did not know of the extra posts being dispatch't to you this morning, otherwise I should have done myself the honour to have writt. I congratulate you with all my heart upon the good news

of the King of Denmark's having accepted the treaty betuixt him and Sueden which you had by it. I need not trouble you to repeat the particulars of what has past since my Lord Carteret came here, since his excellency writes them himself. . . ."

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, [June 23] July 4, Putney.—. . . I have been trying my best for Prince Charles. I want them to pay at least 8,000*l.* sterling, that is two out of the four years which are due to him. Lord Sunderland gives me some hope of this. . . . I do not doubt that when you are in Hanover you will easily obtain permission to go home for a couple of months before going to the congress of Brunswick. . . . It is quite certain that those who have been from home have lost here a great opportunity of enriching themselves by our South Sea Company, and Lord Stair and Lord Carteret are of this number as well as you. I hope to win 10,000*l.* sterling by means of 400 "*de rente d'annuitez de 99 ans*" which I have subscribed to that company. . . . *French.* 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STAIR.

1720, [June 23] July 4, Friedericksbourg.—"I have the honour to acquaint you that my Lord Carteret came here on Saturday last and brought with him the treaty of peace betuixt Denmark and Sueden agreed to and signed on the part of Sueden, which, after a conference on Munday and another on Tuesday with the Danish ministers, was likewise agreed to by the King of Denmark and signed by his minister plenipotentiary on Wednesday the 3rd of this month (n.s.). So at last that long and troublesome negotiation is brought to a happy conclusion of which I congratulate you with all my heart. This great event, which is entirely oweing to the King our master's indefatigable pains to establish the tranquillity of Europe and his constant care for the advantage and happyness of his own subjects, will undoubtedly very much contribute to bring about very quickly a thorough peace in the North." [Copies of the foregoing letter were sent to the Earl of Cadogan, Sir Robert Sutton, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Jefferyes, Mr. Leathes, Mr. de St. Saphorin, Mr. Scott, Mr. Wich, Mr. Tilson, Mr. Delafaye, Mr. Harris and Mr. Dayrolle. Lord Polwarth also writes on the 6th to the same effect to the Dukes of Montrose and Roxburgh.]

THE SAME to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, [June 24] July 5, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 43.—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, [June 24] July 5, Copenhagen.—"I thought to have sent Speed, my servant, with my letters of the 3rd, but the

King of Denmark having desired to send a letter to the King, our master, I was obliged to delay him till it was ready. The treaty and act containing the small amendments made to it, we signed on Wednesday. I have not yet got copys of them; there was so much to write. Milord Carteret has sent them to milord Stanhope. I shall send you them as soon as I can. I cannot now tell you all the particulars how this matter has been ended; but in short the two Holsts did what they could to spoil it, no doubt from the same views that occasioned the recall of Mr. Lewenorn. I shall have the pleasure to tell you all this matter at meeting.

"The King of Denmark has made vast compliments to milord Carteret and treats him very civilly. You see the difference of residing here and being but for a few days. . . . Milord Carteret has resolved to send Mr. Eliot, the secretary of embassy."

SIR JOHN NORRIS to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, June 25, Stockholm.—". . . Thair is grate impatiance to hear Lord Carteret and your lordship has finisht the peace between the tow countrys. The Sueeds are sending Guilingburg in a fregatt to Lubeck to go to Brunswick and I have answard the Danes will not committ any hostillitys on thair side, and orders are according given to the same efect hear, so that frygats will not pretend to desturb any Dane. I pray your lordship to contenew your favor to me and lett me have the honour to hear from you while you stay at Copenhagen and I shall be suar to acquaint your lordship what passes with us. . . . My son's gun split in his hand and so shattered the left hand that it has bin obliged to be taken of. . . ." 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to SECRETARY J. CRAGGS.

1720, [June 25] July 6, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 43.—*Public Record Office*.]

JOHN CROSSE, JUNIOR, CONSUL at TENERIFFE, to the LORD COMMISSIONERS for TRADE and PLANTATIONS.

1720, June 25, Teneriffe.—". . . On the 9th instant the Intendant here was assaulted by the populace upon some harsh usage received from some of his house, from whence they drag'd him into the street from under the very pallium of canopy of their sacrament where he had shelter'd himself, and, after being very barbarously beat and bruised by them, died in a few hours, which may probably create some alterations of publick measures here as to the projects he had form'd. . . . The vessel being detain'd until this day, 30th instant, I have been inform'd from Santa Cruz that on the 26th twelve of the accomplices were executed, several more, as it is said, being design'd for banishment and others for the gallies." 2½ pp.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORDS CARTERET and POLWARTH.

1720, [June 27] July 8, Hannover.—“I have receiv'd your several dispatches by Brighter, the messenger. They have been laid before his Majesty who is extreamly pleased that matters are so far advanced by your good management. Nor can he doubt but that Denmark will chearfully embrace this opportunity to make sure the good conditions you have procured for them. I think you, my Lord Carteret, have done wonders in procuring from Monsieur Campredon the act of guaranty such as it is. I hope he will not be disavowed by the court of France, if Denmark signs the treaty, but I will venture to prophecy that if Denmark shall suffer that term of the armistice to elapse and give time to such of the ministry in France as are not our friends to raise an opposition, I will, I say, venture to affirm that the joint endeavours of our master and of the King of Denmark will not procure such an act of guaranty to be renewed. This single motive, which you may with great truth enforce, ought to determine the Danes to make no hesitation.

“I have laid before the King the separate article or declaration which the Danish ministers have given to you, Lord Polwarth. His Majesty has kept the paper and will discourse himself of it to his German ministers who with me, as I told formerly your lordship, profess themselves to be ignorant of it. Whatever there may be in that matter the mentioning it at this time and raising from thence objections against concluding with Sweden is surely very unseasonable and very imprudent. The true point of view of Denmark is to fence and secure the possession of Sleswick against the Duke of Holstein, who will not easily be perswaded to make a cession of that dutchy. In default of such a cession, which wou'd undoubtedly give to Denmark the best title, human prudence cannot substitute a better security than the guarantys of England and France and of such other powers as it will become our interest to engage in a co-guaranty with us when once we are bound ourselves.

“The crown of Great Britain is at present under no kind of tye whatsoever to Denmark save the convention signed by you, Lord Polwarth, the conditions of which will expire with the armistice, and will, I promise you, not easily be renewed. But if once the crown of Denmark shall have render'd our guaranty perpetual by signing the peace with Sweden, it will then become our interest to concert with Denmark and elsewhere all proper expedients to extinguish the pretensions of the Duke of Holstein.

“The very friendly carriage of the King, our master, ever since his accession to the throne towards the court of Denmark is a certain pledge of the future good offices of the crown of Great Britain unless an unseasonable opposition from them to the measures concerted by the King for their good shall make it impracticable for us to espouse their interest.

"I received this morning, my Lord Polwarth, your dispatch of the 2nd instant but none from my Lord Carteret, which makes me conclude that he is upon the road with the treaty and that the King of Denmark has accepted it, so that the reasonings in this former part of my letter will now be useless. However, you may assure the King of Denmark and his ministers that his Majesty will use his best offices where it shall be necessary for extinguishing the pretensions of the Duke of Holstein. . . ." *Copy.* 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, [June 28] July 9, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 43.—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to SECRETARY J. CRAGGS.

1720, [June 28] July 9, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 43.—*Public Record Office.*]

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, [June 28] July 9.—Putney . . . I wish the Swedes and Sir John Norris could have burned the Muscovite ships at Revel. If Lord Carteret left Stockholm on the 22nd I expect that he will be with you about the end of June. I cannot think that M. Tolstoy's letter offering subsidies to the Danes would blind them sufficiently to prevent their concluding peace with Sweden. . . . We are fitting out here twelve or fifteen ships of war for the Mediterranean to replace those which Admiral Bings sent here. . . . My health is slowly recovering and, having been advised to take the water of Tunbridge, I shall go there in a fortnight. . . . *French.* 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1720, [June 28] July 9, Copenhagen.—"My Lord Carteret waites here the return of the messenger he sent to Stockholm with the act upon the amendments made by the Danish ministers to the treaty. We expect the messenger may be back about the beginning of the next week. *The Gosport* man of war sail'd on Saturday from this road with a ship with brandy and other provisions under her convoy to join Sir John Norris. The King and Prince Royal of Denmark have been here since Thursday last, and are returned again to Friedericksbourg to-day. I send you a copy of the King of Denmark's late letter to the King, our master."

THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS of the ADMIRALTY to SECRETARY CRAGGS.

1720, June 28, Admiralty Office.—"You having with your letter of the 7th of this month transmitted to us the copy of a memorial to his majesty from the Chevalier Delaval,

who is come hither with a commission from the Grand Master and Order of Malta, as also of a letter which he hath written to you desiring that some regulations may be settled concerning salutes between his majesty's ships of war and those of the said Order, and you having signified to us his majesty's pleasure that we should consider and draw up such a ceremonial relating thereto as we shall judge may properly and without prejudice to the dignity of the British crown be observed, in regard his majesty is desirous to shew to that state all the regard that is consistent with his honour, we have in obedience to his majesty's commands considered of the aforesaid papers which accompanied your letter, as also those parts of the standing instructions to the commanders of his majesty's ships relating to the salutes between the ships of war of this kingdom and the ships and ports of other princes and states, and do acquaint you that by the 30th article of the said instructions the captains of his majesty's ships are required upon all occasions to endeavour to maintain his majesty's honour abroad ; that by one part of the 31st article, they are required in no wise to strike to any foreign ship in his majesty's seas, which are esteemed to extend to Cape Finisterre, and that in other parts they do not strike the flag or topsail to any foreign ship unless such foreign ship shall have first struck or at the same time strikes her flag or topsail to the ship of his majesty except in the harbour of some foreign prince, in which case it is directed by the said article how they are to behave themselves ; the copy of which article as also that of the 30th beforementioned we herewith transmit unto you. These are the rules which have been established in Council many years since relating to salutes, and since it hath not been the custom for the ships of war of this kingdom to salute those of any foreign prince whatever we cannot advise his majesty to make any alteration therein." (*Signed*) Berkeley, J. Jennings, W. Chetwynd, Cha. Wager. *Copy.* 2½ pp.

Enclosure.

Part of the general instructions to be observed by the commanders of his majesty's ships etc., viz.,

Article 30th.—You are upon all occasions to endeavour the maintaining of his majesty's honour abroad, giving protection to his subjects and endeavour what in you lyes to secure and encourage them in their trade ; and you are not to injure any of the subjects of his majesty's friends or allies.

31st.—Upon your meeting with any ship or ships within his majesty's seas (which for your better guidance herein you are to take notice that they extend to Cape Finistere) belonging to any foreign prince or state, you are to expect that in their passage by you, they strike their topsail and take in their flag in acknowledgment of his majesty's sovereignty in those seas, and

if any shall refuse to do it, or offer to resist, you are to use your utmost endeavours to compel them thereunto and in no wise to suffer any dishonour to be done to his majesty. And you are farther to take notice that in his majesty's seas, his majesty's ships are in no wise to strike to any, and that in other parts no ship of his majesty's is to strike her flag or topsail to his majesty's ships except in the harbour of some foreign prince or in the road within shot of canon of some fort or castle, when you are to send ashore to inform yourself what return they will make to your salute; and in case you have good assurance that you shall be answered gun for gun, you are then to salute the port as is usual, but if you shall not be well assured that you shall have an equal number of guns returned you, you are in no wise to salute that place. And in case the ship wherein you now command shall at the same time carry his majesty's flag, you are before you salute the place, carefully to inform yourself how flags (of the same quality with what you carry) of other princes have been saluted there, and you are to insist on it to be saluted with as great respect and advantage as any flag of the same quality with yours of any other prince hath been saluted in that place, from which you are no wise to depart." 2½ pp. *Copy*. [There is also a copy of the Memorandum presented by the Chevalier de Laval, and of Secretary Cragg's reply, both in French.]

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, July 1, Hanover.—“I have the pleasure to congratulate with your lordship upon the conclusion of the treaty between Denmark and Sweden which I received last Wednesday morning from my Lord Carteret by Mr. Elliot, which was very agreeable to his Majesty, who very well approves of the account of your management contained in your private letter. . . .”
1 p.

SIR JOHN NORRIS to THE SAME.

1720, July 2, Stockholm.—“I have receiv'd the favour of your lordship's of the 3rd (n.s.) and rejoyce with you upon the conclusion of the peace between these two countries, the messenger bringing back their agreement to the same. I should be as glad it could likewise be done with the Russians, or, if not, to see some plan whereby he might be certainly compell'd to it.

“The Commissioners of the Admiralty write me they are sending some ships with bread, butter and cheese for our squadron and that they should be inform'd at Copenhagen how they should farther proceed. I, therefore, beg your lordship will favour me to cause Mr. Hanneken and Tigh

to make known to all such merchant ships as they arrive in the Sound that they come to me at Stockholm, where they will find our agent, Mr. Vere, in case I should be absent, and that the Czar having consented to a free commerce to all the ports in the Baltick they have no need of convoy.

"Mr. Diemer has told me that in two or three days he is to set out for Copenhagen and Hanover. You will be surprized when I tell you of his cool behaviour towards us and that he is in some intrigue with the French minister to render our master's assistance as little acceptable as possible; and though by his favour with the King he is look'd upon as the first minister here he has not yet been pleased to say anything to me of business. Perhaps when he sees your lordship he will be more open.

"I am glad the family of Wagnitz's business is consented to here, which the King very readily did for the sake of Lord Carteret, and, therefore, my small mite was of no service, as I am also that Luienhore's is which I hope will make Wibe more to your lordship's service. . . ." 3 pp.

MR. WHITWORTH to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, July 2-13, The Hague.—"There is reason to believe the Czar, when he sees the wholl burthen of the war in the North ready to fall on him alone, will listen to more moderate councils; at least Sweden will be in a condition to act with vigour the next campaign. The chief difficulty will be in the first attempt, for I am still of opinion the Muscovit force will, on a serious tryall, not be found so considerable as is generally thought. We have at present no news. The Pensionary's weakness keeps almost all business in suspence and people's heads run on nothing but stock-jobbing and new projects for raising mony. Several have been given in to the government, but none are yet approved. The most are very extravagant, but the folly of the world is so great that the very worst, if countenanced by the states, will succeed for a time." 2½ pp.

MR. JEFFERYES to THE SAME.

1720, July 2, Dantzic.—The report that the Swedes had made themselves masters of the Isle of Aland and captured a party of the Russian galleys is, like several others, found to be untrue, and it is thought here for certain that the fleet is presently in the Swedish sheres near Daalers. The Czar's whole fleet has withdrawn to Cronslot where it awaits quietly whatever may come to seek it. The four regiments of the guards of the Czar, amounting to eight thousand men, are there in garrison, and the new fortifications which have been set up this year are completed and furnished with artillery, so that the Russians have no fear of that place. When the English and Swedish fleet was before Reval, Admiral Norris went in a boat to reconnoitre the two forts which guard the

approach of the harbour. They sent a Russian officer to tell him that he could land or approach as he pleased without any hindrance, as the Czar did not regard the English as his enemies, but only those who depended on the court of Hanover. Some people recently arrived from Sweden say positively that the Russians have made a descent near Uma and that they have pillaged and burned several towns not very far from the coast. They also report that to all appearance Sweden continues her preparations for making a descent in Finland or elsewhere, but they do not say what troops will be employed in that expedition nor where they will embark, which makes us conjecture that the Swedes desire rather to alarm the Russians by the report of their intentions than to undertake any such descent this year. At any rate it is believed that Sweden has not sufficient forces to protect the kingdom if they sent a strong enough army to attack the Russians successfully, and then the season is already far advanced. Captain Vilbois has been arrested at Petersburg for delaying for five days to put to sea after receiving orders to leave this harbour. His officers have deposed against him and proved that it was only his intention to profit by some prizes which he had taken until the Swedes came to dislodge him. The reply given in writing by the Czar to the Polish ambassador contains in substance that the Czar cannot declare his resolutions as to the restitution of Livonia before the end of the war; that he had sent out orders forbidding all ill-treatment of the people of Courland and would place the whole management of affairs in the hands of the national council, hoping that the king and the republic would oblige Duke Ferdinand to satisfy the Duchess's claims for her dowry; that he would diminish also a part of his troops that were actually there and would not in future keep more than four companies as a guard for the Duchess, in terms of the grant of the treaty of marriage; that the republic not having fulfilled on its part the eighth article of the treaty of alliance concluded with the Czar, in virtue of which she should entertain forty eight thousand men during the war with Sweden and act in concert with him, the Czar sees himself under no obligation to pay the arrears of the subsidies claimed as having been promised to Poland. His majesty will restore the artillery taken away from Poland and release the prisoners which the ambassador has desired on condition, however, that they will not serve against him in future. *French.* 4 pp.

GEORGE HARRIS to THE SAME.

1720, July [3] 14, Berlin.—“My Lord Stanhope is expected here in three or four days. The King of Prussia has given orders to receive him with all possible marks of honour and distinction and nothing will be omitted to make his stay agreeable. Monsieur Kniphausen is appointed to keep him company and a chamberlain with the king's coaches and

pages are to attend him. He is to be lodged in the Hotel de Princes, where apartments are allready fitted up. The King of Prussia set out for Pomerania on the 9th instant to pass in review the regiments which are in quarters there, but will be back here too-morrow." 4 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to SIR JOHN NORRIS.

1720, [July 5] 16, Copenhagen.—". . . I shall be glad to be able to serve you in transmitting your letters while I stay here, but that will not be long. The peace will now be soon finisht and then I expect to go to Hanover. My Lord Glenorchy is appointed to succeed me here. I can write you no more news from this at present. . . ."

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, July 5-16, St. James.—". . . I saw yesterday Lord Stair who will go to Hanover in a fortnight, and Lord Sunderland who will go in a month. Admiral Bings has been made an English viscount by the title of Torrington. Vice-Admiral Wager will take the twelve ships to the Mediterranean. . . . Lord Sutherland is very well; he goes soon to Scotland. . . . *French*. 2½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, [July 5] 16, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 44.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to SECRETARY J. CRAGGS.

1720, July [5] 16, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 44.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, July [5] 16, Copenhagen.—"I shall not fail to let you know how matters go, as shortly as I can. In my last I acquainted you that the King of Denmark had accepted the treaty betwixt him and Sueden with some small amendment. My Lord Carteret understands by letters he had yesterday by the post as well as by Erchman, who is past for Hannover from Stockholm, that the amendments were approven of, and we expect Randal, the messenger, every minute with ratifications; so there is an end to a very long and very troublesome negotiation.

"The King of Denmark shows great civilitys to Milord Carteret, who will be going to Hannover so soon as the ratifications come. I hope I shall follow him soon and shall beginn no new negotiation here, where I cannot be any more very usefull,"

SECRETARY J. CRAGGS to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, July 8, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5.—Public Record Office.*]

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, July [9] 20, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark, 44.—Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to SECRETARY J. CRAGGS.

1720, July [9] 20, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark, 44.—Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, July [9] 20, Copenhagen.—I am glad you have made something in the South Sea, in place of 10, I wish it had been 20^m. I did not mention the invasion of the Muscovites in Sueden, because it was soon over. They burnt a small district of a poor bad country. Milord Carteret is still here, but will be going to Hannover next week. I hope I shall follow him very soon. The messenger returned from Sueden on Wednesday last, the 17th, with the act of the amendments to the treaty approven and signed by the Suedish ministers and ratified, so that there remains nothing now but the ratification of the garanty of France for the Dutchy of Sleswick, and the ratifications of the treaty to be exchanged, to put an end to this matter, which you know has given me no small trouble.

The King of Denmark has already begunn to evacuate Pomerania. The regiment of Prince Charles, commanded by Colonell Schack, of two battalions, arrived at Copenhagen from Stralsund on Wednesday. The rest of the garrison stay to keep guard in the town, till it can be given up to Sueden.

LORD CARTERET to THE KING OF SWEDEN.

1720, July [9] 20, Frederichsbourg.—Sire, I had the honour of speaking for sometime yesterday with his majesty, the King of Denmark, and presenting to him in your majesty's name the compliments with which I was charged. His majesty replied to me most graciously with every expression of friendship which one great king could have for another with whom he desires to entertain a strict union, and he added that it would give him great pleasure if he had the opportunity to tell you the same thing by word of mouth. He told me, Sire, that your minister here spoke to him to-day of the article of the treaty by which the contributions will come to an end on the day of the signing of the treaty and that he had already and in advance given orders in conformity therewith. I can assure your majesty that everything will be done here graciously, and I wish that the treaty ratified by your majesty was now here. Lord Stanhope has left Hanover for the

court of Berlin where he will neglect nothing which can advance your majesty's service both with regard to the payment as with respect to those other measures which remain to be taken in order to bring about the peace of the North, which is the great point your majesty has in view. I am, with all the respect and submission imaginable, Sire, your majesty's, etc. (*Signed*) Carteret. *French copy.* 1½ pp.

JAMES JEFFERYES to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, July 9, Dantzic.—The arrest of Admiral Sparr and the conspiracy in Sweden of which one called Brenner has disclosed the actors, are the common subjects of conversation here. It is said that many among the foremost in the kingdom were among the plotters against the King and Queen, that they did so at the instigation of the Czar and the Duke of Holstein, and that Admiral Sparr, who was not suspected of favouring the Russians, had allowed five of their ships of war to escape as well as a great many of their galleys which were caught off the coast of Aland when he could easily have taken or destroyed them if he had been so minded. This Admiral is under arrest as well as Chancellor Wastlager and many other eminent persons. Owing to these troubles the Swedes do not intend to do anything against the Russians and have dismissed all the foreign vessels which they intended to use as transports, while the other preparations for the same end have been stopped. This occurrence has also determined the Swedes to confirm the succession in the House of Hessen Cassel in the person of Prince William, the brother of the king, in case that their majesties should die without children. Part of the troops which the Czar has in the Ukraine are marching towards Livonia, but whether these regiments are going to take up winter quarters in Courland, as is thought here, or to remain elsewhere is not known. An order lately published at Riga states that the Czar, having learned the intention of the Swedes to make a descent upon the coasts off Livonia this year, desires not only the inhabitants of these coasts on the approach of the enemy to retire forthwith into the country, but also that all the people in the country in general shall abstain from having intelligence with the enemy or favouring their designs in any way whatsoever, and that everyone shall hold himself ready to fulfil, when occasion requires, the duty of a faithful subject of the Czar. It is expected in Poland that the opening of the general diet will take place in October, but as the King wishes to maintain Count Fleming and the Poles to overthrow or destroy him one can easily judge what will be the issue of that diet. *French.* 3 pp.

SECRETARY J. CRAGGS to THE SAME.

1720, July 12, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5.*—*Public Record Office.*]

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1720, July [12] 23, Copenhagen.—“Milord Carteret is still here; but reckons to be going to Hannover in a few days. Colonell Diemer past here yesterday on his way to Hannover, and from thence to Cassel or where he may find the Landgrave. You know he is the Landgrave’s envoy at Stockholm and a favorite of the King of Sueden’s. The letters he carries to our master from the King of Sueden are very obliging and desire our master’s advice upon the present situation of matters. I know not if I shall be obliged to stay here till the ratification of the guaranty comes from France and the ratifications of the treaty now concluded are exchanged. I have as yet got no orders how I am to regulate myself.”

THE SAME to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, July [13] 24, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 44.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to SECRETARY J. CRAGGS.

1720, July [13] 24, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 44.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, July [13] 24, Copenhagen.—“The King of Denmark having desired that the act continueing the convention of the 30th October, 1719, might be ratified by the King, or a new garanty of the Dutchy of Sleswick given, now that the peace was made in the terms our master desired, milord Carteret and I concerted an explanation to satisfie the King of Denmark and his ministers, which needs to be ratified soon. I doubt the ratifications of the treaty will be exchanged till its’ done. I have, therefore, dispatch’t a messenger to Hannover, who will, I believe, proceed to London, that no time may be lost, and who brings this. I have sent a copy of the explanation to the Duke of Montrose, who will send it to you, if you desire it. I need make no remarks upon it. It brings the King under no new obligation, and any scruple upon that point at this juncture must have a very bad effect.”

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1720, July [16] 27, Copenhagen.—I have not yet got leave to go to Hannover, but I expect it soon. How pleas’d should I have been if you had been there. The King of Denmark go’s the beginning of next week to Falster and Laland and then to Holstein. Milord Carteret go’s with him. I resolve to follow them to Holstein some days after, and I hope to go from thence to Hannover.

JAMES JEFFERYES to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, July 16, Dantzic.—News from Russia is always scarce with us, but it is certain that they have now ended their campaign after having done some damage in Sweden, though that is now much less than what was at first believed. The Czar has ordered the fleet to be disarmed, and it is now all at Cronslot ; and he is at present with his court in the country. At the last conference which the Polish ambassador had with the ministers of the Czar, they proposed to him that for the maintenance of the union between the two crowns, the Czar was quite ready to conclude a new treaty with Poland ; whereupon the Palatine replied that it was scarcely the time to speak of a new treaty when there was so little concern to fulfil the conditions of the first, and he refused to send to his court the reply which they gave him in the same conference upon the four last points, the obscurity of which he told them convinced him that they were jesting with him. The Imperial minister here has recently received letters from his court by which it appears that the Emperor does not wish to interfere in the affairs of the North and that General Jagosinski will return shortly to Petersburg. An express from the court of Berlin passed here a few days ago on its way to that of Petersburg, and it is believed that he carries the last plan concerted with Lord Stanhope at Berlin upon which the Prussian minister wishes the final resolution of the Czar. The agent of the Czar in this town caused a man to be arrested two days ago, who was formerly one of the judges of the duchy of Livonia, for having spoken too freely of the Czar and of his expedition in Sweden. *French.* 3 pp.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORDS CARTERET and POLWARTH.

1720, July [17] 28, 1720, Hannover.—“Inclosed I send your lordships a letter to the King of Denmark, which would indeed have been dispatched sooner had it not been for the King’s absence from Hannover and my excursion to Berlin. Your lordships will observe what is mention’d in his Majesty’s letter, of which you have likewise a copy, touching the King of Denmark’s offering his mediation to the Czar, and will accordingly propose it to his Danish majesty. Inclosed is sent to your lordships a copy of a letter writ by the King of Prussia’s order at my desire to the Czar which will give you all the light we can at present into these matters. The King is extremely pleased with the King of Sweden’s having admitted the explanations insisted upon by the King of Denmark.

“I have writ to France to press the dispatch of the ratification of the act given by Monsieur Campredon. I hope the court of France will make no difficulty nor use any unreasonable delay. To prevent any chicane from thence I have carefully avoided to let them see or feel that the conclusion of the peace between Denmark and Sweden depends

upon the dispatching this instrument. Were they sure of this in France I very much apprehend they would start new difficulties, for your lordships must have observed by what has fallen in your way, and we have stronger proofs of it from other places, that France has not of late acted a frank and sincere part towards his Majesty in relation to the Northern affairs. We must, however, suppose and hope, as I really do, that the Regent will not disavow Monsieur Campredon, especially when they see that no tricking of theirs will defeat the work we have happily concluded ; but I must recommend to both your lordships to make use of your utmost skill and dexterity to prevail with the court of Denmark that no delay on the part of France, if any such thing should happen, do obstruct the great business, I mean the exchange of the ratifications of the peace. When that is once perfected so as that it may not be undone we may be very sure that France will not lose the merit towards either Sweden or Denmark of having contributed towards it.

“In order the better to enable you to push this matter to a conclusion without attending the resolution of France you may assure the King of Denmark, if it shou’d be necessary, that his Majesty will very readily comply with the desire of that Prince in granting any new instrument for the guaranty of Sleswick. We do not indeed apprehend that any new instrument can strengthen the convention which subsists and is as strong as possible, but if the King of Denmark thinks otherwise and will send any minister hither, you may assure his majesty that the King will not only gratify his majesty on this particular but is ready to cement by a new treaty between the two crowns that union which is so happily established between their majesties and their dominions.

“I have recommended the interest of Prince Charles, as you desired, to his Majesty, and you may depend that as soon as my Lord Sunderland arrives, which will be in a few weeks, orders will be given to the satisfaction of that court. I did at Berlin jointly with Count Rottembourg press the dispatch of the second payment to be made by the King of Prussia, which his Majesty readily consented to, and I believe the money was sent in specie as on Wednesday last from Berlin to Hamburgh, so that I cannot foresee any delay likely to arise on that score.

“Your lordships will have heard a great deal of the disturbances now on foot in the Empire in relation to the affairs of religion and will have seen the addresses of both Houses of Parliament in relation to that subject. The King has used and is still employing his best offices at Vienna to bring those matters to an accommodation and we hope God will bless his Majesty’s good intentions. But, as nothing can more effectually conduce to settle the Protestant interest in the Empire upon a secure footing than a perfect union among the great Protestant powers, at least in so far as their

religion is concerned, his Majesty desires you to make known his sentiments to the King of Denmark and to pray that, as occasion may offer, his Danish majesty will concur with the King and the other Protestant powers in such offices and measures as shall be judged to be for the good of the whole ; and his Majesty will not fail from time to time to acquaint the King of Denmark with what shall pass at Vienna in relation thereto. . ." *Copy.* 6 pp.

Enclosure.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA to his MINISTER at PETERSBURG.

" [n.d.] Le Grand Amiral Apraxin ayant écrit une lettre de Petersbourg à Monsieur l'Amiral Norris en date du mois de Juin dans laquelle sont les expressions suivantes, que si sa Majesté Royale de la Grande Bretagne le trouve propre de faire des propositions à sa Majesté Czarienne touchant quelques affaires il luy plairoit comme il a été pratique, d'envoyer son ministre ou vous son Amiral à la cour de sa Majesté avec des lettres de creance et des pleinpouvoirs et, sa Majesté Czarienne desirant de continuer une bonne amitié avec sa Majesté Royale, recevra celui qui luy sera envoyé honnetement et ordonnera qu'on écoute ses propositions et qu'on entre en negociation avec luy sur tout ce qui sera possible. Le Comte Stanhope qui s'est trouvé icy et auquel on a fait voir copie de la dite lettre qu'il n'avoit point vu auparavant nous a temoigné que le roi son maître apprendroit avec plaisir que le Czar commence à marquer avoir quelques dispositions à la paix, que si veritablement sa Majesté Czarienne en faisant écrire celle lettre a eu intention de commencer une negociation de paix par la mediation du Roi de la Grande Bretagne, par l'entremise duquel toutes les autres parties belligerantes ont si heureusement conclu leurs traités de paix respectifs, le dit Comte nous assure que le Roi son maître s'employera de son côté avec affection pour accomplir le grand ouvrage d'une pacification generale dans le Nord en procurant à sa Majesté Czarienne des conditions avantageuses et honorables ; que pour parvenir à ce but il enverroit avec plaisir un ministre à la cour du Czar comme il a été insinué dans la lettre susmentionnée, si on ne craignoit qu'une telle mission dans la conjoncture presente n'eloignât plutôt et ne reculât les affaires que de les avancer, puisqu'il faudroit préalablement envoyer en Suede pour scavoir les intentions finales de cette couronne, avant que de pouvoir faire les propositions specifiques à sa Majesté Czarienne, et on voit qu'il se perdrait par là un tems considerable. Mais le dit Comte Stanhope, temoignant une forte envie d'amener les choses par le plus court chemin à une bonne conclusion, propose de

deux choses l'une ou bien que sa Majesté Czarienne autorise le Comte Golofkin, qui est à Berlin, ou son ministre en Danemarc ou celui qui est à la Haye ou bien telle autre personne qu'elle voudra bien envoyer en Allemagne pour parler et faire connoître au Roi de la Grande Bretagne ses résolutions finales et pour écouter aussi les propositions que le dit Roy luy sera faire de la part du Roy de Suede ; et le Roy de la Grande Bretagne va depecher incessamment en Suede pour que le dit Roy envoie incessamment un ministre autorisé auprès de luy afin qu'il soit en état de s'expliquer decisivement et finalement en cas que sa Majesté Czarienne approuve cette première méthode. L'autre proposition que nos fait le dit Comte et qui a aussi pour but de ménager autant que faire se pourra un tems qui doit être regardé comme très précieux, quand il s'agit de procurer le bonheur et la tranquillité de tant de peuples, seroit que sa Majesté Czarienne envoyât une personne autorisée auprès de l'Amiral Norris qui a des pleinpouvoir en bonne et due forme, pour négocier et conclure la paix tant désirée, et qui est à portée d'être informé de jour à autre des sentimens de la cour de Suede et de les disposer aussi à tout ce qui sera raisonnable ; mais quelle de ces deux méthodes que sa Majesté Czarienne jugera luy convenir le mieux, le susdit Comte Stanhope croit que si l'on veut sincerement acheminer les choses à une bonne paix il seroit nécessaire que l'on convint incessamment d'un armistice et cessation d'hostilité entre le Czar et la couronne de Suede et que les ministres que voudra envoyer le Czar à cette occasion soient autorisés par des pleinpouvoirs en bonne forme à convenir incessamment d'un tel armistice qui devra durer jusqu'au mois de May prochain.

“ Au reste le dit Comte nous a dit que son Majesté le Roy de la Grande Bretagne verroit avec plaisir que le Czar luy adjoigne comme mediateur ou mediateurs tel autre prince ou princes comme bon luy semblera, et nommement le Roy de Prusse ; et sa Majesté pour temoigner d'autant plus sincerement et affectueusement elle souhaite non seulement de finir la presente guerre mais aussi de maintenir et établir la paix qui sera faite elle offre de garantir tant au Czar qu'au Roy de Suede toutes les conditions du traité de paix qui se fera entre leurs Majestés sous sa mediation et celles des autres princes que le Czar voudra mettre de la partie dans la dite mediation.” *Copy.* 3½ pp.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, [June 19] July 30, Hanover.—“ I received yesterday by Randal your lordship's dispatch of the 24th with the

inclosed acts which have been laid before his Majesty, who approves that drawn by your lordship, and I am going to dispatch it by Randall to England to have the ratification of it putt under the great seal, so that you may depend it will be transmitted to you before the time for which you have engaged.

"Notwithstanding what I inculcated to you and Lord Carteret in my letter of the 28th about having the ratifications of the treaty between Sweden and Denmark exchanged without staying for the ratification of the guaranty of Monsieur Campredon for the Dutchy of Sleswick, I must again repeat to you that you must use your utmost skill and dexterity, jointly with Lord Carteret if he is still in your parts, to induce the King of Denmark not to delay any longer the exchanging the ratifications of the said treaty, by representing to his Majesty that perhaps the troubles and commotions in France, which you may have observed in the *forreign gazetts*, may probably hinder that court from giving attention to the dispatch of the said ratifications of Mr. Campredon's guaranty; that his Majesty ought not to lose this opportunity of putting the last hand to a treaty which concerns him so much and that his chief dependence ought to be upon Great Britain.

"As to what your lordship mentions concerning yourself I doe assure you that tis impossible to be better satisfied than his Majesty is with your whole behaviour and conduct. His Majesty has for some time designed as a mark of approbation to appoint you ambassadour and plenipotentiary for the congress of Brunswick, but it being uncertain when that congress will be opened his Majesty judges it for his service that you continue for some time at the Court of Denmark and that you initiate the Lord Glenorchy, who is designed to succeed your lordship in Denmark and will in a few weeks be with you. . . ." 2½ pp.

THE QUEEN OF DENMARK to THE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN.

1720, July [19] 30, Friederichsbourg.—"Monsieur mon frère, Le Lord Alexandre Pollwarth, fils aîné du Comte de Marchmont et vôtre envoyé extraordinaire et plenipotentiaire à cette cour, m'ayant rendu vôtre lettre du 14 de Maii 1716, je n'ay pas voulu manquer à present que le dit Lord quitte cette cour, de remercier vôtre majesté des marques d'affection et d'amitié qu'elle m'a données tant dans la lettre susmentionnée que par les assurances du dit son ministre. Il s'en est acquite avec cette dexterite qui luy est si naturelle et je ne doute point qu'il ne fasse à vôtre majesté un fidel rapport des sentiments d'estime et de reconnoissance que j'ay pour vôtre personne, à quoy je me remets entierement et suis avec verité." 1½ pp. *Copy.*

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, July [19] 30, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 44.—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, July [19] 30, Copenhagen.—“The King of Denmark go's from this in two or three days to make a turn in Jutland, and returns soon to Colding, where his ministers have orders to meet him. Milord Carteret go's along with his Majesty, and I shall be following in a few days. I hope I shall have permission to go to Hannover while I am there, and by that time I reckon the exchange of the ratifications may be made and an end put to a troublesome negotiation.”

SIR JOHN NORRIS to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, July 20, *Sandwich* at the Dollers.—“I have the honour of your lordships of the 16 and 20 and return you my harty thanck for the kind part you expres to me about my sun. He is prety well recovered but the misfortune is a grate conserne to me. However, I hope he will live to make a good man. This country are impatient for the ratification, and I wisht because I believe your lordship [mu]st leave Denmark. I am extremely concerned that the court of Denmark have so unkindly behave to your lordship who has during your time amongst them dun them a thousand seveletys; but, as your lordships conduct has bin perfectly just to our master's commands and what every body would have bin glad to have performed, I hope it gives you no conserne. Whare ever you go I pray God attend with the happynes you desiar and the felecity of life, and beg you belive me amongst the number of your sarvants, allways rady to render the harty acknoledgments for the thousands of favors I have recived from you, and beg we may continew the frindship I have so often profest to you. Haveing bin on board a considerable time and the king in the country I have no manner of news. The wind has kept us some time from sayling on a cruse, and now I fanci if it continews so to doe till I have Fimbo back it may be best (to) see the news of our master. I hartilly wish these trubles ware over that we may cum no more this way. By the grate squadron fitting in England for the Straights I fear new trubles are ariseing thair. If you have any lite in that desine, pray send me a word. . . .” 4 pp.

FREDERICK, KING OF SWEDEN, to THE KING OF DENMARK.

1720, [July 22] August 2, Stockholm.—“Monsieur mon frère, Comme je ne puis douter que vôtre majesté ne soit très aise d'une paix qui a retabli l'ancienne amitié et la bonne intelligence entre nos etats si necessaires surtout dans les presentes conjonctures pour leur commun bonheur, je n'ay pas voulu manquer de luy en temoigner une satisfaction egale et de nous feliciter l'un l'autre du bon succès de ce salutaire ouvrage; l'assurant en même tems que de mon coté je prendrai une attention et un soin particulier à bien

cultiver cette nouvelle amitié. Presentement il ne tient plus qu'au Czar de Moscovie que le Nord ne soit entierement calmé ; mais bien loin que ce prince veuille admettre des conditions de paix justes et raisonnables, qui de ma part luy ont été deja plusieurs fois offertes, il ne demande de si insupportables et indignes qu'il est impossible de les luy accorder sans faire un tort irreparable non seulement à mes propres etats mais encore à ceux de tous mes amis voisins qui touchent à la mer Baltique.

“ Or comme il est neanmoins du devoir indispensable de chaque prince Chretien de ne se porter à la guerre qu'après avoir employé inutilement tous les moyens possibles pour la detourner je suis toujours pret à tenter de nouveau par la voye d'une negociation serieuse de finir avec le Czar la presente, pourveu qu'il y entre de bonne foy et y admette des mediateurs impartials et capables de soutenir la justice et l'equité de leur entremise.

“ J'ay deja recherché celle de l'Empereur ; j'ay accepté celle du Roi de la Grande Bretagne ; je ne crois pas que la France me refuse la sienne en cas qu'il fut besoin de la luy demander ; je suis seur de celle du Roi de Prusse ; mais persuadé que je suis de la bonne intention de votre majeste à mon egard je serois encore fort aise si elle vouloit se mettre de la partie et offrir au Czar ses bons offices de concert avec le Roi de la Grande Bretagne et le Roy de Prusse afin qu'étant si interessée au sort du Nord elle nous aide aussi à le regler d'une maniere que chacun puisse trouver sa seureté aussi bien pour l'avenir que pour le present. Je me promets làdessus une responce conforme à la confiance que je mets en vôte amitié et à la consideration très particuliere avec laquelle je suis veritablement, Monsieur mon frere, de vôte majesté le bon frere, cousin, voisin et amy, FRIEDRICH.” *Copy.*
2 pp.

SECRETARY J. CRAGGS to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, July 22, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5.—Public Record Office.*]

LORD CARTERET to THE SAME.

1720, [July 22] August 2, Andkersko.—“ Squire, the messenger, arriv'd here yesterday in the evening with the enclos'd joint dispatches to your lordship and me. I have detain'd him to take copys for my instruction and send him with the originals to your lordship. I deliver'd the King's letter to the King of Denmark last night, who was very well pleas'd with it, only he observed that no mention was made of the guaranty. To prevent any unreasonable jealousy I told his majesty that your lordship and I had receiv'd orders by this messenger to prepare an act of guaranty to his majestys satisfaction if he cou'd think any wanting ; that it was a great pleasure to me and wou'd also be so to my court that your

lordship had anticipated these orders by having already sign'd an act according to his Majesty's desire and approbation. He seem'd well pleas'd with this. I shall endeavour in the course of the journey to do my best to answer all remaining scruples and to prepare the way for the exchange of the ratifications in case the French ratification shou'd be delay'd, but as this is a very ticklish point I don't thinke we should touch upon it directly till such time as the Suedish ratification is here, upon which score I beg your lordship will press Major General Adlerfeld to make the strongest representations to his court, and that you will write to Mr. Finch likewise to hasten the Suedes, who very often want to be stimulated in such affaires. I shall not enter into any direct negotiation with the king, because he will give no answer without his council, nor can the council at Copenhagen give any answer without the king, so we had best reserve all these points till we meet to act in concert and till the Suedish ratification comes. I hope to waite upon your lordship in 7 or 8 days. . . ." 3 pp.

J. ROBETHON to THE SAME.

1720, [July 22] August 2, Putney.— . . . I have learned with great pleasure that Lord Carteret has received from Stockholm the Swedish approval of the act of amendment and the ratification. I hope that that of France for the guarantee of the duchy of Sleswick will follow soon without any difficulty, for, in the present confusion in which France is, the Regent must at least be pleased that foreign affairs go well. It is right that the King of Denmark should evacuate Pomerania at once. . . . Lord Glenorchy is very anxious to know if you are keeping M. Henneken for the congress of Brunswick as, if not, he would take him as his secretary on the same conditions on which he has been with you. Lord Stair assured me yesterday that France will make no difficulty whatever about ratifying the guarantee of Sleswick. The congress at Cambray is fixed to begin on 24th October. . . . *French.* 2 pp.

FREDERICK, KING OF SWEDEN, to THE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN.

1720, [July 23] August 3, Stockholm.—“Monsieur mon frère, Quoique la ratification du Roy de Danemarc sur le traité de paix qui par l'entremise de vôtre majesté vient d'etre conclu entre moy et le dit roy tarde encore à venir, je vois pourtant par tous les mouvements que vôtre majesté se donne et dont mes ministres me font un fidelle raport, combien elle prend à coeur de bien achever et affermir ce grand ouvrage ; aussi suis-je deja si seur du succes que d'un coté je ne puis plus tarder, Monsieur, de vous en temoigner pour la seconde fois une reconnoissance vive et proportionnée aux glorieux et salutaires soins que vous avez bien voulu y employer,

et que de l'autre je ne fais plus aucune difficulté à demander au Roi de Danemarc sa mediation pour la negociation de ma paix avec le Czar à condition de l'associer avec celles de vôtre majesté et du Roy de Prusse. Comme je ne doute pas que cette demarche ne soit entierement conforme aux sentimens de vôtre majesté, puisque je m'y suis réglé sur les raports de son propre ministre, le Lord Carteret, je la prie aussi de l'apuyer d'une maniere convenable à l'effet que nous esperons d'en tirer, et de faire en sorte que le Czar sache au plustot à quels mediateurs il aura à faire en cas qu'il ait un veritable dessin d'entrer avec moy en negociation de paix.

"Du reste j'attends avec impatience la response de vôtre majesté à ma precedente lettre. Je m'en promets les lumieres dont je manque encore pour prendre des mesures justes soit à continuer la guerre contre le Czar ou bien à la finir au plustot sur des conditions equitables et que puissent mettre des bornes à l'enorme etendue de ses pretensions. Vôtre majesté augmentera par là l'obligation que je luy ay deja et en meme tems la passion très sincere avec laquelle je suis, Monsieur mon frere, de vôtre majesté, le bon frere, cousin, amy et confedere, FRIEDRICK." *Copy.* 1½ pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, [July 23] August 3, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 44.—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to SECRETARY J. CRAGGS.

1720, [July 23] August 3, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 44.—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to LORD GLENORCHY.

1720, [July 23] August 3, Copenhagen.—". . . My Lord Carteret is gone along with the King of Denmark to review some troops on this island, Falster and Laland, and will be back here again the end of the next week. I heard him speaking of a secretary for your lordship and I doubt not he has writt of it. Mr. Hanneken go's along with me to Hannover and do's not desire to leave me. When my Lord Carteret returns I shall not fail to speak to him."

THE SAME to MR. DE LA FAYE.

1720, [July 23] August 3, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 44.—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, [July 23] August 3, Copenhagen.—The King of Denmark has put off his journey to Jutland and Holstein and is gone to review some troops only on this island, Falster and Laland, and will be back again here at the end of next week. My Lord Carteret is gone along with his majesty,

and will return with him. I hope to have permission to go to Hannover soon; it would have given me very great joy to have seen you there.

MR. WHITWORTH to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, July 23—August 3. The Hague.—“On the 26th instant Monsieur Beretti Landi received from his court the ratifications of the Quadruple Alliance for the King of Sardinia in Latin, and in the form which the minister of that prince at first required, and on the 31st the exchange was made to their mutual satisfaction before Court Moruille and me, Count Windischgratz being then absent in Brussels to share in the devotion and pleasures of the jubilee there; but he is since returned.

“This day sevenight in the evening the Grand Pensionary, Monsieur Heinsius, was seized with a fitt of an apoplexy which took away his speech and sences for some time. He has languished ever since in a very weak condition, and, as he is near four score, there is no appearance of his recovery. This is the most considerable employment of the republick and has the chief direction, especially in foreign affairs, but in the present disjointed state in the government, few are fond of the post. The persons who are like to come most into consideration for it are Monsieur Fagel, the greffier, Monsieur Slingandt, secretary to the Council of State, Monsieur Hop, the treasurer general, and Monsieur Hournbeck, pensionary of Rotterdam, but the two first, as far as I can learn, are no ways inclined to accept of it; and in popular assemblies as the States of Holland 'tis not impossible but the choice may fall on some person who has been the least thought of.” 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, [July 26] August 6, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 44.—*Public Record Office*.]

J. PAYZANT to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, [July 26] August 6, Hanover.—“. . . The King of Prussia intends to sett out from Berlin hitherwards on Friday sennight. We hear from the Hague that the Pensionary was in a dying condition. . . .” 1 p.

THE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN to THE KING OF DENMARK.

1720, July 28, Herrenhausen.—“Monsieur mon frère, J'ay receu avec une joye inexprimable vôtre lettre du 3 de ce mois ou vôtre majesté me fait part qu'elle a accepté le traité signe par les senateurs et ministres de sa majesté Suedoise et du royaume de Suede, moyennant un certain acte d'explication que mon ambassadeur, le Lord Carteret, a signé au nom de la Suede. Je felicite de tout mon coeur votre majesté sur l'heureux reestablishement de la paix entre

vôtre majesté et la Suede, à quoi j'ay travaillé avec toute l'application possible, la regardant comme absolument nécessaire aux interets de vôtre majesté dans la conjoncture presente ; et je remercie fortement vôtre majesté des facilités qu'elle y a aporté de son coté sur les representations que je luy ay fait faire par mes ministres, et suis bien aise que vôtre majeste soit satisfaite de l'attention particuliere de my Lord Carteret à menager ses interets, et que la Suede, ayant consenti aux explications demandées par vôtre majesté, nous ait mis en etat de finir un ouvrage si salutaire. Vous serés informé par mes ministres de quelque avance faite par le Czar et de la response quoy a fait à Berlin le Lord Stanhope que j'ay approuvée. Le Roi de Prusse aux instances de ce ministre a offert au Czar de joindre sa mediation à la mienne, et comme je crois que la commediation de vôtre majesté contribueroit beaucoup à faire terminer cette guerre du Nord à l'honneur et à la satisfaction de votre majesté, ce que je souhaite avec ardeur, il vous sera aussi proposé par mes ministres d'offrir au Czar vôtre mediation. Je ne doute point que vôtre majesté ne ressente à l'avenir les bons effets de la paix qui vient d'être conclüe par ma mediation entre vous et la Suede, et comme j'ay donné à cette occasion à vôtre majesté des preuves reelles de mon amitié sincere et de l'attention que j'ay pour ses interets, je profiterai toujours avec plaisir de toutes les occasions qui ses presenteront pour resserrer de plus en plus les noeuds de l'union qui subsiste entre nous et nos etats et pour vous marquer avec combien d'attachement et de verité je suis, Monsieur mon frère, vôtre très affectionné frère, GEORGE R." *Copy.* 2 pp.

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, [July 28] August 8, Putney.— . . . Lord Sunderland will leave for Hanover in three weeks and Lord Glenorchy about the same time, but Lord Stair in a fortnight. You do not say whether you have accepted the post of Brunswick which our ministers design for you. I see Lord Carteret stays in Denmark longer than he expected and that he is very well at court there. . . . *French.* 2 pp.

SECRETARY J. CRAGGS to THE SAME.

1720, July 29, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5.—Public Record Office.*]

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, [July 30] August 10, Copenhagen.—2 letters.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark, 44.—Public Record Office.*]

MR. WHITWORTH to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, July 30—August 10. The Hague.—“On the 7th inst. the corps of the late grand pensionary, Monsieur Heinsius,

was carried to Delft to be buried in that town where his family is established and where he was formerly pensionary. He was onely accompanied by three coaches and some few servants of the States as he had desired, in a manner entirely suitable to the modest plainness with which he had allways lived and acted." 2 pp.

JAMES JEFFERYES to THE SAME.

1720, July 30, Dantzic.—According to the reports of some sailors, the combined fleet was seen at the Height of Dagerort a few days ago and they say that the Swedes have taken several Russian ships bound from Reval with all sorts of munitions for Abo and also two warships or frigates which acted as their convoy. Our latest news from Petersburg is that the Polish ambassador has had his audience of leave with the Czar on the 14th and that he will return immediately to his court. It is said that he has received a more satisfactory reply concerning the duchy of Courland than that which was given him in writing some time ago, but we do not know what it is. Baron Shafrow has found means to repone himself in the good graces of the Czar, his master, and is as formerly at the head of foreign affairs. It is expected that he will go as ambassador to the court of Vienna as soon as General Jagoshinski returns to Petersburg. To the great regret of the Russian court, General Weide died recently of the same malady of which Baron Shafrow has been cured. Prince Dolhoruki, senator and minister of the Czar, has also left this world. The Czar has returned from Cronslot and has launched a ship of 90 guns at Petersburg which they have named *The Eagle of the North*. The Starosta Bohustavski will go to Sweden to congratulate the King upon his accession to the crown. General Munich has been appointed commandant of Leipzig and his former posts have been conferred on M. Poniatouski, whom the King has also honoured with the ribbon of the order with other Polish Lords. *French.* 3 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, [July 31] August 11, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 44.—*Public Record Office.*]

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, August [2] 13, Hanover.—“I am to acknowledge your dispatch of the 3d. It was laid before the King as also your private letter of the same date, and his Majesty entirely approves that you accept the King of Denmark’s present, to which you are certainly as justly entitled as a minister can be in such a case.

“I send your lordship inclosed an extract of Sir Robert Sutton’s letter from which we can as yet form no certain judgement touching the ratification of the act of guaranty signed by

Mr. Campredon, but we shall probably be at some certainty in a post or two. The King has signed the ratification of the act signed by your lordship which was prepared in England in the usual form, but must be transmitted thither again in order to have the great seal affixed. I dispatch it this evening by a messenger who shall have orders to proceed with it from England directly to Copenhagen. Till this matter be finished I doubt it will not be proper for your lordship to leave that court. Your lordship may depend upon leave being then sent you to come hither. . . . The little goodwill which the court of France shews to Denmark should I think incline that king to hasten the conclusion of his peace and make him sensible how much he may stand in need of our master's friendship." 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, August [2] 13, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 44.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to SECRETARY J. CRAGGS.

1720, August [2] 13, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 44.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, August [2] 13, Copenhagen.—“My being hurried up and down with Milord Carteret has hindered me to write to you the two last posts. I had the honour of your letters of the 2nd August yesterday. I do assure you, and I hope you know it, there is no body on earth has a greater share of whatever happens to you, then I have. You will judge then, what pleasure it gives me that you have made money in the South Sea Company. We expect the ratifications of the treaty lately concluded every minute. If the exchange was made Milord Carteret will be going immediately to Hannover. I have writt to get leave to go there, and I hope I shall have it soon. If the ratification of the guaranty of France comes it will be very lucky. However, I hope we shall get the exchange of the ratifications of Sueden and Denmark made, if it should not.”

SECRETARY J. CRAGGS to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, August 2, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book* 5.—*Public Record Office*.]

FREDERICK, KING OF DENMARK, to THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

1720, August [6] 17, Copenhagen.—“Serenissime, etc., Quoyque je ne doute pas que mon conseiller d'etat et envoyé extraordinaire, Westphalen, qui reside en la cour de vôtre majesté, ne luy ait déjà appris selon l'ordre que je luy en ay donné que par l'assistance de Dieu et par la mediation et les

bons offices des ministres plenipotentiaires des couronnes de la Grande Bretagne et de France respectivement, de l'ambassadeur extraordinaire et du resident des dites couronnes la traité de paix entre moy d'un coté et le Roy et la couronne de Suede de l'autre fut signe le 3 Juillet passe, je n'ay, pourtant, pas voulu manquer comme bon amy, frère et voisin de le notifier à vôtre majesté. Vôtre majesté pourra juger elle même selon sa grande penetration qu'après qu'un chacun a cherché et taché de faire et conclurre pour foy en particulier la paix avec la couronne de Suede que j'ay enfin été obligé selon les circonstances des conjonctures presentes, et considerant que vôtre majeste elle meme entra il y a deja quelques années sans ma concurrence sans une negociation de paix separée avec la dite couronne de Suede et qu'elle a toujours depuis temoigné son inclination à la paix de songer serieusement à mettre une heureuse fin à cette longue guerre qui a été très onereuse à moy en particulier aussi bien qu'aux autres et de ne pas differer plus long tems la paix telle qu'elle a été faite par le grace de Dieu, et celà d'autant plus que j'ay trouvé ma convenance dans cette paix et ses conditions et que par ce moyen, j'ay pu sortir avec gloire et avantage de la guerre. Or comme je puis asseurer vôtre majesté que je n'ay rien conclu ni stipulé qui luy puisse etre contraire ou prejudiciable et que je suis fermement resolu de vivre avec elle apres cette paix conclue comme auparavant dans une constante amitié, et de contribuer toujours a entretenir une bonne intelligence, aussi je me repose que vôtre majesté aprendra avec plaisir la notification qu'en bon amy, frère et voisin je luy fais de la conclusion de cette paix. Je souhaite de tout mon coeur que vôtre majesté voye aussi bientot à sa gloire et satisfaction la conclusion de la paix avec la couronne de Suede et qu'ainsi cette longue, sanglante et onerouse guerre soit changee dans un etat heureux et tranquilla.

“Si vôtre majesté le trouve bon et de sa convenance que je contribue à ce qui luy peut être utile et agreable pour obtenir par ma mediation et mes bons offices une fin si désirée j'offre à vôtre majesté pour cet effet dans de bonnes intentions et comme un bon amy, frère et voisin, ma dite mediation et mes bons offices, attendant que vôtre majesté veuille s'ouvrir à moy en confidence sur les conditions de paix que dans ce cas là elle voudra demander. Je suis avec sincerité et passion, Serenissime, de vôtre majesté le bon frère, amy et voisin, FRIEDRICK.” 2 pp. *Copy.*

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, August [6] 17, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 44.—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, August [6] 17, Copenhagen.—“You guessed right. Milord Carteret and I are still here and will be till the exchange

of the ratifications of the treaty betwixt Sweden and Denmark is made. They are now come, and I hope that from England will be here very soon, and we shall put an end to that affair. I have not yet got liberty to go to Hannover, but I hope to get it soon.

"I wrote to you some time ago that Mr. Hanneken desired to go with me to Hannover and was unwilling to leave me. I left it to himself, and I hope I shall be able to do something for him. I have given him your letter. Milord Carteret recommended Mr. Tigh to Lord Glenorchy, and no doubt he may be a very fitt person since he has the languages."

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORDS CARTERET and POLWARTH.

1720, August [8] 19, Hannover.—"I recieved this morning by a messenger from England the ratification under the great seal of your act, my Lord Polwarth, for his Majesty's guaranty of the Dutchy of Sleswick to the King of Denmark and I got it immediately signed by his Majesty, and now I send it forthwith to your lordships; but as there may be some difference in the date between this and that which was returned to England signed by his Majesty to be put under the great seal, with orders that it should be transmitted from thence directly to your lordships, I must desire you that you will not make use of this unless there be an absolute necessity for it, hoping that the other ratification from England will come to your hands time enough for exchanging the ratifications of the treaty between the courts of Sweden and Denmark.

"Yours, my Lord Carteret, of the 10th instant, having been laid before his Majesty, he approved your thoughts of obliging the King of Denmark by appointing an ambassadour to reside at his court and has named you, my Lord Polwarth, for that purpose, and I will write by the first opportunity to England to have your privy seal and other dispatches drawn and transmitted hither to be signed by his Majesty.

"Your lordships' letters which came in this morning lie now before the King and I hope your lordships will excuse me for not writeing to you more at large at this time by reason I would dispatch forthwith the messenger with the ratification. . . ." *Copy.* 1½ pp.

JA. PAYZANT to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, August [8] 19, Hanover.—". . . Prince Frederick is now very well and the cause of his indisposition, which is attributed to puberty, is almost intirely abated. The King of Prussia arrived at Herrenhausen on Saturday night last and was saluted with a treble discharge of the great guns from the ramparts. I congratulate most heartily your lordship upon your being appointed his Majesty's ambassador extraordinary to the court of Denmark. . . ." 1 p.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, August [9] 20, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 44.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to SECRETARY J. CRAGGS.

1720, August [9] 20, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 44.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, August [9] 20, Copenhagen.—“The exchange of the ratifications of Sueden and Denmark cannot be made so soon as we expected because of some errors in that of Sueden, which were found in collationing of it with the treaty, which oblige us to send it back to Stockholm to be corrected, and which is done by a courier to-day. The ratifications of Great Britain and France may be here by the time the courier returns from Stockholm, and then this affair will be ended at once.

“The King of Sueden has writt to the King of Denmark, and accepted his con-mediation with the King, our master, for a peace betwixt Sueden and the Czar, and the King of Denmark has writt to the Czar offering his con-mediation for that purpose. I cannot desire leave to go to Hannover till the exchange of the ratifications is made, which will draw out yet a fourtnight.”

THE SAME to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, August [13] 24, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 44.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, August [13] 24, Copenhagen.—“By letters from Earl Stanhope yesterday from Hannover I understand the King has honoured me with the character of his ambassadour extraordinary to the King of Denmark till the congress at Brunswick opens. Mr. Hanneken has served here long and well. I have proposed to the Earl Stanhope that he be secretary of the ambassade. We expect the ratification of the treaty from Sueden every minute. So soon as that is come and exchanged I hope to get to Hannover. Milord Carteret will not go from this till [it] is done. Monsieur Schrader is here with him and in good health.”

JAMES JEFFERYES to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, August 13, Dantzic.—Rear Admiral Hosier, who arrived in this port two days ago with seven ships of the English squadron to obtain provisions for the fleet, has given me information of the fight which took place a few days ago in the Isle of Aland between the Swedes and the Russians. The Swedes having attacked that island, four of their small

frigates in approaching had the misfortune to run upon the banks and were surrounded by the Russian's galleys which obliged them to surrender, although the Swedes had behaved with so much bravery that it cost the Russians one thousand or twelve hundred killed. This took place in a channel off the isle of Gothland called Kappelwyk, when the ships which are here left the combined fleet. The greater part of the Czar's army collected near Kiovie and Smolensko has reached Livonia where it will be employed for guarding the coast. Prince Menezicoff has also returned from the Ukraine to Petersburg. The three or four regiments which the Czar withdrew from the duchy of Courland some weeks ago, according to the promise made to the Polish ambassador, have already been replaced by as many more who will winter in the said duchy, which is a new cause of discontent to the Poles. The Czar, who finds himself in perfect health for the last three weeks, inclines to travel for several months, but it is not known at Petersburg why he will do so or where he intends to go. The Palatine of Mazovie, who had his audience of leave on the 14th, sets out soon for his own court. It is the Bishop of Neutra who will come to Warsaw at the opening of the general diet as the ambassador of the Emperor. Great disorders take place daily at Konigsberg where the Prussians continue to make exactions on everybody by force, and spare no quality. The shops are shut and the town has sent a deputation to Berlin to complain against the officers to the King. The Starosta Lubomirski left here on Tuesday the 9th on his way to congratulate the King of Sweden upon his accession to the crown. *French.* 3 pp.

LORD CARTERET to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, August [14] 25, Copenhagen.—“Ever since I have been at this court and in all the parties of pleasure I have had the honour to accompany the King of Denmark I have endeavour'd to find out his true disposition towards settling the peace and quiet of the north. When I found that he was very much alienated from the Czar and jealous of his power and when I perceived that his Majesty honoured me with a more than ordinary confidence I ventured to begin to sift whether it was not possible (in case of absolute necessity and in case the King, our master, should think it for his interest to desire it) to bring his Majesty to lend troops for subsidy against the Czar. As it was highly necessary for me to touch the point very tenderly, so I was forced to drop things by halves and to receive answers from him by halves. I often talked more freely to his Majesty concerning the general interest of the Protestant cause and I always found him very zealous upon that head and ready to employ his force if any unjust oppression should arise against the Protestants. In discoursing upon this head he made one reflection to me which is a solid one and which every good Englishmen must

agree with him in. He said that it was the interest of England to sustain the Protestant religion with all her force, for if that religion was once destroyed abroad we should keep it but a very short time at home. I told him that was our notion, as appeared by the late addresses of both Houses of Parliament to the King. He said that those addresses showed that we were a wise nation and well govern'd.

"As I have often had the honour to discourse with his Majesty in this strain, so did I always slide something in with relation to the Czar. He used to say that he had alliance with the Czar and could not break with him openly, and that the Czar would never begin a quarrel with him. I used to say that the King, my master, did not desire by any means to quarrel with the Czar; that it was our master's intention to finish the war and not to prolong it; but that if the Czar kept so great a footing in the Baltick he in time would be dangerous to us all. His Majesty agreed to this but said that he did not see what we could do to him and that the Czar would never part with Reval by negotiation. I said that was a very difficult point to be brought about but that we must try all means to arrive at that end.

"These discourses I have had with his Majesty at several times but I never have spoken upon these points to any one here but to the King and that in private and to one person more. I dined to-day with his majesty who took me aside and after having put me in mind of the discourses which I have had with him upon these heads, he asked me whether I thought that the King, my master, would have any occasion for any of his troops; that now he had made peace he had troops to spare and would not be unwilling to employ them if he could do it upon a just foundation and for his own and for my master's utility. I asked him whether he would employ them in case the Protestant religion should be disturbed in Germany. He said that was a very justifiable occasion and he would not be wanting to concert with my master what should be necessary upon that head. I then asken him whether his Majesty, if the Czar continued to act contrary to the Protestant interest and to reject all peaceable propositions, would lend a good body of troops against him. He said that he could not begin a war with the Czar, but I perceived that if he made a treaty with the King, my master, by which he was to lend him a body of troops, those troops so lent might be employed as the King, my master, pleased, but that then he must find his own utility in it. After a long discourse his Majesty told me in short that he would suspend his design of reducing his troops till he heard from the King of England. He desired me to write immediately to the King but in the secretest manner to know as soon as possible whether the King has any occasion for some troops of Denmark and, in case he has, to know what propositions

the King, our master, will make to him, the King of Denmark, for the use of those troops.

"He bid me trust this to no body but the King, my master, and to your lordship, and not to speak to any of the council here. He added that by this declaration to me he gave me a strong mark of the trust that he placed in my person. I promised his Majesty to dispatch a messenger with my letter the next day. He added that according to the answer he would regulate the reduction of his troops.

"When your lordship has weighed this important proposition you will let me know what answer to give. I beg leave to suggest to your lordship not to mention this matter to Monsieur Sohlethall, the Danish envoy. If anything is to be made of this matter the King will send upon this occasion a person on purpose with me to Hannover. Your lordship will be able to guess who that will be. The King has an extream confidence in him and he deserves it. That person has a very great respect for your lordship. If anything is to be done against the Czar it is cavalry that is most to be wanted and his Danish majesty can furnish upwards of 6,000 which no Muscovite squadrons in the ordinary course of things can withstand. When I asked his majesty to do me the honour to explain to me what he mean'd when he said he must find his utility in lending his troops he answered 'Let the King, your master, tell me what he will do for me if I take this step; I cannot give him a greater proof of my attachment to his interest.'

"If your lordship thinks it proper that any negotiation of this sort should be commenced it may easily be done, and a person in whom the King of Denmark has great confidence will be sent to Hannover. If your lordship thinks it improper to be touched upon it may easily be drop't by a compliment. . . ." *Copy. [Very private.] 4½ pp.*

THE EARL OF STANHOPE TO LORDS CARTERET and POLWARTH.

1720, August 16-27, Hanover.—"I can now with great satisfaction acquaint your lordships that the Regent and the Archbishop of Cambray have solemnly promised that the ratification of the guaranty for Sleswick shou'd be dispatched and that it shou'd be sent the very day after that Schaub took his leave of the Regent. This will furnish your lordships with an occasion of letting the King of Denmark feel with how much cordiality and warmth we espouse his interests. I confess I was once apprehensive we should not have succeeded, nor shou'd we, I believe, have obtained it, unless the present situation of affairs in France had made the Regent sensible that he stands more in need than ever of our master's friendship. The onely use or advantage we have endeavoured to draw from this distress hath been to secure the King of Denmark's interest. I heartily wish your lordships joy of this resolution and that you may speedily put the finishing

hand to the great business you have so happily conducted thus far, after which I shall be very impatient to kiss both your hands. . . ." *Copy.* 2 pp.

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, August [16] 27, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 44.—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to SECRETARY J. CRAGGS.

1720, August [16] 27, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 44.—*Public Record Office.*]

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, August 20–31, Bath.—. . . Lord Sunderland left for Hanover three days ago. Lord Stair left for the same place eight days ago and took with him secretary Schaab, who had newly come from Madrid. I see that Lord Carteret is still at Copenhagen awaiting the ratification. I wish that you would press to be at Hanover at the beginning of September before his Majesty leaves for Gohre, for you could push your affairs better than at Gohre. . . . *French.* 4 pp.

SIR JOHN NORRIS to THE SAME.

1720, August 20, Stockholm.—“ . . . Monsieur Bothmer has bin hear three days. He will not one any business but a visit to the King as an old acquaintance, tho we can see plainely otherwise. The Prince William leave this place a Munday and the King and Queen go with him about seven Swedish leagues to a house whare they will stay a few days. Bothmer goes likewise with them whare he will end what he has to doe and return to Copenhagen, but talks of seing Gottenburg in his way. Rear Admiral Hosieur is cum to me from his house but has not mett anything of consiquence. Thair is no ruff in the sea.” 3 pp.

W. FINCH to THE SAME.

1720, August 20, Stockholm.—“ I beg leave to wish your lordship joy of being appointed to reside as ambassador at the court of Denmark, and hope that your lordship will believe that no one can be more rejoiced at any new mark of favour the King, our master, is pleased to place upon you than I am. Orders have been sent to Mr. Adlerfelt to be ready to go to Stralsund if occasion requires. Prince William of Hesse told Sir John Norris and me yesterday that there was some reason to believe that the Danes would lend six or seven ships to Sweden to ly in the Swedish ports this winter, but we having heard nothing from your lordship or my Lord Carteret of that affair, we don't know from whence these hopes arise. Mr. Bothmar is still here. He designs to sett out with the Prince who begins his journey on Munday next.” 2 pp.

JAMES JEFFERYES to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, August 20, Dantzic.—Rear Admiral Hosier having victualled his little squadron, set sail last Lord's day, the 14th, to rejoin the combined fleet, having received instructions at the same time to go to the Helensab mouth of the Swedish sheres. M. Tolstoy arrived here recently from Hamburg and mentioned that he had learned on his journey from his court that the Russians were about to make a new invasion on Sweden. He spoke also of the disposition of the Czar to make peace with Sweden and says positively that he will send plenipotentiaries to the congress at Brunswick. I have received a letter written from Berlin stating that there had been formed in Pomerania an allied army for Sweden which will go through Poland to fight against the Czar, if that prince should be unwilling to make peace, and it is supposed that when this army commences operations, the Poles will join them. General Ribinski arrived here from Warsaw two days ago and it is said he will remain here some time. The Prussians, perceiving that the inhabitants of Konigsberg were meditating a rising, have at length desisted from the violence with which they had seized the people, even in the church and greatly illused those who showed reluctance to become soldiers. *French.* 3 pp.

LORDS CARTERET and POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, [August 23] September 3, Copenhagen.—“On Sunday last Molloy, the messenger, arrived here from England with the ratification of Lord Polwarth's act. The Suedish ratification is not yet returned, but I expect it every day. Your lordship's letter of the 27th August to Lord Polwarth and me concerning the certainty of our having the French ratification has been of great use to us. Mr. Wernicke writes to the same purpose from Paris and says that the ratification has been actually dispatch'd from thence, but do's not mention to what place, whether to Hannover, to Stockholm or hither. Mr. Campredon acquainted me some time ago that he had writt to his court to desire the ratification might be sent to me, since which I have heard nothing further from him.

“Your lordship before this will have recieved my letter which I sent by Mottrain, the messenger. On Saturday last the King sent for Lord Polwarth and me to council and made us a proposition in form to the effect of what I writt by Mottrain. He said that if the King, our master, had any occasion for a body of troops for the protection of the Protestant religion he would immediately send him a considerable corps upon such terms as should be agreed upon, or if there was no immediate occasion for troops but a prospect only of their being soon wanted that in that case he would keep such a body together as should be desired, ready to march at a very short warning and upon such terms as had

been usual in that case; that if he once disbanded part of his army he should not be in a condition to make good this offer, and therefore he desired the King our master's answer as soon as possible upon which he would take his measures to reduce or not his troops. Upon discoursing afterwards with the council we found that his Danish majesty would enter into a treaty if the King, our master, desired it upon this head; that troops might be had for subsidys to the number of twelve or fourteen thousand; that the third part at least of this corps might be cavalry; that his Danish Majesty would either treat with us upon the same foot that he had done with her late Majesty, Queen Ann, or else, if we would treat for his keeping a corps ready, he would treat in that case upon the same foot as his father had done in the year 1672 when France attacked the Empire and Low Countrys and when he concluded a defensive alliance with the Emperour, Spain and Holland, by virtue of which alliance and upon the consideration from Spain and Holland therein mentioned Denmark kept ready an army of 16 thousand men, viz.: 10 thousand foot and 6 thousand horse.

"We said that we would acquaint the King, our master, with this proposition and return an answer as soon as possible, thanking in the mean time his majesty and his council for showing so much readiness to concur with our master in supporting the Protestant cause. They said, if the King of Great Britain had no occasion for troops then this matter was at an end and the King of Denmark would reduce his army, but if he had occasion we saw their inclination and disposition but in all cases they recommended to us great secrecy, which we promised they might depend upon on our part. . . ."

LORD POLWARTH to THE SAME.

1720, [August 23] September 3, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 44.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, [August 23] September 3, Copenhagen.—"Milord Carteret who is still here, had a letter to-day from Monsieur Campredon telling him that the ratification of the guaranty of France for the Dutchy of Sleswick was acoming. I may be here, we hope, much about the time that the ratification come again from Sueden; and how soon the exchange is made, we shall be going to Hannover, where, however, I reckon I shall not stay long. I shall return here till the congress of Brunswick opens.

"I have nothing of news to write to you. General Bothmer, who is gone for a few days to Stockholm, will be back here again, I reckon, towards the end of next week, probably before we get from this. I had a letter from Sir John Norris within these few days; all's well aboard the fleet."

SECRETARY J. CRAGGS to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, August 23, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5.—Public Record Office.*]

JA. PAYZANT to THE SAME.

1720, [August 23] September 3, Hanover.—“ . . . We have an account from the Hague that my Lord Stair sett out from thence the 31st past to proceed hitherwards. The Earl of Sunderland was expected there that day from England, and his lordship after 8 days stay designs to proceed likewise forwards. Sir George Byng arrived here some days ago. The Lords Stanhope and Carteret and Sir Robert Sutton have been appointed by his Majesty to be his ambassadors and plenipotentiarys at the congress at Cambray. . . .”
2 pp.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORDS CARTERET and POLWARTH.

1720, [August 24] September 4, Hanover.—“ I received your last dispatches, my Lord Carteret, of 24, 25 and 27th past, and yours, my Lord Polwarth, of 20, 24 and 27th of the same month, and laid them before his Majesty but have no commands to give you upon them. In my last to your lordships of 27th past I gave you an account that the Regent had promised Mr. Schaub that the ratification of the guaranty for Sleswick shou'd be forthwith dispatched, and your lordships will now see by the enclosed extract of Sir Robert Sutton's letter that two ratifications had been actually sent to Monsieur Campredon, one barely ratifying his act and the other with the addition that his Danish majesty desired might be made to it; and in the enclosed letter to Mr. Finch, which you will please to forward, I write to him to use his endeavours that this last may be sent forthwith to Denmark, if it is not already, and when it is arrived you will then improve this condescension the Regent has had for his Danish majesty upon the most pressing instances made in his Majesty's name to his Royal Highness for that purpose.

“ I am to acquaint you, my Lord Carteret, that his Majesty has been pleased to appoint your excellency joyntly with me and Sir Robert Sutton to be his Majesty's ambassadors extraordinaries and plenipotentiarys at the congress at Cambray, and I have accordingly writ to England to have the necessary dispatches drawn and transmitted hither for his Majesty's hand, and, as it will be for his Majesty's service that when you have received the necessary instructions here and settled your private affairs in England, your excellency shou'd repair betimes to Cambray, I must therefore desire you to make what haste you can hither as soon as the ratifications are exchanged. I shall likewise be very glad, my Lord Polwarth, to see you (here), but it will be necessary you shou'd stay at Copenhagen 'till the sum

of six hundred thousand rix dollars, for which Monsieur Freudenfelt, the King of Sweden's aide de camp, has put bills into my Lord Carteret's hands, be pay'd by you to his Danish majesty according to the treaty, unless you have some trusty person acceptable to his Danish majesty whom you can charge with the care of it. . . ." *Copy.* 3 pp.

Enclosure.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the CHEVALIER SUTTON.

1720, August [16] 27, Paris.—I have not ceased to press the expediting of the ratification of the act of guarantee of the Duchy of Sleswick in the form in which the King of Denmark desires it, and I have now the satisfaction to tell you that they have already sent it in duplicate. The Archbishop of Cambray tells me that they would be also glad if the King of Denmark would be content with the simple ratification of the act as signed by M. Campredon, but if an act of guarantee in stronger form is insisted upon we have only to ask it. . . . I cannot hide from you that this proceeding has cost the Regent dearly. The Archbishop of Cambray could not refrain from telling me that his Royal Highness felt himself dishonoured and had done himself a great injury with the French by an act which is so contrary to the engagements under which they lay by old treaties, and he had only made this great sacrifice out of consideration for the King, our master. He also complained with much sorrow and annoyance that Sweden had so managed this treaty of peace with Denmark as to cast upon France the whole reproach of this odious cession. . . . *French copy.* 2 pp.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD CARTERET.

1720, [August 24] September 4, Hanover.—His Majesty is particularly pleased with your private letter of 25th August stating your conversations with the King of Denmark regarding his troops in case they should be needed for the pacification of the North. You will be careful to strengthen the King of Denmark in that disposition, without, however, committing us to anything, as we do not yet know if the Danish troops will be absolutely necessary or what number of them. We shall omit nothing to arrive at a peace with the Czar, and I shall press the Imperial court to concur with us upon a plan for that purpose and to take measures to bring the Czar to reason if he refuses. At present we do not quite know the intentions of the Emperor, but we are determined to ascertain this for certain soon. If the Emperor is willing to enter into our plans, even though he breaks with other powers, we can better judge what use to make of the offer of

the King of Denmark, of which we shall inform him as soon as possible. Meanwhile, it will be well that he should keep the troops at hand ; but you should let him understand this simply by way of advice, showing him how much it concerns his own interest, so that we may not have a demand for subsidies some day from him upon the pretext that we hindered the disbanding of his troops. When he is brought to employ them we will endeavour to act so that he will find his recompense, although really there is no prince which has more reason than himself to put forth efforts to keep the Baltic out of the empire of the Czar. Besides, of all the enemies of Sweden the King of Denmark is the one who gains the most and you can make him feel how strongly his Majesty laboured for his interest by the unwillingness which France manifested to grant the ratification of the guarantee of the duchy of Sleswick. It was necessary for us to urge the Regent on this point, and the true reasons which have made that Prince so reluctant in this matter should certainly determine the King of Denmark to put forth every effort, seeing that the Duke of Holstein has less to hope from the help of the Czar. As to the religious affairs there is reason to hope that they will be quieted for the present upon the resolutions which the Emperor has given to our ministers at Vienna. His Majesty in concert with the King of Prussia has sent orders to his ministers at Ratisbon, which in all probability will bring about a prompt settlement of recent grievances. However, as we can never be sure owing to the restlessness of the Catholic clergy, who always stir up new troubles if they see the Protestant powers off their guard and not in a condition to repress their oppressions, you should strengthen the King of Denmark in his laudable zeal for the maintenance of religion. That without doubt is the thing for which his troops should always be ready, and you justly remark that in effect the Danish troops while they fight against the Czar will fight as well for the liberty of religion as for the security of the Empire. . . . *French.* 4 pp. [*Private.*]

GEORGE, KING OF GREAT BRITAIN, as Elector of Brunswick, and FREDERICK WILLIAM, KING OF PRUSSIA, as Duke of Magdebourg, to the KING OF DENMARK.

1720, [August 27] September 7.—“*Nous ne pouvons dispenser de faire scavoir à vôtre majesté et apparemment il luy est déjà connu comme quoy son majesté Imperiale nous a fait tenir comme Princes Directeurs du Cercle de la Basse Saxe un excitatoire en termes fort pressant afin que nous nous employassions aupres de vôtre majesté pour faire hâter la restitution de sa dilection le Duc Charles Frederick de Holstein dans les pais relevant de l'Empire ; ou bien qu'en cas d'un plus long retardement nous retablissions incessamment sa dilection dans ses dits pais moyennant un execution actuelle et en nous servant même s'il etoit*

nécessaire de l'assistance des Cercles de l'Empire les plus voisins.

"Or nous ne doutons nullement et nous mettons une ferme confiance en la grande prudence et équité de votre majesté qu'elle sera portée d'elle même, avant que la très juste intention que son majesté Imperiale a dans cette affaire soit mise en execution à remettre les pais *ducatus* de Holstein à sa dilection le Duc sans plus de delay et a donner pour cet effet les ordres nécessaires sans aucune perte de tems ; ainsi que par cecy nous recommandons celà à votre majesté de notre mieux.

"Mais au cas que contre toute attente votre majesté differat de se conformer comme il faut et d'obeir aux mandemens Imperiaux adressés a votre majesté comme Duc de Holstein, votre majesté jugera aisement suivant sa grande penetration qu'àlors nous ne pourrions nous abstenir pour mettre en execution la restitution pleniére du dit Duc dans ses pais qui relevant de l'Empire de nous servir des moyens que dans de pareilles occurrences ordonnent et fournissent les constitutions de l'Empire et les reglements du Cercle et que demandent les ordonnances Imperiales emanées pour cet effet, lesquelles en cas de besoin notre charge de directeurs du dit Cercle nous obligera de mettre en execution.

"Il nous seroit le plus agreable si votre majesté vouloit nous ne dispenser par une prompte deference aux mandemens Imperiaux. Et en attendant là-dessus la resolution de votre majesté nous demeurons prêts à luy donner des marques de notre amitie et de notre disposition à luy rendre service. . ." (Signed for the King of Great Britain) "A. G. Baron de Bernstorff" (and for the King of Prussia) "L. de Gveriken." 2½ pp. *Copy.*

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, [August 27] September 7, Friedrichsbourg.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 44.—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to SECRETARY J. CRAGGS.

1720, [August 27] September 7, Friedrichsbourg.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 44.—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to M. DE LA FAYE.

1720, [August 27] September 7, Friedrichsbourg.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 44.—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to MR. FINCH.

1720, [August 27] September 7, Friederichsbourg.—". . . I have not heard a word of what you write of the Danish ships. I wish they might be sent ; it would be a very good step made and much for our master's service. If we can forward it you may be sure we shall. Hitherto we have not

found matters in a situation that we could propose it and tho in the winter they could not be of great use, that step made must lead further; and if our master's service is carried on no matter how nor by whom. My Lord Carteret is still here. We shall be going soon to Hannover."

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, [August 31] September 11, Bath.— . . . Is it true that General Bothmer has gone to Stockholm? Let me know why and if they are recalling Bassewitz. I hope you will receive from Stockholm speedily the ratification, and that the exchange will be made so that you can get to Hanover. Lord Sunderland and Lord Stair will both be there. I have the pleasure of speaking frequently of you with Mr. Haldane, the father, who has come here from Scotland with his wife and daughters, one of whom has married the second son of the Justice Clerk. One of the sons of Mr. Haldane is to marry in Scotland a sister of Lord Forrester. The Dukes of Roxburgh and Argyll are at Edinburgh but I believe the Duke of Montrose is still at London. Lord Sutherland is greatly affected at the death of his son, Lord Strathnaver. . . . *French.* 3 pp.

JAMES JEFFERYES to THE SAME.

1720, August 31, Dantzic.—The Palatine of Mazovie has written from Riga to Duke Ferdinand of Courland, informing him that he has at last found means of settling with the Czar the affair of the duchy to the entire satisfaction of his court and to the advantage of the Duke, who will be restored to his rights and reponed to the possession of the said duchy, and that the Duchess dowager, the niece of the Czar, had already come from Riga with the design of living there henceforth; also that the Russian troops had received orders to evacuate Courland at once. The ambassador added in the same letter that he had arranged with the Czar to examine by a commission the matter of Mietau as well as the claims of the Duchess against General Pestushoff, who has done most harm, and all others who had part in the administration and that the Czar had pledged his word to punish without distinction all those who were convicted of having abused their authority or oppressed the people in the name of the Duchess. Opinion is greatly divided as to whether the general diet of Warsaw will take place or not. Many think that as the small diets for the most part have ceased to exist, the king is only deferring the general diet. Others affirm that it is absolutely the interest and the intention of his majesty to hold it although the court well knows that the instructions of nearly all the commissioners are not to enter upon any matter until the affair of the grand generals is disposed of to the satisfaction of the Estates and the command of the foreign troops taken from Count Fleming. Abbè Silva left here to-day to keep

an eye upon the general diet, if it should be held, in the interests of the Emperor, his master. General Ribinski left some days ago without troubling the town with his old complaints, which he was afraid to do. The Russians hold the action at Aland as a signal victory on their side, and in a printed account of it sent here from Petersburg say they had only three hundred and twenty nine dead and wounded in that action. *French.* 3 pp.

LORDS CARTERET and POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, September [3] 14, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 44.—*Public Record Office.*]

LORD POLWARTH to SECRETARY J. CRAGGS.

1720, September [3] 14, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 44.—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, September [3] 14, Copenhagen.—“I am so hurried about with Milord Carteret that I cannot yet write so often as I would. The exchange of the ratifications is not yet made. I hope it will be in a few days. That of the guaranty of France is not yet come here. It is sent, as we are informed, to Mr. Campredon. So soon as the exchange is made Lord Carteret go's to Hannover or Gohre, and I shall either go with him or follow him soon after.”

MR. WHITWORTH to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, September 3-14.—“I have onely just time to acquaint you by this post that the six towns who delay'd the election of a pensionary in the last assembly of the States of Holland, finding all their indeavours to gain a majority to their side in vain, have desisted from their opposition, and in the meeting the day before yesterday, Monsieur Hoornbeck was unanimously declared Pensionary of Holland ; but Monsieur Starenburg, the first of the nobles, is made keeper of the great seal, and president of the feofs, which separation will take away a great part of the authority and lustre that his employment had in the time of the late pensionary, Monsieur Heinsius.

“My Lord Sunderland sets out for Hanover on Sunday next, and on the contrary Sir George Bying is expected from thence every day in his way to England.” 2 pp.

THE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN to THE QUEEN OF DENMARK.

1720, September 6, Herenhausen.—“Madame ma soeur, Ayant muni le Lord Polwarth du caractere de mon ambassadeur extraordinaire pour donner plus d'eclat et de dignité au temoignage que je luy ay ordonné de rendre à mon bon frere, le Roy de Danemarc, de la part que je prens au

retablissement de la paix entre luy et le Roy de Suede, je l'ay chargé de vous faire en cette qualité mes complimens de congratulation sur cet heureux evenement. Je vous prie de donner entiere creance à ce qu'il vous dira là dessus et au rapport qu'il vous dira là dessus et au rapport qu'il vous fera de l'amitié sincere et de la haute estime avec lesquelles, je suis, Madame ma soeur, votre tres affectionné frere, GEORGE R." *Copy.* 1 p.

THE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN TO THE QUEEN OF DENMARK.

1720, September 6, Herrenhausen.—“Madame ma soeur, Ayant nommé le Lord Glenorchy, fils aîné du Comte de Brodalbain, mon envoyé extraordinaire vers mon bon frere, le Roy de Danemarc, je l'ai chargé de vous donner de ma part les assurances les plus sinceres de l'affection et de l'estime que je conserveray tousjours pour votre personne et de mon desir de vous en donner des marques reelles en toute occasion. Je vous prie d'y ajouter foy et d'etre persuadée que je suis tres veritablement, Madame ma soeur, votre tres affectionné frere, GEORGE R." *Copy.* 1 p.

LORDS CARTERET and POLWARTH TO THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, September [6] 17, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 44.—*Public Record Office.*]

INSTRUCTIONS TO LORD POLWARTH.

“Instructions for our right trusty and welbeloved Alexander, Lord Polwarth, whom we have appointed our ambassadour extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our good brother, the King of Denmark, given at our Court at Herrenhausen, the sixth day of September, 1720, in the seventh year of our reign.

(*Superscribed*) GEORGE R.

“1. Whereas we, being well satisfied with your services as our envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the court of Denmark, are pleased, as a particular mark of our approbation thereof and of our esteem and regard for your person, to confer upon you the character of our ambassadour extraordinary and plenipotentiary at that court, we do herewith transmitt to you our letters of credence to our good brother and sister, the King and Queen of Denmark, which you are to notify in the usual manner and to demand an audience; which audience you are to take according to the form established at that court and as has been observed heretofore by the ambassadours extraordinary from our crown to that of Denmark.

“2. At your audience you shall deliver to the King our letters of credence and accompany the same with a complement of congratulation in our name upon the peace lately concluded between him and the crown of Sweden, and with

all proper assurances of our friendship and esteem for him, letting his majesty know that we have directed you to improve all opportunitys which may contribute to preserve and strengthen the present amity and good correspondence between the two crowns and to promote the mutual advantages of our subjects and dominions respectively.

“ 3. You shall likewise take the first opportunity of having an audience of our good sister, the Queen of Denmark, at which you shall deliver to her our letters of credence and make her the compliments in our name.

“ 4. Whereas our royal predecessor, King Charles the Second, did, by his order in Council bearing date the 26th day of August, 1668, direct that his ambassadours should not for the future give the hand in their own houses to envoys according to what is practised by the ambassadours of other princes, you are therefore in pursuance of the said order in Council to observe the ceremonial therein prescribed and to take the hand of envoys in your own house.

“ 5. You shall in all other points follow such orders and instructions as you have already received from us or from one of our principal Secretarys of State by our order, during your residence there as our envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

“ 6. You shall from time to time observe such further instructions and directions as you shall receive from us or one of our principal Secretarys of State, with whom you shall likewise keep a constant and exact correspondence, giving an account of your proceedings from time to time and of all material occurrences which may happen during the course of this your employment. (Initialled) G.R.” 3 pp.

LORD CARTERET to THE KING OF SWEDEN.

1720, September [8] 19, Copenhagen.—“ Sire, Je n'ay pas pris la liberté de m'adresser à vôtre majesté depuis ma lettre du 27 Août parceque depuis ce tems là les affaires n'ont point changé de situation. Cette lenteur procede de l'incertitude où nous avons été à l'égard de la ratification que le Roy de Danemarck attend de la France, ce n'est que depuis très peu de jours que j'ay des nouvelles certaines, que cette piece fut depechée de Paris environ le 26th du passé, n.s., pour être envoyée à Mr. de Campredon à Stockholm. Le moment qu'elle arrivera icy vôtre majeste pourra compter que l'echange de sa ratification sera fait et que les ordres seront expédiés pour les evacuations. Si cette piece avoit été absolument refusée de la France en ce cas l'extradition des ratifications auroit déjà été faite, mais comme nous avons eu raison de l'attendre à tout moment selon tous les avis que j'ay eu, je me suis trouvé hors d'etat à cause de cette incertitude de prendre aucunes mesures positives. Je ne doute nullement que Mr. de Campredon ne me veuille confier cette piece et me l'envoyer icy le moment qu'il la recevra.

J'ay appris de Paris par une lettre du Chevalier Sutton, et le Roy de Danemarc a eu les memes avis de son envoyé a la cour de France, que deux pieces ont été expédiées à Mr. de Campredon, dont l'une est la ratification de ce que ce ministre a déjà signé et l'autre contient une certaine extension suivant ce que le Roy de Danemarc a souhaité. Sa majesté insiste d'avoir cette dernière piece et elle ne veut pas se laisser persuader qu'elle luy sera remise, si elle fait d'avance l'échange et fixe la terme pour les evacuations. Le Roy de Danemarc fonde cette opinion sur le raport que luy a fait son ministre à Paris qui luy mande que cette piece a été obtenue avec beaucoup de difficulté et que Mr. de Campredon a ordre de la menager avec une extreme retenue et de ne la point extradier (sic), qu'apres avoir fait ses derniers efforts pour faire accepter de sa majesté Danoise la première piece, laquelle est moins ample que l'autre. Mr. de Campredon, Sire, ayant toujours temoigné tant de zele pour le service de vôtre majesté, je suis persuadé que sur le moindre mot que vôtre majesté luy fera l'honneur de luy dire sur ce sujet il remettra d'abord la piece entre mes mains, apres quoy toute cette longue et difficile negotiation sera d'abord terminée au contentement de vôtre majesté. J'ay veu les ratifications du Roy de Danemarc. Elles sont pretes et les ordres pour les evacuations sont aussi dressée de sorte que n'en n'empêche à present la conclusion de cette grande affaire que l'absence de la susdite piece de la part de la France. Je supplie vôtre majesté de me faire l'honneur de croire que je n'ay rien negligé de ce qui a pu en aucune maniere contribuer à acclereler l'accomplissement de cet ouvrage. Mr. de Finch aura l'honneur de montrer à vôtre majesté un memoire qui fut présenté hier au Roy de Danemarc par le Lord Polwarth et moy pour cet effet. Quoyque sa majesté soit allée faire un tour en Jutlande son voyage ne retardera point l'échange, parcequ'elle m'a fait l'honneur de me declarer positivement que d'abord qu'elle sera informée que la piece de la France sera arrivée, elle ordonnera incessamment l'extradition de ses ratifications et donnera en même temps les ordres convenables pour les evacuations. J'ay eu l'honneur, Sire, d'expliquer à S.A.S., Monseigneur le Prince, frere de votre majesté, la situation de mes negotiations icy et Son Altesse est convenue avec moy qu'il étoit plus de l'interet de votre majesté d'avoir un peu de patience dans cette affaire, où il n'y a pas le moindre risque, que de la pousser trop vivement contre l'humeur du Roy de Danemarc. Je suis très fâché qu'elle traine en longueur contre l'attente de votre majesté, mais je puis l'asseurer, qu'elle sera finie sans perdre beaucoup plus de tems et que je me conformerai en tout à ce qui sera le véritable interet de votre majesté.

“ Je n'ay pas eu encore l'honneur d'accuser la reception des deux très gracieuses lettres qu'il a plu à votre majesté de m'écrire du 13^{me} et 18^{me} Août. J'ay craint de

l'importuner trop quand je n'ay rien eu de positif à écrire ; mais je me suis conformé entièrement aux ordres qu'elle m'a donné dans ses lettres et j'ay déjà repondu à celle que Mr. de Hopken m'a écrite par son ordre. J'ay encore remis les lettres de change entre les mains de Mr. d'Adlerfeldt et j'apuyurai en toutes choses ses negotiations.

"Je supplie votre majesté d'agreer le profond respect avec lequel j'aurai toujours l'honneur d'être, Sire, de votre majesté le très humble et très obeisant serviteur, CARTERET." *Copy.*
4½ pp.

JA. PAYZANT to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, September [9] 20, Hanover.—". . . We have an account from Berlin of 17 September that the King of Prussia received the week before a second letter from the Emperor to press his Prussian majesty to send a minister to the congress at Brunswick, whereof the opening is fix't to the 1st of November next, and that no further delay might be used in that affair; but no answer will be returned by his Prussian majesty until he knows his Britannick Majesty's sentiments thereupon. We have an account from the Hague that the Earl of Sunderland had made a visit to the new Pensionary to compliment him upon his nomination, who has since returned the visit. Wee expect his lordship here to-morrow. It is thought the King will be going to the Gohr the latter end of this month or the beginning of the next. . . ."
2 pp.

LORDS CARTERET and POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, September [10] 21, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 44.—*Public Record Office.*]

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1720, September [10] 21, Copenhagen.—"We expect every moment the ratification of the French guaranty of the Dutchy of Sleswick, in order to exchange all the ratifications together. Milord Carteret is still here with me, and probably we may go to Hannover together. The King of Denmark went on Thursday to make a short turn in Jutland. So soon as all is ready for the exchange of the ratifications, Lord Carteret and I will follow his Majesty to Kolding. Prince William of Hesse has been here some days. He did me the honour to dine with me yesterday. He continues his journey to Hannover to-day."

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to CHEVALIER SUTTON.

1720, September [14] 25, Hanover.—The King has seen with much satisfaction your successful efforts with his Royal Highness to bring him to put Sweden in a condition to treat with the Czar and the assurances which you have given on the part of his Royal Highness that he will concur for that

effect with the King in all measures which his Majesty deems suitable. You will endeavour to confirm his Royal Highness in intentions which are so much for the honour and interests of France and endeavour especially to make them effective. The information which his Highness has received that the Emperor and the Czar are interesting themselves on behalf of the Duke of Holstein appears only too well founded, but that should stimulate his Royal Highness so much the more for the interest of the Swedish crown. It is true that the Czar has accepted the mediation of the Emperor and wishes to be represented at the congress of Brunswick, and that the Emperor has told him the date of the opening of that congress, giving him a kind of assurance of a impartial mediation. It is also true that the Emperor has taken this step with the Czar without consulting or even letting us know about it, and you will find herewith the advice which his Majesty has thought good to give thereupon to the King of Sweden. We understand that Count Welling is coming to Brunswick but we do not think that the King of Sweden will leave him there when our dispatches reach him, and it were greatly to be wished that we were able at the same time to assure the King of Sweden of prompt and real help on the part of his Royal Highness. We will fain hope that he will see it good to take steps that the ratification of the guarantee for Sleswick will not be postponed so as to hinder for long the exchange of the ratification between Sweden and Denmark, for this peace is very essential to Sweden. I send you a copy of the letter which Prince William of Hesse has written upon this subject from Copenhagen to General Diemer and of that of M. Campredon to Lord Carteret. The Archbishop of Cambray has assured us in a letter to M. Destouches, dated 24th August, that that ratification has already been sent away. You have confirmed by your letter of the 26th August that this act in duplicate was sent to M. Campredon, so that it is very extraordinary that that act has not arrived. M. Campredon, knowing that it has been sent away, supposes that it has gone to Hanover, but certainly no one has received it there. Perhaps it has come after the date of his letter; but the thing is so important for Sweden that it seems necessary to let you know the particulars so that you may help to bring this uncertainty sooner to an end. . . . *French.* 3 pp.

M. CAMPREDON to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, September [14] 25.—I am extremely sorry not to be able to tell you of the ratification of the act of guarantee for Sleswick. . . . I have absolutely no orders for a second act of guarantee since the 26th August when the Archbishop of Cambray wrote me that it had been sent to Hanover. . . . You will be readily persuaded that I would not for a moment hinder the consumation of so important a work as that of the peace both for your satisfaction as well as my own

duty. . . . I shall be happy if by my influence I can contribute anything thereto. . . . *French copy.* 2 pp.

WM. FINCH to THE SAME.

1720, September 14, Stockholm.—“I have been continually with Mr. de Campredon since I recieved your lordships orders to persuade him to send the ratification of his act of guaranty and of the act with the extension desired by the King of Denmark. I cannot by any means find out that he has the ratification of either of those acts. He told me yesterday that Prince William of Hesse as well as your lordship had wrote to him to send that ratification and said he wondered to find that it was taken for granted on all sides that he had in his hands an act which he protested he never had received, and desired me to assure your lordship that if it was in his power you should have no further trouble about that matter, and gave me his word of honour that the moment the ratification of either act came to his hands he would bring it to me, tho it was at midnight.

“The King has very often pressed him upon the same subject and he has always absolutely denyed the having recieved any thing of that kind. Yesterday the Senate sent Mr. Secretary Hopken to Mr. Campredon to ask him if he had recieved the ratifications of these acts and the report Mr. Hopken made in Senate was that Mr. Campredon had given him all the assurances that man could give of his not having recieved the ratifications of those acts their excellencys had enquired after. . . .” 1½ pp. Extract.

SECRETARY J. CRAGGS to THE SAME.

1720, September 16, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book 5.—Public Record Office.*]

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORDS CARTERET and POLWARTH.

1720, September 17, Hannover.—“I am to acknowledge the receipt of your joint letter of the 3rd instant and of your particular letter, my Lord Carteret, of the 7th with the enclosed from the King of Sweden to yourself, all which have been laid before his Majesty, who was very glad to learn that the Swedish ratifications were arrived and hopes that the French ratification of Mr. Campredon's act of guaranty is since come to your hands and that you have exchanged before now the ratifications of the treaty.

“As to the offer lately made by the King of Denmark, his Majesty, expecting my Lord Sunderland and you, my Lord Carteret, here in few days and to hear very soon from Vienna, can say no more than what I wrote to you by Squire and must stay till that time to come to a resolution thereupon, when his Majesty may also be more particularly informed what the terms were of the two several former treatys you

mention. But in the meanwhile his Danish majesty wou'd doe well not to be too hasty in the reforming of his troops, and he may depend upon it that in less than a month we shall be able to say something positive. I shall likewise take care of Prince Charles's pretension as soon as my Lord Sunderland is here. . . ." *Copy.* 2 pp.

LORDS CARTERET and POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, September [17] 28, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 44.—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1720, [September 20] October 1, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 44.—*Public Record Office.*]

LORD POLWARTH to J. ROBETHON.

1720, [September 20] October 1, Copenhagen.—“Milord Carteret is still here with me. We have not yet got the exchange of the ratifications made, which hinders us to go to Hannover. Till I get there I cannot guess when the congress at Brunswick will open; if it does not open soon, I shall return hither till it does. General Bothmer went to Stockholm for nothing else that I know but for a visite to the King of Sueden, whom he has known and served with a long time. He stay'd there but a few days. I have heard nothing of Monsieur Bassewitz's being recall'd, tho' for what I hear he has no great interest at that court.”

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORDS CARTERET and POLWARTH.

1720, [September 21] October 2, Hanover.—I have recieved and placed before the King your dispatches of the 17th and 21st September (n.s.) with the two memoranda enclosed in the last, which have the entire approbation of his Majesty. The reasons which you have already advanced ought to suffice to lead the King of Denmark no longer to retard the exchange of the ratifications of his treaty with Sweden and to make the consequent evacuations, as it is only after these have been done that the King of Denmark can have the benefit of our guarantee and that of France for the duchy of Sleswick; and it offers a new motive more pressing still, as I have explained to M. de Sohlendahl, and one which deserves every attention from his Danish Majesty. On the one side we see very little appearance of a concert sufficient to reduce the Czar and on the other we perceive the good part which the Czar is taking in the overtures for peace with the King of Sweden either by M. Romanzoff or by some other channel. We hope that the King of Sweden will conclude nothing with the Czar without our taking part therein, but, if he consults us and the proposals of the Czar are feasible, we

would never think of turning him against them at a time when every day we see matters grow worse. And if Sweden makes peace with the Czar before the completion of her treaty with Denmark there is no doubt that she would then attempt to indemnify herself upon the King of Denmark for the provinces which she shall have abandoned to the Czar, and Sweden would be less to blame than the King of Denmark on account of his delays. This Prince wants to see the ratification of the guarantee of France before that exchange, and that should have been hastened as the King of Denmark desired it. It should really be in the hands of M. de Campredon, but if it has not been sent, notwithstanding the positive assurances which the Regent gave us, and if it should never be sent, the King of Denmark could not reproach either Sweden or us, as we have neglected nothing to obtain it for him, and we shall still employ all our endeavours thereto as may be necessary. You will see by the memorandum hereto annexed that we are still pressing the point and you know well that it is no less our interest than that of the King of Denmark himself that the guarantee of France should be joined with ours; but the King of Denmark should seriously reflect that not only does our guarantee come into force from the moment that the peace with Sweden is made but that he risks losing that peace by deferring its completion, and that it is neither dignified or convenient to conduct himself as if he depended on France either ratifying or nullifying it. These considerations should make an impression on the King of Denmark and he should not neglect the fact that the Emperor is taking to heart the interests of the Duke of Holstein, and that this Duke is ready to become the Czar's son-in-law. Besides, the intentions of France are not doubtful though she withholds the ratification, because it was solemnly promised to us. . . . We shall see that this ratification will soon be, if it has not already arrived, at Stockholm. . . . If the King of Denmark thinks that after the ratification of this treaty France might refuse her guarantee, the ratification between Denmark and Sweden could be placed in your hands for some weeks and kept secret, and we should not only then press the ratification by France with all our power but his Majesty would consent forthwith to specify by another convention the furnishing of support to the King of Denmark for the guarantee of Sleswick, which at present is only general, and he would endeavour also to assure him of the support of the King of Prussia by a reciprocal treaty of guarantee; but it is necessary that, before everything, peace between Denmark and Sweden should be completed, and until then Great Britain will remain free of all engagement with the King of Denmark. *French copy.* 5 pp.

JAMES JEFFERYES to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, September 21, Dantzic.—We doubt very much if the opening of the general diet of Warsaw which was fixed for

the 19th of this month has taken place that day, and there is a strong rumour that the King intends to go to Prussia or Saxony on account of the mortality which approaches nearer and nearer the capital and which has already crept into a burgh named Opatoviez about ten leagues from Warsaw in the palatinate of Sendomir. Certainly they are making ready the appartments of the royal castle at Marienbourg and other preparations for receiving the court. There is no improvement with regard to the affair of the grand generals and there will be difficulty about the election of a marshal for the diet. The King will propose one Count Orselinski, the court treasurer, who is known to be entirely devoted to the King, and the nobles will oppose to him Prince Lubomirski who will assist them. Next week will tell us better on these subjects. The three hundred Polish prisoners whom the Czar released by the solicitation of the Palatine of Mazovie have arrived at Warsaw. Our last news from Courland confirms the statement that the two Russian regiments which are at Vindau and Lievau will leave the duchy immediately. The grand treasurer Prebentau arrived here eight or ten days ago and will leave next week for Warsaw. *French.* 3 pp.

MR. WHITWORTH TO LORD POLWARTH.

1720, September 24–October 5, The Hague.—“My Lord Glenorchy is arrived in Holland, but I do not yet hear that he is come to the Hague. On the contrary I have received his Majesty’s orders to return to Berlin, and believe I shall set out from hence in three or four days for Hanover. I should be very glad if it was my good fortune to meet your lordship and my Lord Carteret there. All the ambassadours here are preparing to go to Cambray. The terrible shock the South Sea has received of late is felt even in this country very severely. Some of the managers are extremely blamed for their self interested and fallacious dealings. I hope some means will be found to revive the credit of this company a little since it is almost become a national concern.” 2 pp.

W. TONYN TO THE SAME.

1720, [September 24] October 5, Hague.—“At my arrival here on Wednesday last I had the honour to meet with your lordships letter of the 24th *ultimo* and have since made it my business to enquire what equipage my Lord Cadogan had at his entry, and got the inclosed account from the master of horse who was formerly an officer in the regiment I belong to. I have seen all his coaches except the coach of state, which is in the country, and am to see it some time next week. The best harness I have seen, but do not think them nor the coaches extraordinary, neither are the entries here so magnificent as those I have seen in London. The brasses are of a flower’d work, neither arms nor crest upon them, but are richly gild. The state coach is to be disposed of and I

believe will be sold very cheap. The master of horse expects to hear daily at what price my lord values it. The first purchase I hear was 3,000*l.* sterling. After I have seen it I shall let your lordship know more of it and whether it can be alter'd that it may not be known again. If your lordship wants a fine set of horses I cou'd buy them at the best hand in North Holto. Those which my Lord Cadogan had for his state coach were bought there but I think 'em dear, for they stood him in 50*l.* sterling a horse. I have looked at some Flanders lace but think them very dear. I shall therefore take a turn to Rotterdam and hope to get them cheaper there. . . ." 3 pp.

Enclosure.

" 24 footmen with two Swisse at the head of them in green leveries laced on the seems with a small red velvet lace and a silver scaloped lace on each side, each levery coasting 35*l.* sterling.

12 pages on horseback headed by the master of horse, whose furniture was red velvet embroider'd with gold and cost 100*l.* The pages furniture was red cloath laced with silver and their cloaths the same.

12 gentlemen on horseback.

The state coach, drawn by eight gray horses, lined with velvet according to the inclosed French description ; [which is of a coach for sale at the Hague].

The chariot lined with red velvet laced with gold in scaloped manner and was drawn by six Danish horses. Another coach drawn by six English horses and lined with green velvet laced with gold in a plain manner.

Another coach lined with red velvet laced with gold and drawn by six English horses.

After the audience my Lord and Lady Cadogan kept betwixt them ten footmen, two coachmen, two postillions, two helpers and three grooms, all in levery ; one master of horse, one steward, three valet de chambers, one butler and four cooks.

I shall hereafter get a more distinct account as well of the French ambassador's entry as that of my Lord Cadogan." 1 p.

LORDS CARTERET and POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, [September 27] October 8, Copenhagen.—2 letters.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 44.—*Public Record Office*.]

SECRETARY J. CRAGGS to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, September 27, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Entry Book* 5.—*Public Record Office*.]

LORD POLWARTH to SECRETARY J. CRAGGS.

1720, [September 27] October 8, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 44.—*Public Record Office*.]

JA. PAYZANT to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, [September 27] October 8, Hanover.—“ By a messenger yesterday we received letters from England of 21 September (o.s.). They give us a dismal account of the South Sea which was fallen somewhat below 400. The directors of the Bank came the Thursday before to a resolution that in order to support the publick credit and prevent the exportation of the coyn they would use their utmost endeavours to contribute to it by maintaining the usual course of the charge, which 'tis thought will be a means to raise the South Sea stock. The Bank have likewise agreed to circulate three millions for the South Sea Company, and the East India Company also giving a lift, it is hoped those 3 great companies united in interest will be able to retrieve the credit of the nation.

“ Letters from the Hague of 5 October (n.s.) tell us that the actions of the several companies in Holland fell every day. Mr. Whitworth was to sett out from thence in 3 or 4 days at farthest for Hanover. Prince William of Hesse and Count Taube arrived here some days ago. His Majesty will sett out from hence for the Gohr on Saturday next. . . .”
2 pp.

THE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN to THE KING OF SWEDEN.

1720, [September 30] October 11, Herrenhausen.—“ Monsieur mon frère, Je crois devoir marquer à votre majesté en particulier ma douleur de voir vos affaires si peu avancées par mes vives instances dans toutes les cours qui devoient naturellement y prendre part. Mais ce peu de succès, loin de ralentir mon amitié pour votre majesté, l'anime d'avantage et redouble mes soins pour le bien de votre royaume. Il n'est que trop vray semblable que la repugnance qu'ont certaines puissances à epouser votre cause procede de leur partialite pour la maison de Gotorp. Mais, si ce doit être un motif pour rendre votre majesté d'autant plus circonspecte dans ses resolutions et ses demarches envers le Czar, ce m'est une nouvelle occasion pour prouver à votre majesté ma cordialé amitié pour sa personne et sa famille et ne pouvant pas vous aider à faire une paix aussi avantageuse et glorieuse que je le desire; du moins crois-je vous devoir conseiller de tacher d'en menager une qui vous mette en etat de donner une vraye consistance à l'interne de votre gouvernement à quoy j'emploierois de bon coeur tous mes efforts comme à tout ce qui vous interesse. Quelque resolution que votre majesté prenne je sens que vous aurés besoin de toute votre fermeté et de tout votre courage. Mais je tiendrai ferme avec votre majesté et il faut se confier que Dieu benira vos resolutions pour le salut present et futur de votre royaume. Je me remets à ce que le Baron de Sparr dira à votre majesté de plus de mes intentions. Je m'en suis ouvert à luy sachant combien il vous est personnellement attaché, et je ne cesserai d'être avec la plus parfaite amitié, etc.” 2 pp.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1720, [September 30] October 11, Herrenhausen.—“ Monsieur mon frère, Plus la lettre que le Sieur Baron de Sparre m’a apportée de votre majesté exprime la cordiale et entière confiance qu’elle continue à reposer en moy, plus suis je touché de ne pouvoir pas y repondre encore, comme votre situation le demande. Il seroit sans doute à souhaiter et très nécessaire même, comme votre majesté le marque, que faute de pouvoir former un concert prêt à tomber sur le Czar l’on put du moins assembler une mediation composée de plusieurs puissances, qui voulussent luy proposer des conditions raisonnables, et faire mine de les soutenir en cas de refus de sa part. Votre majesté sait les soins que je me suis donné pour cet effet aux cours de France, de Vienne et de Berlin. J’avois fait offrir de nouveau ma mediation au Czar et j’avois porté le Roy de Prusse à luy offrir en même tems la sienne.

“ Le Czar a eludé l’une et l’autre. Il a accepté celle de l’Empereur qui, au lieu d’en profiter pour concerter avec nous sur quel pied il faudroit traiter avec le Czar, s’est contenté de fixer un tems pour le congrès et d’asseurer ce Prince qu’il s’y acquittera du devoir d’un mediateur impartial. L’Empereur a fait cette demarche sans ma participation prevoyant bien que je m’y oposerois si j’en étois averti. Aussi luy en ay-je fait connoître tout mon etonnement en luy faisant représenter de la manière la plus forte combien peu l’impartialité qu’il promet au Czar est compatible avec les assurances générales qu’il m’avoit toujours données qu’il concourreroit avec moy à une bonne paix du Nord ; qu’une paix ne sauroit être bonne qui laisseroit au Czar tout ce qu’il possède dans la Baltique ; qu’une mediation entièrement impartiale ne le portera à aucune restitution de ce côté-là ; que votre majesté ne pourra traiter avec aucun succès à Brounsuic si prealablement à ce congres un concert suffisant n’eut rendu le Czar traitable ; qu’il ne pouvoit que paroître étrange qu’en eludant ce concert l’Empereur s’empressât si fort à assembler le congres, et que si l’on ne devoit pas inférer de là tout ce que les Russes et leurs cliens debitent que du moins il n’y avoit qu’eux seuls qui dûssent être tentés d’aller traiter sur ce pied à Brounsuic. J’ay en même tems renouvelé vers l’Empereur mes instances les plus urgentes pour le determiner à une resolution plus propre et plus efficace pour rendre le Czar docile, et j’ay fait vivement presser une response prompte et cathégorique surtout afin que cette diette de Pologne ne devienne encore infructueuse, faute que l’Empereur se declare à tems. Quelque douteux qu’il soit que l’Empereur prenne un parti qui convienne à votre majesté il n’est point douteux que s’il s’y resoud. Il voudra y trouver sa convenance particulière. L’Empereur croit qu’on ne pourra se passer du concours du Roi de Prusse, mais on ne l’aura pas *gratis*, ni avant que le Roy de Prusse se voye bien secondé. L’on pourroit peutêtre le contenter et l’Empereur

aussi aux depens de la Pologne en dedommageant celle-cy par les recouvremens qu'elle feroit sur le Czar. Pour animer d'autant plus et l'Empereur et le Roy de Prusse je concourrois même de mon côté a l'entretien d'un corps de troupes Danoises et Hessoises outre ma flotte. Je l'offre à votre majesté et j'en ay déjà prevenu l'Empereur afin qu'il ballance d'autant moins à entrer avec nous en des mesures bien soutenues ; et làdessus je l'ay fait sommer, de se declarer specifiquement et positivement, s'il veut concourir avec nous contre le Czar, avec quel corps des troupes il veut concourir, quel avantage il demande et s'il veut consentir qu'on en fasse un au Roi de Prusse à proportion du concours qu'on luy demanderoit. J'ay aussi fait envisager à l'Empereur la violente situation de votre majesté, qui s'épuise inutilement dans cette attente, et tous les dangers où l'Empereur seroit luy même expose si par son indolence votre majesté se trouvoit reduite a s'accommoder avec le Czar en luy abandonnant ce qu'il ne voudroit pas rendre de gré. Mais par toutes mes remonstrances je n'ay pu tirer encore de la cour Imperiale que des généralités dilatoires et les pretextes dont elle se sert pour n'en point venir à une explication precise s'accumulent à mesure que je m'efforce à les lever. Tantôt l'on craint dans l'Empire les troubles de religion qu'il n'a toujours tenu qu'a l'Empereur de prevenir et de terminer. Tantôt l'on croit tout concert contre le Czar entièrement impossible et impracticable. Tantôt l'on objecte que l'Empereur tenteroit trop les Turcs si en engageant ses troupes contre le Czar, il les eloignoit des pais hereditaires. Tantôt on desespere et de la Pologne et de la Prusse, et cependant on les dit necessaires. Tantôt l'on veut paroître aprehender que par la guerre qui suivroit un tel concert la constitution et la liberté de Pologne courroient trop de risque. Voilà où j'en sais encore avec la cour de Vienne d'où mes ministres ne me raportent du jour à autre que des nouvelles difficultés pendant qu'elle ne se découvre que par des demarches qui ne presagent rien de bon pour votre majesté. Cette incertitude où nous sommes sur les intentions de l'Empereur et le peu d'esperance qui nous rester d'en sortir selon nos souhaits, décourage et retient les autres puissances qui devroient cooperer avec moy à assister votre majesté, et comme par là nous paroissions plus eloignes que jamais du concert sans lequel votre majesté ne sauroit rien entreprendre contre le Czar. J'agirois contre le devoir d'un bon ami et allié si je ne vous en avertisois dans un tems où cet avis pourroit vous être utile pour votre direction. J'apprends de plusieurs endroits que le Sieur Romanzoff qui le Czar vous a envoie pourroit être charge de vous faire quelque ouverture de paix. Je n'ay garde de me flatter que dans ces circonstances le Czar veuille être fort moderé dans ses propositions ; mais, s'il vous en faisoit, du moins pourries vous traiter avec luy avec plus de bienveillance et plus d'avantage que si vous étiez obligé de le rechercher

à votre tour, et s'il vous récherchoit à l'heure qu'il est, il est naturel de croire qu'il en auroit des motifs dont vous pourriez tirer avantage. Il se peut qu'il ait des veues pour lesquelles il luy importeroit d'être en paix avec votre majesté. Il se peut aussi qu'uncertain autant que nous des intentions de la cour Imperiale, et sachant les mouvements que je me donne pour vous les rendre favorables il craigne qu'un concert ne se forme bientôt contre luy par lequel il seroit contraint de rabattre beaucoup de ses conditions. Au lieu que si cet hyver se passoit encore comme il n'est que trop à presumer sans qu'il se format aucun concert alors le Czar sauroit certainement qu'il n'en auroit plus à apprehender, et Dieu sait jusqu' où il porteroit sa fierté et son ambition. Dans cette situation de vos affaires j'ay voulu en communiquer confidement avec le Sieur Comte de Taube, croyant qu'un homme de sa consideration en Suede pourroit m'aider à deliberer sur ce qui nous concerne. Mais comme je trouve qu'il n'est autorise à entrer avec moy dans aucune discussion touchant le service de sa patrie, j'ay cru devoir requérir le Sieur Baron de Sparr de retourner incessamment auprès de votre majesté, pour vous informer en detail des circonstances presentes de ce que j'en pense et de ce que j'ay fait et suis encore prêt à faire pour vous, afin que par là votre majesté soit d'autant plus en etat de prendre les resolutions les plus convenables au bien de son royaume. Le zele et la capacité du dit Baron de Sparr me sont connus et il sera nécessaire aussi qu'en passant par Copenhague il tache de determiner le Roy de Danemarc a l'echange des ratifications de votre traité de paix, lequel echange reste encore au roché à la garantie de la France pour le Sleswick dont la ratification n'arrive point. Si mon assistance seule pouvoit suffire à votre majesté contre le Czar notre concert seroit bientôt forme et votre majesté sauroit sur quoy elle peut compter. Mais d'autres concours sont indispensablement nécessaires pour que votre majesté puis se continuer la guerre avec quelque apparence de succes, et l'irresolution de l'Empereur nous derange d'autant plus qu'elle influe sur la Pologne et la Prusse. Cependant si votre Majesté jugeoit que moyennant le concours de la France l'on pût supleer à celui de l'Empereur et former une armée capable d'imposer au Czar, je serois prêt à entretenir avec la France un corps de vingt mille hommes. J'aideray même à votre Majesté a y disposer le Regent si elle espere que dans le derangement où sont les finances il veuille se charger avec moy de cette depense. Au reste je me raporte aux informations ulterieures, que le Sieur Baron de Sparr aura l'honneur de vous donner de bouche et vous y reconnoitres pleinement la sincérité de l'amitie avec laquelle je suis, Monsieur mon frere, votre bien bon frere, GEORGE R." 10 pp.

JAMES JEFFERYES to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, October 1, Dantzic.—The opening of the general diet took place at Warsaw on the 19–30 September with the usual

formalities, the deputies assembling in their chamber where the marshal of the last diet addressed them. They ought at once to have proceeded with the election of a new marshal but the majority of the deputies declared that their instructions absolutely forbade them to elect a marshal before the affair of the grand generals was settled to the entire satisfaction of the nobility. Hereupon that same day and for four days afterwards great debates took place in the chamber of the deputies. Some founded upon a precedent of the diet of 1699 in which they had demanded of the King that he should send away the foreign troops out of the kingdom, and in which they dealt with this chief point under an old marshal without electing another, and they wished to do the same in this.

Others maintained that they ought to proceed with the election, as in conformity with the laws that was always the first act of a diet, and that whatever was done by the old marshal would be regarded as null and void. Consequently this very affair of the grand generals cannot be dealt with in a lawful and definite manner until there be a new marshal who can make the necessary representations to the King and the senate and report their resolutions to the chamber. . . . According to our information from Poland, the plague continues to make great ravages at Kukizowo, Moczik, Tarnsgrod and Zamosi, and in spite of all precautions they can take to keep it away from Warsaw, the diet, which attracts everybody there can as well attract this misfortune. The Czar is in treaty with a man called Bulau who claims to have a secret process of firing balls which kindle a fire that cannot be extinguished. He is asking a hundred thousand crowns for the secret. *French.* 4 pp.

LORDS CARTERET AND POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, October [2] 13, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 44.—*Public Record Office.*]

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1720, October [2] 13, Copenhagen.—“If the King of Denmark should persist in this thought of sending troops to Pomerania it will have the worst effect imaginable in Sweden and will not be a step any ways agreeable to the dignity of the King our master’s mediation nor conformable to the obligations that the King of Denmark owes him. We therefore leave it to your lordship’s judgement how to prevent it. We shall try all the means possible, but if the act from France does not arrive here very soon we are afraid that this step will be taken unless the King will authorize us to speak very strongly at this court and to tell them that he will not permitt this great work to go back nor shall his mediation be regarded meerly as a mediation, but as a mediation well supported and sustained, and that he will find means to make them execute the

conditions of their treaty. We run no risk in this and since we don't want troops from hence we need not manage this court so tenderly as we have hitherto done. We do think upon many accounts that we should secure this peace to Sweden, and it is manifestly the interest of Denmark that it should be, as it is ours also. If the King of Denmark had never recalled any of his troops from Stralsund it would have been much better. We then could have had no reason to complain, but we have very justifiable reasons to complain at his sending them back again. However, we shall continue to speak and reason in the same way that we have hitherto done till we hear again from your lordship and receive farther instructions from you, which we hope may be very soon. The King as Elector and Director of the Circle of the Lower Saxony speaks very strongly to the court of Denmark concerning the restitution of the duchy of Holstein to the Duke. If his Majesty will speak concerning this peace as strongly it will finish both one and the other business. . . ." *Private.*

JA. PAYZANT to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, October 2, Hanover.—“ . . . Finding you may be detained some time longer at Copenhagen for want of the ratification from France, I asked my Lord Stanhope whether it would not be proper to send your excellency your instructions and credentials, which he told me to do by all means, and I accordingly send them inclosed. As for your privy seale, your excellency will please to send directions to your agent in England to take it out of the office. Your excellency is thereby allowed 1,500*l.*, equipage money, and 100*l.* per week. We have no news here except that the Marquis of Winchester is arrived here from England. Mr. Whitworth is recalled from the Hague in order to repair to the court of Berlin but he takes Hanover in his way. . . ." 2 pp.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORDS CARTERET and POLWARTH.

1720, October [4] 15, Gohre.—Two days ago very late at night M. Destouches received from Hanover the two copies, so long expected, of the ratification of the guarantee by the King of France of the duchy of Sleswick, with orders to send me the one of the two copies which I should choose. As his Majesty had already left for this place I came hither as quickly as possible to receive his instructions, and I send you Roberts, the messenger, with the ratification which contains the addition which the King of Denmark desires. I annex herewith a copy of the letter from the Archbishop of Cambray in which he excuses the delays as caused by many difficulties, and you will also see that it is to us that Denmark is indebted for this favour done by France, which do not fail to impress upon the King of Denmark. You will do well, my Lord Carteret, to send a copy of this amplified ratification immediately

to M. de Campredon, requesting him to sign a new act of guarantee conform thereto in place of that which he formerly put in your hands. . . . *French copy.* 2 pp.

Enclosure.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CAMBRAY to M. DESTOUCHES.

1720, [September 26] October 7, Paris.—There has been in my department a blunder which has caused me great annoyance and occasioned the mystification which has arisen in Sweden and at Hanover about the ratifications and the guarantee given in the name of the King as to the duchy of Sleswick. Owing to the great commotion about affairs of the constitution I gave orders to an under clerk to send these ratifications to Hamburg, and some days afterwards the chief clerk discovered that they had been sent unsealed. This obliged me to send after the courier and bring them back. I then had them sealed and I send them to you by Henry. You will find two, one conform to the original signed at Stockholm and the other with the additions which M. Sutton requested on behalf of the King of Great Britain. Please send one of these to Lord Stanhope as he shall choose and notify him that the regulation requires that we give the ratification of the act as it has been signed, and that otherwise the King of Denmark has at no time acted so to us as to lead us to show any marks of condescension to his desires and interests but that it is entirely out of consideration to the King of Great Britain and in concurrence with the wise measures which he has taken for the re-establishment of peace that his Majesty has agreed to order M. de Campredon to sign the act in question. He leaves it with Lord Stanhope to choose either of the two ratifications which shall meet the views of the King of Great Britain. . . . I have many things of importance to write you in reply to your letters but we are in such a commotion at present about many things that I must delay for a few days sending the ratifications although I do not wish to lose a moment in easing the fears which Lord Stanhope has had upon this subject. . . . *French copy.* 2½ pp.

THE EARL OF STANHOPE to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, October 7–18, Gohr.—“The principal merchants of Yarmouth trading in corn to Denmark being apprehensive that a duty will be laid there upon their corn which would amount to a prohibition, I am to signify his Majesty’s pleasure to your excellency that you use your best endeavours with the King of Denmark to prevent any such duty being laid upon corn but, on the contrary, that his Majesty will suffer

the importation of British goods, particularly of corn, into Norway for the time to come with the same easy dutys or duty free as at present. . . ." 1 p.

THE SAME to THE SAME.

1720, October 8, Gohr.—"I received by your servant yours and Lord Carteret's joyn't dispatch of 13th instant, together with the private letter of the same date, which I layd before his Majesty, and the best answer I can give your excellency thereupon is that I sent Lord Carteret and you on Tuesday night last by a messenger the French ratification, which you will undoubtedly have received before this comes to your hands, and consequently have exchanged the ratifications of the treaty between Sweden and Denmark; so that we suppose my Lord Carteret may be already on his way hither where we should be glad to see his excellency before his Majesty leaves this place, which he intends to do on Saturday next. Baron Sparr will have acquainted Lord Carteret and you with his Majesty's sentiments relating to Sweden, so that I have nothing more to add. . . ." 1 p.

JAMES JEFFERYES to THE SAME.

1720, October 8, Dantzig.—The disputes as to the election of a marshal of the diet at Warsaw still go on in the chamber of deputies with great heat and there is no appearance they will end otherwise than by the breaking up of the diet. However, the King appears to be disposed to place the command of the foreign troops with the grand generals on certain conditions, but the animosity and particular views of the most part of the people there prevent an agreement and they are already speaking quite openly of a general confederation. This will delight no one more than the Czar of Muscovy, who will not fail to strengthen his party by good remittances of money and secretly foment these troubles in the hope of profiting thereby. Count Fleming has published a pamphlet, printed in the Polish language, by which he proves that he has never had the command of the foreign troops independently of the grand generals, whose orders he has often received, as is shown in the print, and which he has executed to the best of his power. He states several facts regarding that affair justifying himself from imputations, and concludes by saying that he will never refuse to be accountable to the republic when it is asked of him. The Bishop of Neutra arrived at Warsaw at the beginning of last week as ambassador to the Emperor. He had forthwith a particular audience of the King. They say he has with him a very splendid and numerous suit. *French.* 3 pp.

JA. PAYZANT to THE SAME.

1720, October 8-19, Gohr.—"I cannot let your servant go without acquainting your lordship that his Majesty designs

to be this day sennight at Hanover where, after a week's stay, he will proceed towards Holland in order to embark for England, the Parliament being to meet on the 8 of November, o.s.

" Sir George Byng sett out hence yesterday for Holland, as does Lord Sunderland to-morrow. His Majesty has made Sir George Byng Rear-Admiral of Great Britain and Paymaster of the Navy. Mr. Whitworth and his lady are here and will be going to Berlin in 2 or 3 days. . . ." 1 p.

THE KING OF SWEDEN to THE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN.

1720, October [9] 20, Stockholm.—"Monsieur mon frère. Votre majesté n'ignore plus sans doute à l'heure qu'il est combien je suis sensible non seulement à la lettre obligeante et solide qu'elle m'a envoyée par le Baron de Sparre, mon ministre plenipotentiaire auprès d'elle, et qui est datée de Herrenhausen de [1], 11^{me} du courant, mais encore au detail exact que le dit Baron Sparre y a joint pour me faire connoître de toute son etendue, aussi bien la sincérité de l'intention et de la vivacité des mouvemens dont votre Majesté fait agir partout ses ministres pour avancer mes interets pour me trouver des secours contre le Czar, pour attirer d'autres puissances dans l'indispensable concert a former contre cet ennemi fier et dangereux, et sourd jusque icy à toutes les propositions equitables de paix entre moy et luy, que pour m'apprendre tout ce que votre majesté a dessin de faire encore elle même au delà et independamment de ses engagements avec moy pour mettre le premier fondement a ce concert et pour donner en celà un exemple et un encouragement aux princes encore trop indifferents à la facheuse situation où la Suede est reduite à presente.

"Or, si d'un coté je ne puis être que très ravi d'avoir dans la personne de votre majesté un si fidelle et agissant amy je n'ay pû aussi d'un autre m'apercevoir de la même lettre et du même recit qu'avec beaucoup d'inquietude que malgré tous ses efforts et malgré toutes ces representations empressées et vives, que votre majesté à fait employer sur tout à la cour Imperiale, et dont mes ministres m'ont donne de tems en tems des informations exactes, cette cour-la demeure toujours par raport à mes affaires dans une indolence peu convenable à ses propres interets et à l'obligation qu'elle vous a.

"Je conviens avec votre majesté que cette indifférence de la dite cour nous est un obstacle très facheux à notre dessein surtout puis qu'il est à presumer que c'est elle qui dans le tems qu'elle entretient par cette conduite en bonne partie la fierté du Czar nous eloigne encore de notre compte par les influences qu'elle a sur les autres. Mais comme aussi cette même fierté du Czar nous rend la voye de la negotiation entierement impracticable, de quoy la derniere mission de son aide de camp, General Romanzoff, et les propositions qu'il m'a faites m'ont donné de nouvelles preuves, et que

d'ailleurs je ne scaurois jamais m'abandonner moy meme et mon etat jusques au point à accorder au Czar toutes les conditions à quoy il se flatte toujours de me pouvoir tôt ou tard forcer, votre majesté jugera sans doute elle même qu'il ne me reste d'autre ressource que de continuer la guerre tant que je ne puis avoir la paix de me defendre contre ses pernicious desseins le mieux et le plus long tems que je pourray, et d'attendre de la Providence des conjonctures plus favorables que ne sont celles que j'ay trouvées jusques icy, persuadé que je suis que la guerre la plus onereuse m'est bien plus supportable qu'une paix faite aux conditions que le Czar me veut prescrire.

"J'ay lieu de croire que le Czar n'est past bien aise luy même de la continuation de la guerre. Il en sent toujours le fardeau quoy qu'il le sente moins que moy. Il en est outre celà de tourne de ses autres veues qui regardent l'establissement de son l'economie et de son commerce, les plus chers objets de ses desseins. Mais il se flatte que je seray tôt ou tard abandonné de mes amis et de mes alliés ou lassés enfin de me secourir ou bien trop attachés à leur propre et present interet pour se mettre en peine du mien et de l'avenir.

"Les discours que ses ministres tiennent partout que le Czar est bien aise de tenir luy même toutes les fois qu'il en trouve la moindre occasion et les insinuations que le Sieur Romanzoff a affecté de repandre icy sous main ne prouvent que trop ce fait-là et combien on y compte sur un semblable changement.

"Cependant je suis entierement persuadé que le Czar sera enfin la dupe de sa propre prevention et que votre majesté pour sa gloire et son bien ne discontinuera pas d'employer non seulement son credit et ses efforts pour porter enfin à sa maturité le concert dont il s'agit et qui sera le moien le plus seur de les abuser, mais de mettre encore en attendant en execution les dernieres promesses, qu'elle m'a bien voulu faire.

"Par cette vigoureuse demarche la cour Imperiale pourra peutêtre encore revenir de sa froideur presente. Les remontrances que votre majesté luy a fait faire en dernier bien ne pourront pas manquer de faire quelque salutare impression sur elle. Mais si, contre toute l'attente, elle veut persister dans son indifference à mon egard aux depens de son propre interet et de la reconnoissance qu'elle nous doit à vous et à moy, je tomb d'accord avec votre majesté qu'il faut commencer à faire nos affaires sans elle. C'est pourquoy je dois aussi vous prier que quoy qu'il en arrive votre majesté ne veuille pas tarder de faire redoubler avec moy en conformité de sa promesse ses instances aupres de la cour de France pour la faire entrer, sans perte de tems, dans son plan et peur la porter en même tems à renouveler avec moy au plustôt son alliance et à proportionner ses subsides aux pressans besoins de ma presente situation. Six cent mille ecus par an qu'elle m'a déjà en quelque maniere fait esperer et avancés pour la

première fois d'aussi bonne heure, que je les puis encore employer pour la compagne prochaine, feroient déjà un beau commencement ; et si votre majesté y joint le secours qu'elle m'a si genereusement promis elle même par sa dernière lettre je seray déjà en état de montrer une armée de plus de 40 mille hommes également capable à ce que nous avons bien d'espérer, d'attirer d'autres puissances dans notre parti et d'inspirer au Czar des pensées plus modérées qu'il n'en a pas voulu admettre jusques icy.

“ Je ne vois pas pour le present à moins qu'on ne veuille tout abandonner à la fois, d'autre chemin praticable que celui-là pour sortir avec quelque honneur de l'embarras, où d'un côté l'irresolution de l'Empereur et de ces autres puissances sur lesquelles nous. . . pouvoir compter, et de l'autre les pretensions outrées du Czar nous engagent.

“ Si votre majesté fait seulement entrer une partie de la vigueur et de la fermeté qu'elle a accoutumé d'employer pour ses amis et dans toutes ses entreprises on ne scauroit douter que d'autres n'en prennent à leur tour sur un exemple si grand et si noble. Je ne desespereray pas même alors du concours de l'Empereur et du Roi de Prusse ; surtout si ces princes peuvent être flattés de quelque acquisition qui ne m'est pas prejudiciable, et qui est néanmoins à leur bien-seance et l'Empereur d'une garantie qui l'accomode. Il nous importe trop dans le fond à votre majesté et à moy de faire sentir au Czar le tort qu'il a eu en pensant et en parlant d'une maniere si injurieuse de notre union et de notre alliance pour ne pas y employer tous nos efforts. J'y mettrai toujours les miens jusqu' à la dernière extremité non seulement pour l'honneur du parti et mon royaume, mais encore pour ne pas sacrifier à cette puissance déjà trop redoutable des provinces dont la Suede ne scauroit se passer, pour la conservation des quelles j'ay déjà tant fait, et qui ne sauroient rester entre les mains du Czar sans le rendre dangereux à la plus grande partie de l'Europe, ou d'une manière ou de l'autre.

“ Je crois que votre majesté approuvera en tout celà mon dessein et ma resolution et qu'elle ne se lassera pas de m'y seconder. J'en feray représenter la raison et la nécessité aux cours de l'Empereur et de France, et je compte que vous voudriés bien en faire autant afin qu'on y aprenne aussi bien qu'à celle du Czar, que c'est là notre tout de bon et que nous ne nous relacherone pas là-dessus. Il y a bien de se flatter, je le repete encore, que cette declaration fera naitre dans les unes et dans l'autre quelques reflexions qui ne seront pas desavantageuses à notre cause. Je me raporte du reste à tout ce que le Baron de Sparre aura l'honneur de luy dire plus amplement sur tout celà, étant entièrement instruit de mon intention et de mes sentimens.

“ Je ne veux ajouter icy que ceux de la confiance entiere et de l'estime très veritable avec lesquels j'ay tant de raison d'etre, Monsieur mon frère, etc.” *Copy.* 6 pp.

LORDS CARTERET and POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, October [11] 22, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 44.—*Public Record Office*.]

LORD POLWARTH to SECRETARY J. CRAGGS.

1720, October [11], 22, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign, Denmark*, 44.—*Public Record Office*.]

THE SAME to J. ROBETHON.

1720, October [11] 22, Copenhagen.—“The King of Denmark returned hither from Holstein on Saturday, and the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of peace betwixt this court and Sueden was made to-day, and the orders for the evacuation of Stralsund and Mastrand on the 12th of November (n.s.) are dispatched ; so there is an end of a long and troublesome negotiation. Milord Carteret and I will sett out in a few days for Hannover, where we hope to see the King before his Majesty returns to Britain. I hope the fall of the South Sea stocks has not affected you.

REPLY from VIENNA on the affairs of the North.

1720, October [12] 23, Vienna.—“Des ministres de sa majesté Britannique en cette cour, my Lord Cadogan et Mr. de St. Saphorin, ayant fait connoître que les représailles mises au sujet des derniers differents de religion étoient levées, qu'on avoit regardées jusqu'à present comme un obstacle qui empêchoit à se pouvoir expliquer sur plusieurs propositions qu'on avoit fait de la part de sa majesté Britannique au sujet du Nord, sa majesté Imperiale et Catholique ayant été hors d'état de pouvoir former aucune idée sur les affaires du dehors, n'étant pas seure de repos intérieur de l'Empire, a ordonne presentement de faire connoître à Messieurs les dits ministres que le Czar avoit recherché de retablir l'ancienne amitié qui avoit été entre leurs majestés et même de former des liaisons plus etroites, promettant des secours considerables tant en cas de guerre contre le Turc que d'autres puissances opposées aux interets de l'Empereur, se declarant de plus d'envoyer ses ministres au congrez de Brunswic dans l'esperance que sa majesté Imperiale et Catholique s'y comporteroit in mediatore impartial et qu'elle n'entreprendroit rien contre luy.

“L'Empereur a fait répondre à sa majesté Czarienne que son amitié luy seroit toujours agréable ; qu'elle apprenoit avec plaisir qu'elle voulut envoyer ses ministres au congrez de Brunswic ; que l'Empereur y agiroit en mediateur impartial, et pour agir comme tel il ne pouvoit pas s'expliquer ultérieurement avant l'ouverture et le progrez du dit congrez que cependant, selon le desir de sa majesté Czarienne il enverroit un ministre à sa cour qui étoit déjà nommé pour tacher par ce moyen de conduire toute chose a ce qu'il pourra conserver

la bonne intelligence entre les deux cours et a ce qui pourroit être utile au bien general de la paix.

“Par cette reponse et par la communication qu’on en fait Messieurs les ministres susdits pourront faire connoître à sa majesté Britannique avec quelle sincérité sa majesté Imperiale et Catholique continue à cultiver l’amitié du Roy, leur maître, et de là ils comprendront que l’Empereur ne se peut determiner positivement à aucune engagement jusqu’à ce qu’on voye le succès du dit congrèz de Brunswic.

“Ce fondement posé de la manière qu’on vient de dire, l’Empereur, considerant le memoire qu’on luy a presenté sur les affaires du Nord, trouve qu’il n’est pas possible de former un plan seur sur le projet à luy communique avant qui la republique de Pologne accede à l’alliance defensive faite à Vienne le 2me de Janvier 1719, et se determine dans la suite d’entrer dans le concert proposée.

“Qu’en second lieu sa majesté Imperiale devoit avoir une seurete réelle contre tout ce qu’on pourroit entreprendre vers le royaume d’Hongrie soit de la part des Turcs ou de qui que ce puisse être ; car l’eloignement et les engagements des forces de sa majesté Imperiale a deux cent lieues de ses etats pourroit facilement faire naitre l’envie aux voisins de ce royaume de l’attaquer, ou d’y susciter des troubles dont les exemples sont trop connus.

“Qu’en troisième lieu il ne paroît pas que un corps de seize mille hommes dont on parle dans le memoire seroit suffisant, mais qu’il faudroit nécessairement le renforcer jusqu’à 25 ou 30 mille hommes, lesquels ne pourroient être nullement à charge à sa majesté Imperiale, et que de plus il seroit nécessaire de convenir sur plussieurs autres points qui seroient encore à determiner.” 3 pp.

SECRETARY J. CRAGGS to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, October 14, Whitehall.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Entry Book 5.—*Public Record Office*.]

LORD POLWARTH to THE EARL OF STANHOPE.

1720, October [15] 26, Copenhagen.

[Also in *S.P. Foreign*, Denmark, 44.—*Public Record Office*.]

LORD CARTERET to THE SAME.

1720, October [15] 26, Copenhagen.—“The day after the exchange of the ratifications his Danish majesty went to Fredricksbourg and does not return till the 28th. I shall have my audience of leave on the 29th. I will begin my journey either that evening or the 30th in the morning, without fail. If I should not be so happy as to see the King before he leave Hannover I shall follow his majesty with all expedition to England.

“The Admiralty ordered yesterday 300 last of shipping, taking about 8 foot water, to sail with the first fair wind to

Stralsund to bring hither the 2 battallions that are there. The three squadrons of horse are to march from thence into Holstein. On the 14th November a publick thanksgiving is appointed to be observed throughout the whole kingdome for the peace. The King of Denmark is extreamly well pleased, and from the time that the ratifications from France arrived there has been no difficulty in the concluding this bussyness, his Danish majesty observing with great punctuality and readyness all that he had promised. I send your lordship, N. 1, a copy of my letter to the King of Sueden, and N. 2, a copy of my letter to M. Campredon desiring him to sign a new act according to the ratification. Tho this is very agreeable to the forms of bussyness yet the Danish ministers never hit upon it nor did I put them in mind of it. However, I wrote to Mr. Campredon to send a new act according as your lordship ordered me to do.

"Lord Polwarth, finding by your lordship's last letter to him that he cannot see the King at Hanover this year, has put off his intended journey for which he had leave. I cannot end without doing justice to that lord's merit by saying that his whole conduct in this negotiation has been perfectly right and the cause of the good success with which it has been attended. I hope now in a few days, as soon as the badness of the roads will permit me, to pay my respects to your lordship. I don't doubt but the remaining troubles in the North will be soon at an end. This pacification must be ever regarded as the effect of your lordships administration. The sending Baron Sparr into Sueden was the best measure that could be taken. Your lordship now knows his merit, and you find that I was not mistaken when I recommended him to the Queen of Sueden as a person fit to be employed at our court. He serves his master very well and our master likewise. I gave him many lights as he passed here for his information, and I flatter myself that his Suedish majesty, whose distinguished merit I so well know, will enter into our master's propositions.

"I have all the German treatys in my hands. M. Bassewitz delivered them to me at Stockholm by order. I should be glad to know whether I shall leave them with the Regency at Hannover, if his Majesty should have left that place before my arrival, or bring them with me to England to be delivered to his majesty there. . . ." 2½ pp. *Copy.*

J. ROBETHON to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, October 15-26, London.— . . . I do not think that the congress of Brunswick or that of Cambray will begin before January. They say that the Spaniards have taken to sea but we do not know where they intend to go. Many people are ruined and bankrupt by the South Sea affair and many of them are Scots. . . . *French.* 2 pp.

JAMES JEFFERYES to LORD POLWARTH.

1720, October 19, Dantzic.—It is still the old song with the diet of Warsaw and the difficulties which they raised at the beginning touching the election of a new marshal are not yet settled. There is some appearance that Mr. Orselinski, marshal of the court, will be chosen marshal of the diet over Prince Lubomerski, as his party is the stronger and has the support of the court. The King has put off his journey to Saxony and hopes that the diet will take a better turn. It is maintained here that Mr. Romanzoff, who was sent lately by the Czar to Sweden, is charged with proposals of peace somewhat more reasonable than those formerly sent, and this has made him to be welcomed in Sweden. He is certainly one of the most good natured cavaliers that the Czar has at his court and quite able to carry out any commission entrusted to him. There is nothing new from Petersburg of late except that the Czar has sent orders into the provinces where there are any Swedish prisoners (of whom he left a good many to perish of hunger) that they should be better treated and entertained than hitherto. The Czar is again working energetically excavating canals in his capital of Petersburg. We learn from Livonia that the Czar has despoiled several gentlemen of that country of their estates, taking possession of some of them himself and giving others to Russians. *French.* 3 pp.

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